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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

AFO 403
10 March 1950

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

TO : All Concerned

1. The Department of the Army under current regulations requires the preparation of annual historical narratives of the activities of the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany. The preparation of the narrative history of this headquarters is the responsibility of the Chief, Historical Division, European Command. Histories of the U.S. Air Forces, Europe, and the U.S. Naval Forces, Europe, are prepared by those organizations.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, published by the Historical Division, EUCOM, consisting of consecutive narratives, special studies, and monographs constitutes an official history. Each publication in the Series is based upon study of appropriate documentary sources and interviews with responsible officials. Before publication each manuscript is reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the appropriate staff divisions or subordinate command having a primary interest in the subject.

3. The publications in this Series endeavor to furnish a factual and complete account of leading problems and their solutions, major operations, and lessons learned in the course of the occupation. They are, therefore, immediately valuable in orienting key personnel arriving for duty in the Command. They also serve as source material for current instruction in Command and Staff schools of the Army, and eventually will be used in the preparation of a definitive history by the Department of the Army.

4. In order that the Series may be of maximum value to the Command and to the National Defense Establishment, persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward comments and criticisms to the Historical Division, European Command, AFO 403, U.S. Army.

Thomas F. Handy
THOMAS F. HANDY
General, USA
Commander-in-Chief

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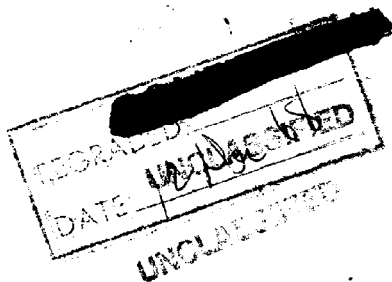
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EUROPEAN COMMAND

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Annual Narrative Report

1 January — 31 December 1949



Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1949

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HISTORICAL DIVISION
EUROPEAN COMMAND
KARLSRUHE, GERMANY
1950

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9 JUN 1995

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE, AND
SEVENTH ARMY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE
GENERAL STAFF, ATTN: AEAGS-MH, UNIT 29351, APO AE
09014

SUBJECT: Classification Downgrade Review

1. A review of the enclosed secret documents, "Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1949 and Command Report European Command 1951" have been conducted by both ODCSOPS and this office. The result of the review was the declassification of the two aforementioned documents which is effective as of 16 June, 1995.

2. USAREUR ODCSINT point of contact is Mr. R.J. Belstra 370-7292/8461.

2 Encl



For CHARLES O. DAWSON
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CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
I.	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE EUROPEAN COMMAND.	1
	Introduction.	1
	Main Lines of United States Policy.	3
	The Strengthening of Western Europe	5
	The Rebuilding of Western Germany	19
	Security Aspects of German Recovery	43
	Developments along the Communist Front.	63
	The Impact of International Events on the Command	67
II.	MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN THE EUROPEAN COMMAND.	114
	Reorganization Resulting from Economy	116
	Reorganization Resulting from Trend toward Tactical Forces	129
	Trend toward a Unified Command.	134
	Reorganization Due to OMBUS Phase-out	144
	Separation of U.S. Forces, Austria, from EUCOM.	150
	Assignments in EUCOM.	152
III.	THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, EUROPEAN COMMAND.	161
	Changes in Personnel and Organization	162
	Mission of the Commander in Chief	167
	Major Problems and Activities of the Commander in Chief	169
	Activities of other CINCPAC personnel	192
IV.	THE DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND CHIEF OF STAFF, EUCOM, AND THE COMMANDING GENERAL, USAREUR	198
	Organization on 1 January 1949.	198
	Restatement of Mission.	204
	Activities of the Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, USAREUR, 1949	206
V.	THE VICE CHIEF OF STAFF, EUCOM, AND CHIEF OF STAFF, USAREUR, AND SECRETARY, GENERAL STAFF.	216
VI.	RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES AIR FORCES, EUROPE (USAFE)	231
VII.	RELATIONS WITH U.S. NAVAL FORCES, GERMANY (USNAVFORGER)	243

UNCLASSIFIED

CONTENTS—Continued

Chapter	Title	Page
VIII.	RELATIONS WITH ONSUS AND NIGUS.	249
	Relations with ONSUS.	249
	Liquidation of ONSUS.	254
	Relations with NIGUS.	276
IX.	MANPOWER AND MANAGEMENT CONTROL.	301
X.	MILITARY TRAINING.	323
	Training a Unified Command.	323
	Training Program for the Year	340
	Co-operation with British and French Armies of Occupation	372
	Secondary Mission Training.	376
	HUGH Schools	376
	Reserve Officer Training.	379
	Training of Labor Service Technical and Guard Units	382
XI.	MORALE, DISCIPLINE, AND WELFARE.	388
XII.	SUPPLY AND PROCUREMENT.	445
	Main Trends Affecting Supply.	445
	Developments in Military Procurement.	452
XIII.	DISPLACED PERSONS.	454
XIV.	MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MDAP).	460
	The Role of the European Command.	460
XV.	RELATIONS WITH U.S. FORCES, AUSTRIA.	500

Appendices

I.	Appendix A—Message to the Bonn Parliamentary Council from the Foreign Ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, and France.	72
	Appendix B—Occupation Statute for Germany.	74
	Appendix C—Trizonal Pacting Agreement	79

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CONTENTS—Continued

	Page
Appendix B—Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany.	82
Appendix E—Letter from Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, to Chairman of the Allied High Commission, 1 November 1949.	95
Chronology	510
Glossary of Abbreviations.	525
List of Supporting Documents Accompanying this Volume.	529
List of Annual Narrative Reports for 1949 of Staff Divisions and Agencies of Headquarters, European Command, Accompanying this Volume	531

Tables

Chapter V. Table 1—Distribution of Work Load, Secretary, General Staff, 1949	225
Table 2—Monthly Work Reports, Secretary, General Staff, January - December, 1949	227
IX. Table 1—EUSOM Personnel Strength by Category, 1949. preceding	311
Table 2—EUSOM Personnel Strength by Command Units, 31 December 1949 preceding	325
XIII. Table 1—Population of Displaced Persons in U.S. Zone of Germany as of 1 January 1949. . . preceding	455
Table 2—Population of Displaced Persons in U.S. Zone of Germany as of 31 December 1949.	458
Table 3—Statistics on Repatriation of Displaced Persons from U.S. Zone of Germany in Year 1949. . .	463
Table 4—Statistics on Resettlement of Displaced Persons from the U.S. Zone of Germany in Year 1949. preceding	469
Table 5—Statistics on Resettled Displaced Persons Who Returned to the U.S. Zone of Germany during 1949	472

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

CONTENTS--Continued

Charts

	Page
Chapter VIII. Chart 1--U.S. Military Government in Germany.	preceding 280
Chart 2--Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.	preceding 278
Chart 3--Relationships of the U.S. Commander, Berlin.	preceding 282
IX. Chart 1--Personnel Assigned to the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, 31 December 1949.	preceding 340
Chart 2--Geographical Location of Personnel Assigned to U.S. HICOG Headquarters, 31 December 1949.	preceding 340
Chart 3--Office Breakdown of HICOG Personnel (Land Offices).	preceding 340
XI. Chart 1--Military Violations, 1949 - Berlin Military Post.	preceding 396
Chart 2--Traffic Violations, 1949 - Berlin Military Post.	preceding 396
Chart 3--Serious Incident Rates - Alleged Crimes against Persons and Property, 1949.	preceding 396
Chart 4--Soviet Incidents, 1949 - Berlin Military Post.	preceding 396
Chart 5--Crimes, 1949 - Berlin Military Post.	preceding 397
Chart 6--Admission Rates, 1948 and 1949 (into EUSOM Hospitals).	preceding 397
Chart 7--Dependents (in European Command).	preceding 401
Chart 8--Status of USARMC Unit Dayrooms.	preceding 407
Chart 9--Health of the Command.	preceding 432
XII. Chart 1--Procurement in Germany.	preceding 450
Chart 2--Supply of U.S. Occupation Forces in Germany.	preceding 456

Maps

Chapter VIII. Map 1--Occupied Areas of Germany.	preceding 286
XI. Map 1--U.S. Occupation Zone of Germany (Military Posts and Fixed Medical Installations therein as of 1 January 1950).	preceding 398

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CHAPTER I

International Developments and Their Effect upon
the European Command

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CHAPTER I

International Developments and Their Effect upon the European Command

Introduction

Although the establishment of United States Occupation Forces within a part of Germany in 1945 stemmed directly from a series of international events, by the year 1949 the relationship between developments of an international nature and developments at European Command level had become far less immediate. For the Occupation as a whole, considering its two-fold mission of supervising the rehabilitation of Germany and maintaining an occupation force, the international scene remained a vitally significant background. But the day-to-day activities of the European Command, the agency responsible for the military side of the Occupation, fitted first of all into a framework of conditions presented within the Occupied Area and policies set by the United States Government. From time to time, admittedly, some facet of the international scene

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- 1 -

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flashed swiftly across the mirror of governmental policy and was reflected in measures directly affecting the Command. This happened in the summer and fall of 1949, when staff divisions of HUCOM and technical services of USAREUR were given special tasks in connection with the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP). But such instances were the exception, and any attempt to interpret the over-all relationship in such limited terms would be disastrous. The effects of such a development as the vast provision of military aid foreseen at the close of 1949, to continue with the same example, defy any exact measurement. The historic impact of the program on the role of the Occupation Forces in Germany must surely demand evaluation not in terms of a few added activities at Command Headquarters but rather in terms of the military strength generated within the participating countries and the potential support to be afforded by them to U.S. Occupation troops confronting an aggressor. For the most part, the major international developments of 1949 must be viewed with this in mind. Certain events tended to strengthen the position of the United States Army in Europe. Others implied added threats to its security. In a few instances, the effects on European Command activities were direct and significant. But whether directly or remotely, the European Command, as a key element in United States defense, was affected in some measure by every major move in the international field.

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Main Lines of United States Policy

1. The Aim and the Obstacles

The fourth year following the close of World War II found the United States strengthening its commitments in the struggle to maintain free institutions both at home and in other lands. Basing these commitments was a reinforced conviction that a livable world for Americans could be secured only as part of a world made safe for free men everywhere. To secure such a world, the United States acted to continue its European Recovery Program, to join with other nations in the North Atlantic Pact, and to provide military assistance to certain nations having a common interest in the defense of free government. By these means it hoped to overcome the outstanding threats of Communist aggression and European collapse, and to safeguard a wide area of the Western world against future encroachments of economic chaos and political despotism.

2. The Challenge of Soviet Expansion

Throughout 1949 the greatest challenge to American security still appeared to come from the unwillingness of Soviet Occupation Forces to work co-operatively in the administration of Occupied Germany, the consistent and fanatical unfriendliness of Soviet propaganda, the infiltration of foreign politics by Communist elements, and the continuing efforts of the Soviet Government to discredit and overthrow democratic institutions wherever found. A large part of American foreign policy was directed toward blocking and neutralizing Soviet efforts at expansion.

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3. The Flight of Western Europe

A second challenge was presented by the postwar weakness and instability of certain countries in western Europe, some of them countries twice proved to constitute a front line of United States defense. Through the workings of the European Recovery Program, conceived by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947 and set in motion with the signing of the Foreign Assistance Act of April 1948 by President Truman, the United States had stimulated in western Europe a spirit of unity which by 1949 was appreciably furthering the economic progress already set in motion by money and goods poured in from the United States during the earlier postwar years. Two significant measures of United States foreign policy underlined the nation's intention to help restore Western Europe and build a strong front against the Communist advance. The North Atlantic Treaty, signed at Washington on 4 April, (1) ratified by the Senate on 21 July, and declared in effect on 24 August, and the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, passed by Congress on 29 September (2) and approved by President Truman on 6 October, (3) added to the economic foundations laid by the Marshall Plan the political and military reinforcement essential to the building of a strong democratic community. By the Atlantic Pact, the twelve signatory nations affirmed their will collectively to safeguard their existence. By its Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the United States made clear its purpose of providing like-minded nations with weapons needful to their mutual defense.

4. Other Developments Affecting Military Security

Apart from the problems posed for the United States by the success of Communist troops in China and the question of their relations with Moscow,

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matters of more immediate concern to U.S. Forces in Japan than to those of the European Command, the striking comeback of western Germany was outstanding among the remaining events of 1949 containing a potential threat to Western security. In the interest of European recovery and to gain some release from the financial burdens accompanying the Occupation it was the policy of the United States to rebuild Western Germany as rapidly as possible during the period, within the limits of effective security considerations. The attempt to balance a policy of maximum economic rebuilding against the requirements of security was therefore a phase of Occupation history having considerable potential concern for the European Command. Another development in Occupation policy, the establishment of the German Federal Republic (4) and the corresponding transfer of functions from the Military Governors of the three western zones to the Allied High Commission, tended to lessen the role of the Occupation Forces by placing relations between Germany and the United States on a predominantly political basis.

The Strengthening of Western Europe

5. Moves Toward Economic Rehabilitation

Western Europe did not move ahead economically with easy and confident strides during the year 1949. Its economic problems were too intricate and too delicately interwoven with the political aspects of European life. But at the end of the year, by dint of hard labor and despite the gaps to be bridged in reaching a measure of economic unity, the nations of western

- 5 -
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(5)

Europe could report sound progress in raising their production levels. Marshall Plan aid, administered through the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA) and its European counterpart, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), continued to be the largest factor contributing to European recovery. Many agencies, however, were at work to bring a higher standard of living and better economic conditions to western Europe. Along with the ECA and OEEC, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), an agency of the United Nations, was already at work when the year began, while the groundwork was being laid for other agencies, including a number of regional customs unions. As the co-operation required by the Marshall Plan was only partially realized, Economic Co-operation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman demanded, and European statesmen sought, a closer political linking of the nations receiving aid, so that they might proceed more readily to stabilize currencies, develop trade within Europe by removing barriers to the free flow of goods and services, and increase exports. (6)

4. Progress Under the European Recovery Program

As a result of economic aid provided through the Marshall Plan or "European Recovery Program" (ERP) in 1949, industrial production in the receiving countries rose to new postwar levels, in many instances even surpassing prewar attainments. Except in Italy and the combined British and U.S. Zones of Germany (the "Bizonia"), unemployment was low. But technical experts of the ERP nations were increasingly aware, in this period, that they must find some new basis for their economic planning if they were to bridge the dollar gap by 1952. As the year ended the future of the European Recovery Program appeared to depend on how far the OEEC nations could go (7)

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toward meeting the demands presented by ECA Administrator Paul Hoffman for (1) "a genuine proof of integration of the trade and economies of Marshall plan aid nations," and (2) the setting up of the OEEC with a genuine executive head, "a general manager to whom the participating countries would delegate sufficient authority to make OEEC a dynamic outfit of real action." (9) As an alternative to creating a strong executive in the OEEC a plan to give greater responsibility to the Council of Europe was receiving diplomatic attention at the end of December, pending definite action by the OEEC Council at its meeting in January 1950. (10)

7. The Idea of Regional Customs Arrangements

Plans for regional economic integration through the development of special customs arrangements among neighboring countries gained some headway during 1949. In February 1948 a study group composed of representatives of fourteen European countries and observers from the British Dominions, Switzerland, and Sweden, had met at Brussels and set up a permanent office. (11) This group continued its study in 1949. On 26 March 1949 France and Italy signed a customs-union treaty preparatory to the formation of a customs union. (12) With a final union contemplated for 1 July 1950, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg established a "preliminary union" effective 1 October 1949, putting on the free list items representing 80 percent of internal Benelux trade. (13) In December France and Italy joined with the Benelux countries in planning a five-nation economic and monetary union originally referred to as "Fritalux" and later re-named "Finobel." A major issue confronting these nations was the Dutch interest in including Germany, an interest based on concern over the large amount of German trade being channeled through Hamburg and Bremen.

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instead of, as before the war, through Rotterdam. Exploratory talks were also held in Stockholm, in December, to consider formation of a customs group composed of the Scandinavian nations and Great Britain. Such efforts encountered too many problems to be viewed as leading to a quick solution of Europe's economic dilemma. (14)

8. Moves toward European Political Unity

Attainment of European political unity took on new urgency in 1949, in the face of United States demands for an integrated European economy, growing awareness of a common interest in security, and Russia's possession of the atomic bomb. (15) During this period two organizations made notable progress toward this goal. One of them, Western Union, was primarily for military defense. The other, the Council of Europe, was plainly concerned with the building of a new political structure.

9. Work of the Western European Union

On 17 March 1948 France, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg signed the Brussels Pact establishing a Western European Union and providing for far reaching co-operation in the military, economic, cultural, and social fields. (16) By the middle of 1949, functioning through a Consultative Council (consisting of Foreign Ministers of the member countries) and a permanent commission, Western Union had developed "a comprehensive international and interservice military defense organization." In addition, liaison sections had been set up in the Ministries of Labor, of Public Health, and of War Pensions, in each country, to work out multilateral agreements on common problems. (17) At their fifth meeting, 15-17 July 1949, the Defense Ministers of

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the Western Union countries announced an agreement on unification of arms
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production and service supply.

10. Establishment of the Council of Europe

On 8 August representatives of ten charter nations -- Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, and Ireland -- attended in Strasbourg, France the historic first session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, while delegates from Greece and Turkey omitted only a formal vote of approval before entering the meetings. (19)

Coming at a time when Western Union's estimated military requirements were far larger than its military assets, and the dollar situation, especially for Britain, was becoming more critical, creation of the Council had more than political significance. In a statement issued concurrently with the meeting at Strasbourg, the European Movement, representing the five chief independent bodies working for European union, and headed by Winston Churchill, declared:

"By combining our resources we shall be able for the first time to deploy the full economic strength of our continent and of the great overseas countries which are associated with us. Again we shall stand on our own feet and pay for our own way." (20)

The Council's Consultative Assembly, made up of delegations from the parliaments of member countries, held its first meeting on 10 August. (21)

Despite the restrictions placed initially on its debates, excluding the discussion of military questions, the Council gave good promise of strengthening European security. Linked through its members to Western Union and the Atlantic Pact, it went further by providing "in western society, as the United Nations has in world society, a framework for evolution out of negative measures for securing peace into positive action for building it." (22)

11. Accomplishments of First Session of Consultative Assembly

On 9 September the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe closed its first session. In a month of meetings it had heard extensive discussions on European affairs, including a speech in which Winston Churchill called for the admission of western Germany the following December or January, establishment of a European court of human rights, appointment of a commission to report on plans for a European union, and full freedom of the assembly to debate on any chosen topic. In addition, it had adopted proposals for a European court to guarantee basic human rights; established a steering committee to handle assembly affairs between sessions; voted recommendations for the formation of a European economic union and the widening of assembly powers under the Council Statute; and made plans for a session early in 1950. On 25 September French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman told the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York: "Our hope is that Germany will enter upon a path which will enable her to regain her place in the community of free nations with that European community shadowed by the Council of Europe."

12. Defense Arrangements and Military Aid

The basic defense agreement shared by western Europe and the United States was the United Nations Charter. According to the Secretary General of the United Nations, in his annual report for 1949, the UN had not only stopped wars (in Palestine, Kashmir, and Indonesia) but had developed international co-operation on a scale never before attempted. Nevertheless, in view of the continuing tension between the U.S.S.R. and the West, both western Europe and the United States felt that the Charter must be given special reinforcement

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by specific agreements for mutual defense. In 1948, five nations had undertaken to strengthen their defenses through the Brussels Pact (see paragraph 9 above). The great achievement of 1949 was the adoption of the Atlantic Pact (see paragraph 8 above).

13. Purpose and Significance of the Atlantic Pact

The purposes of the Atlantic Pact were set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty:

The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

They are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

They seek to promote stability and well being in the North Atlantic areas.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense for the preservation of peace and security.

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They therefore agree to this North Atlantic Treaty.

The Atlantic Pact was designed to provide, in the event of another conflict in Europe, a co-ordinated defense in which the actual and potential military strength of all of the member states would be "integrated into a common strategic plan." The example of World War II, in which the continent of Europe was overrun by an aggressor before the United States could throw its full weight into a counterattack, and the knowledge that an attempt at conquest of the Western Hemisphere might follow subjugation of western Europe, made the safeguarding of freedom in western Europe a matter of vital concern to the security of the United States. Signing of the Pact, like the granting of economic aid and the furnishing of military assistance, was essentially a

matter of United States security. UNCLASSIFIED

14. United States Responsibility under the Pact

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Between its initial planning in 1948 and its entry into effect on 24 August 1949 the text of the Atlantic treaty was analyzed and discussed (21) by the public, the press, the Congress, and leading public figures. On the negative side, it was emphasized that the treaty did not give the President any new authority to use American troops without the consent of Congress. A report by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cited four new obligations created under the pact:

1. To maintain and develop, separately and jointly and by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, the individual and collective capacity of the parties to resist armed attack (Article 3);
2. To consult whenever, in the opinion of any of the parties, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any of them is threatened (Article 4);
3. To consider an armed attack upon any of the parties in the North Atlantic area an attack against them all (Article 5); and
4. In the event of such an attack, to take forthwith, individually and in concert with other parties, such action as the United States deems necessary, including the use of armed forces, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area (Article 5). (22)

15. The Pact as a Step Toward Military Aid

Ratification of the Atlantic Pact by the United States Senate gave public warning to the U.S.S.R. that the democracies of western Europe would not be left unaided in the event of an attack on any of the signatories of the treaty. Military aid to at least some of the signatories was accepted by many of the treaty's advocates as a necessary supplement to the treaty itself. But determined minority opposition both delayed the ratification and established a climate of opinion in Congress where approval for the follow-up

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program of exporting arms" would be more difficult. Such a program was essential, however, from the standpoint of the President and his military advisers, and as early as 5 April, on Army Day, General Omar Bradley spoke in favor of reinforcing the Atlantic Pact with an arms program:

Unless plans for the common defense of the existing free world provide for the security of Western Europe, these people cannot be expected to stake their lives in the common cause. ... I know of no other expenditure that can produce greater security at a more reasonable cost than an investment in the timely defense of the borders of Western Europe. ... Although the North Atlantic Pact is an agreement on policy for our common defense, it is evident that policy without power is like law without enforcement. (26)

On 22 and 23 June Secretary of State Dean Acheson informally proposed to House and Senate foreign policy committees that supplies of new defensive weapons, and the means of making them, be placed in the hands of Marshall Plan nations, to stop the Soviet Union in any attempt to overrun Europe. (27)

Planning by the Administration went ahead in Washington during June and July, with a view to asking Congress for some \$1,450,000,000 for a one-year military assistance program as soon as the Atlantic Pact had been ratified. (28) On 22 July, immediately following ratification of the treaty, the President was ready to submit a special message requesting approval of the arms export program, and on 25 July, the date preferred by Senate leaders, the request was presented to Congress. (29)

18. ANNUAL of Military Aid Program

After a long, uncertain, and sometimes stormy legislative course, the bill authorizing a military assistance program for Atlantic Pact nations and certain other countries was approved by Congress and signed, on 5 October, by the President. The "Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949" authorized

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\$1,000,000,000 aid for the eleven other pact powers, holding back 90 percent of the amount until an integrated defense plan had been approved and specific bilateral agreements signed. The bill also authorized \$211,370,000 for Greece and Turkey, and \$27,840,000 for Iran, Korea, and the Philippines, and set up a \$75,000,000 optional fund, without appropriating the funds, for use by the President in sending arms to the China area. (38)

17. Integration of Defense Planning

Over a period of months, the United States had been represented by its observers at meetings of Western Union military planners. With the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP) approved, the State Department was free to start negotiating the basic bilateral agreements required by the law. These agreements were to define the use, extent, and control of military aid supplied by the United States to individual Atlantic Pact nations. (39) Immediately following the approval of MDAP, defense ministers of the Pact countries met and accomplished the following:

- (1) Agreed on the fundamental of integrated defense.
- (2) Formed a military committee of the chiefs of staff of Pact powers.
- (3) Approved a report on military productions and supply, and the creation of a military production and supply board to meet in London in November.
- (4) Formed a standing group of military representatives of the United States, Britain, and France, to have full-time headquarters in Washington and act as top permanent military planning group for the MDAP. (40)

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an essential aim of the program was to provide modern equipment for nine French divisions and tools for the French munitions plant, in line with the program's strategic aim of getting fifteen mobile divisions into the field in western Europe and eventually raising this number to fifty. Shipment of excess military stocks originally costing \$450,000,000 was authorized by the act, in addition to direct military aid. ⁽⁴¹⁾ Some two hundred American technicians and officers were scheduled to instruct Europeans in the use and maintenance of American equipment received under the program. ⁽⁴²⁾ Strategic planning undertaken by the Brussels Pact powers (Western Union) was expected to have an important place in the integrated NATO defense plan, with France ⁽⁴³⁾ and Great Britain assuming key roles in any potential defensive action.

13. Twelve-Nation Agreement on Defense Plan

Two specific legal requirements were set by the Mutual Defense Assistance Act as preliminaries to actual shipments of aid. Section 102 stipulated that there should be an integrated defense plan recommended by the Atlantic Pact Council and Defense Committee:

Any such assistance furnished under this title [Title I] shall be subject to agreements, further referred to in section 403, designed to assure that the assistance will be used to promote an integrated defense of the North Atlantic area and to facilitate the development of defense plans by the Council and the Defense Committee under Article 9 of the North Atlantic Treaty in order to realize unified direction and efforts; and after the agreement by the Government of the United States with defense plans as recommended by the Council and the Defense Committee, military assistance hereunder shall be furnished only in accordance therewith.

Section 403 concerned the bilateral agreements which were also a prerequisite to the furnishing of assistance:

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The President shall, prior to the furnishing of assistance to any eligible nation, conclude agreements with such nation, or group of such nations, which agreements, in addition to such other provisions as the President deems necessary to effectuate the policies and purposes of this Act and to safeguard the interests of the United States, shall make appropriate provision for --

(a) the use of any assistance furnished under this Act in furtherance of the policies and purposes of this Act;

(b) restriction against transfer of title to or possession of any equipment and materials, information or services furnished under this Act without the consent of the President;

(c) the security of any article, service, or information furnished under this Act;

(d) furnishing equipment and materials, services, or other assistance, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the United States or to and among other eligible nations to further the policies and purposes of this Act. (44)

The requirement of a unified defense plan was quickly met. On 18 December the council of the Atlantic Pact powers met in Washington to approve establishment of a board concerned with the economic and financial aspects of western military plans, and to accept a report by the military production and supply board on the stepping up of European arms productivity with United States aid. (45)

On 28 November General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser, British Naval Chief of Staff; and Air Force General Charles Leclercq, Chairman of the French Joint Chiefs of Staff, met at Paris to prepare the agenda for a meeting of top military leaders of the twelve Pact nations on 29 November. On 1 December following these two meetings, the defense ministers of the countries in the alliance reached unanimous agreement on and gave full approval to the following: (46)

On 1 December following these two meetings, the defense ministers of the countries in the alliance reached unanimous agreement on and gave full approval to the following:

(1) Strategic concepts for the integrated defense of the North Atlantic area.

(3) Provision of a program for the production and supply of munitions and equipment.

(5) Co-ordination of planning between the various regional groups (of countries in the alliance).

(4) The progress of defense planning of the North Atlantic treaty organization.
(47)

Following this action, the strategy statement still required the approval of the Atlantic Council, top policy-making body of the alliance, and, finally, the signature of President Truman.

10. Status of NSAP at the End of 1949

Toward the end of December Secretary of State Dean Acheson summarized at a press conference the current status of NSAP. He pointed out that in addition to the requirement that an integrated defense plan be approved by the President before more than 10 percent of the aid could be sent abroad, and the requirement that each recipient sign a bilateral agreement with Washington containing the terms on which the aid was to be accepted and used, there must be agreement by technicians as to just what type of equipment should be furnished each recipient. On all these points progress had been made. Substantial accord on bilateral agreements had been reached between the United States and Italy, Norway, Denmark, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. The United Kingdom was somewhat more concerned with clarifying certain questions, such as its own obligations for reciprocal aid, before signing. Technical experts had reached "substantially complete agreement" as to what equipment should go to what country. Signing of the over-all

UNCLASSIFIED

plan by the foreign ministers of the NATO powers, and by the President, was expected to be little more than a question of sending it through the

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necessary channels. Meanwhile the European Command was preparing to ship an estimated 42,000 long tons as its share in the program for Fiscal Year

1950. Lists of Chemical, Engineer, Medical, Ordnance, and Signal Corps

equipment currently available from HUCOM stocks for the NATO were submitted

(49)

to the Department of the Army on 30 December 1949.

20. Standardization of Arms and Training

This period saw considerable progress along a very practical front -- the standardizing of the equipment and training of various nations co-operating in the western defense program. Some of this standardization and unification

took place among the five Western Union nations, which conducted a naval

(50)

exercise in July with a uniform signal procedure. On the basis of two years'

preparatory work, three other powers, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, announced in December a joint program to work toward complete

standardization of weapons and to endeavor to attain standardization of

tactics, manuals, operating procedures, and training systems as soon as

(51)

possible. Standardization was expected to make arms production more economical and efficient, and to facilitate the integration of the military strength

of the West. Once achieved by these weapon-producing countries, it would

necessarily spread to the other Atlantic Pact nations, helping them in the

most practical way to develop a unified defense.

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The Rebuilding of Western Germany

II. Tripartite Solidarity and the West German State

Another phase of United States foreign policy had its implications for American security and for the role of the European Command. This was the policy of giving maximum encouragement and assistance to German recovery in the political and economic fields. The year 1949 saw the blossoming of this policy in the establishment of a western German state subject only to the limited control of an Allied High Commission established to replace the British, French, and United States Military Governments and the entry of the new state into NATO as a full-fledged member. These developments were a far step from the Potsdam Agreement and its principle of a joint four-power administration for Occupied Germany; but they reflected the predominating view that it was urgent to get at least part of the country on the way to (SS) self-support and self-government. They also testified to the growing solidarity of the three Western Occupying Powers, who, despite sharp differences on certain aspects of the question relating to security, accepted the necessity of following a positive policy in the Western Zone, whether or not they could achieve agreement with the Soviet Union. The Atlantic Pact was an essential preliminary to final tripartite agreement on the creation of (SS) a new German Government. General Clay has summarized as follows the manner in which this solidarity was reached:

Early, the problem presented by the unwillingness of the French Government to accept the Potsdam Protocol, to which it had not been a party, was over-looked by an intransigent Soviet position which would accept no solution of the German problem which did not offer a favorable opportunity for Communist

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penetration and domination of German political life and economic resources. Thus, when it became apparent that progress in restoring a self-sustaining, self-responsible German government could be achieved only in the western sense, there was little real appreciation that the United Front of the three Western Powers against Soviet political aggression concealed broad and basic differences with respect to the treatment of Germany. When this was realized, steps were immediately taken to reconcile the views of the three Western Powers which, however, required many months of preliminary negotiations until finally resolved brilliantly by the three Foreign Ministers meeting in Washington in April 1949 to sign the Atlantic Pact. (54)

22. Landmarks in the Development of Occupation Policy

Certain events of 1948 stand out as landmarks in the history of Western Occupied Germany and the development of Western Occupation policy. All of these events took place against the background cited in earlier paragraphs, a background of growing unity among the Atlantic nations in the face of continuing Soviet aggressiveness. Most of them grew out of the agreements announced at London on 1 June 1948, when France, Great Britain, the United States, and the three Benelux countries outlined a program to merge the three western zones and provide for their participation in ERP; to create an international authority to control the Ruhr; authorize establishment of a federal German government protected by an Occupation Statute and subject to minimum supervision by the Occupation authorities; and set up a military security board and certain other safeguards "to accompany the more constructive aspects of the program and assure that the new powers and responsibilities assumed by the Germans" were not abused. Most of these events concerned (1) establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany; (2) development of Allied High Commission rule in place of the Military Governments; (3) economic recovery in Western Germany; and (4) measures to safeguard the security of the Occupying Powers. (55)

23. Establishment of the German Federal Republic

a. Framing of the Basic Law (Provisional Constitution). In accordance with the spirit of the London agreements, but subject to approval by the Military Governors, western Germany was given the task of drafting its own constitution, or "basic law," as the Germans preferred to call it. The Parliamentary Council, a body of sixty-five representatives chosen by the legislatures of the eleven western provinces (Landesparlament) in September 1948 to perform this task, continued its work into the spring of 1949. Aided by frequent discussions with representatives of the military governments, the Council eventually worked out a Basic Law of satisfactory content. Following its adoption by the Council on 8 May, the Basic Law was approved by the Military Governors, ratified by the provincial (Land) legislatures, and, on 23 May, proclaimed as binding law for the three western zones. (57) (58) (59) (60)

b. Allied Viewpoints and Reservations. The three Western Occupying Powers exerted their influence over the framing of the Basic Law through their Military Governments and their Foreign Secretaries, with a view to keeping the document in line with democratic principles and the London agreements. On 2 March the Military Governors sent a memorandum to the Council suggesting revisions for several articles in the draft as it then stood, and on 5 April the president of the Council, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, was given the text of a statement by the three Foreign Secretaries, then meeting at Washington, asking the Council to reconsider its draft in the light of the 2 March memorandum. On 10 April a second statement (see Appendix A) was delivered, along with texts of the Occupation Statute (Appendix B), just agreed upon at Washington, and of the Tripartite Fusion Agreement (Appendix C). A statement giving the views of (61) (62)

UNCLASSIFIED

the Foreign Ministers on the Basic Law was transmitted to Dr. Adenauer on 28 April by the Military Governors. This statement pointed out that they could not agree that Western Berlin should be included as a Land in the new state and, while reaffirming the London agreement in regard to financial principles, left the door open for suggestions concerning federal grants to supplement provincial appropriations in the fields of education, health, and welfare. General agreement on drafts dealing with federal legislation, administration, and finances, was reached at a meeting between German delegates and the Military Governors on 28 April. In approving the Basic Law, the Military Governors pointed out that the powers vested in the Federation, and those exercised by the provinces and local governments, were subject to the provisions of the Occupation Statute. They also made specific reservations with regard to the priority of the Occupation Statute, changes in provincial boundaries, federal field administration, federal police action, and concurrent federal legislation.

c. The Electoral Law. On 10 May a draft electoral law was approved by the Parliamentary Council, providing for the election of some four hundred representatives to the lower house of the new Federal Parliament. On 31 May the minister-presidents of the eleven western provinces revised the draft to meet objections raised by the Military Governors, who finally approved the law on 1 June. The law was promulgated on 15 June by the minister-presidents, who had the task of providing for the establishment of the institutions authorized in the Basic Law. The election law, avoiding full proportional representation, was a "novel compound of P.R. and majority representation." In a decree of 15 June, the minister-presidents announced 14 August as the date

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of the first election. On 2 June the U.S. Military Governor, acting in coordination with the British and French Military Governors, promulgated Military Government Law No. 20, covering certain questions of office-holding (68) not satisfactorily covered by the electoral law.

d. First Election to the Federal Parliament. Over 24,000,000 Germans voted in the election of 14 August 1949, giving the right-wing Christian Democrats 7,357,579 votes and the left-wing Social Democrats 6,932,272, for respective totals of 139 and 181 of the 402 seats in the new Parliament (69) (Bundesrat). From the point of view of the Occupying Powers, the large turnout of voters (80 percent of the electorate), the success of fairly moderate parties, and the defeat of the Communist Party were among the more satisfying aspects of the election. On the other hand, many candidates ignored genuine issues to appeal to the nationalism of the masses by attacking the Occupation. As noted by the following excerpt, the election did not furnish proof of any desire to co-operate with the Occupation:

After all, most Germans must realize that the West German Republic, so earnestly promoted by General Clay and other Allied leaders, offers Germans one present opportunity to reassert German interests as against the policies of the very powers who helped most to establish the new republic. The attacks on these policies were general. They came from the leaders of the two major parties as well as from lesser sources. (70)

e. Setting up the New Government. Formation of the first government of Western Germany proceeded rapidly after the election. On 25 August the Conference of Minister-Presidents set 7 September as the date for the first (71) meetings of the lower house (Bundesversammlung) and upper house (Bundesrat). On that day both houses met and elected their officers. On 12 September the Federal Convention of the German Republic met at Bonn and, on the second ballot,

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elector Dr. Theodor Heuss to the position of Federal President. On 14 September Dr. Heuss proposed Deputy Konrad Adenauer as Chancellor and Dr. Adenauer was elected Chancellor of the Republic by the Bundestag on the following day. On 20 September Dr. Adenauer announced the list of ministers selected to form the Federal Cabinet. (72) But despite the comparative smoothness with which these organizational steps were taken, it was early obvious that the new parliament, with its bitterly antagonistic party groups, would not easily achieve the working unity necessary for dealing successfully with the legislative problems ahead of it. (73)

24. Transition from Military Government to Civilian Rule

The new German government faced a more significant test than the coordinating of its many disagreeing elements -- the test of its ability and desire to work co-operatively with the Occupying Authorities. It had been foreseen that a new type of control agency would be needed to work with the new government, and the three Foreign Ministers had made clear at Washington, in the following words, their intention of giving the new republic the fullest possible opportunity for democratic self-assertion (see Appendix A): "They have decided that, in general, the German authorities shall be at liberty to take administrative and legislative action, and that such action will have validity if not vetoed by Allied authorities. There will be certain limited fields in which the Allies will reserve the right to take direct action themselves...." In the same message, they had promised a substitution of nonmilitary for the existing military rule in the western zones:

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With the establishment of the German Federal Republic, Military Government as such will terminate and the functions of the Allied authorities will be divided -- control functions being exercised by a High Commissioner and military functions by a Commander-in-Chief. The three High Commissioners together will constitute an Allied High Commission, and it is the aim of the three Governments to restrict to a minimum the size of the supervisory staffs attached to their respective High Commissioners.

OHGUS → HICOG

Formal establishment of the German Federal Republic on 21 September was therefore accompanied by the official termination of Allied Military Government in the Western Zones, the official beginning of rule by the Allied High Commission, and the coming into effect of both the Occupation Statute and (75) the Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany. John J. McElroy, the U.S. High Commissioner, had been designated for that post immediately following the publication, on 20 June 1949, of the Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany. (75) In the interim period, serving under the title of Military Governor, he had gone ahead with a program to reduce the number of Military Government employees (note Chapters VIII and IX) and to organize (75) the future Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG).

25. HICOG and the German Federal Republic

From a military point of view, every move taken in Germany could be regarded as having implications for the national security of the United States. The principal security problem relating to the creation of the German state and the establishment of HICOG was the question of whether the new control agency would in practice be able to exert effective control over the increasingly assertive new government. Although the Occupation Statute had been mildly, if cautiously, received by the general German public, Thomas Dohler, leader of the Free Democratic Party (FDP) in Bavaria, had called it a blow for all who had been confident that the Allies were resolved to return

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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to the Germans the sovereignty "due them." Before the year was out there were to be more and stronger criticisms of the Occupation. In the face of growing independence on the part of German political leaders, it was the policy of HICOG to offer guidance rather than to exert control. On 15 December, addressing a conference of HICOG resident representatives, the High Commissioner pointed out that the resident officers must use "leader-ship and not a club" to gain the objectives of the Occupation. The final months of 1949 marked the beginning of a critical testing period for the Allied policy of restoring political power, along with economic well-being, to Western Germany.

a. Restorative Legislative Authority. Creation of the German state and the transition to Commission rule gave Western Germany two sources of state-wide legislation. Wide legislative powers were given to the Federal Parliament under the Basic Law and Occupation Statute, limited chiefly by the reservations of certain fields to the provinces and to the Occupation authorities. On the other hand, although the Statute listed the fields reserved to the Occupation Authority, it stipulated that they would not disapprove legislation unless, in their opinion, it was "inconsistent with the Basic Law, a land constitution, legislation or other directives of the Occupation Authorities themselves or the provisions of [the Statute] or unless it [constituted] a grave threat to the basic purposes of the occupation." (73)

b. Outstanding Legislative Developments. During the early part of 1949 HICOG had continued to promote a number of legislative reforms, especially with regard to the freeing of trade and industry from restrictive licensing requirements and the liberalizing of German educational practices. Military (50)

UNCLASSIFIED

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Government Law No. 14, enacted in February, had required the release of approximately one thousand persons confined in workhouses, where conditions were "far worse than in prisons." (81) The Allied High Commission faced the task of bringing existing Allied control legislation into conformity with the new relationship between the German Government and the Occupation Authorities. On 21 September the high commissioners signed their first joint legislation, a series of five laws comprising a definition of the functions of the High Commission, a ban on the wearing of militaristic uniforms or insignia and the holding of military currency (military payment certificates) by Germans, and provisions authorizing the High Commission to take measures against anti-democratic newspapers. (82) In November the Council of the Allied High Commission reached agreement on a procedure for obtaining the greatest possible uniformity throughout the federal territory, with regard to legislation issued by the commissioners individually within their respective zones. (83) Outstanding legislation approved by the Council of the Allied High Commission up to the end of 1949 included the "Law on Judicial Powers in Reserved Fields," approved and signed on 23 November, the "Law on Offenses Against the Interests of the Occupation," of the same date, and the "Law on Elimination of Militarism and Nazism," dated 16 December 1949. (84) As for the West German parliament, its earliest measures, including a vote seeking Allied approval to bring Western Berlin into the federal republic and a vote asking that the Allies recheck the dismantling list with a view to determining what plants could be removed from the list, were typical of its moves in the direction of greater independence and power. (85) A set of agreements between the occupying powers and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic, signed on 22 November,

UNCLASSIFIED

satisfied some of the demands put forward by the German delegates. These agreements are included in Supporting Documents as item 4 in Folder 22.

c. The Agreements of 23 November 1949. On 23 November the Allied High Commissioners and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic reached formal agreement on a number of problems on which discussions had been authorized by the three Foreign Ministers meeting at Paris on 9 and 10 November. (22) Several points in the agreements particularly concern the matter of security, and are therefore cited later in this chapter. The agreements gave evidence of "the desire and the determination of both parties that their relations should develop progressively upon a basis of mutual confidence." On its side the Federal Government declared its intention of applying for membership in the International Authority for the Ruhr, crediting Union, maintaining demilitarization, and following the principles of freedom, tolerance, and humanity. On the other side, the Allied High Commission granted concessions in the fields of shipbuilding and dismantling and agreed that the federal government should initiate "the gradual re-establishment of consular and commercial relations with those countries where such relations appear advantageous."

26. Emphasis on German Economic Recovery

The United States had committed itself, well before 1949, to a policy (23) of helping Germany attain a rapid economic recovery. It gave full support to this policy in 1949.

a. Benefit from ERP Assistance. In a briefing given at Berlin on 20 September 1949, the COMUS Economic Advisor showed how ECA funds were to fit (24) in with direct U.S. and U.K. contributions to spur German recovery:

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The United States appropriated a sum of \$656,000,000 for the prevention of disease and unrest in Germany; and the United Kingdom government in the economic fusion agreement negotiated about a year ago put up a contribution of \$70,000,000 in sterling for the procurement of so-called Category A goods, which include food, PGL (petroleum products), fertilizer, and a minimum amount of medical supplies. That leaves a gap of something over \$400,000,000 to be met, and that is the figure that we went to Paris and fought for in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, which was given the task of dividing the recovery funds made available by the Economic Cooperation Administration of the United States. We have a tentative allocation of \$14,000,000 and have worked out a balance of payments with the other participating countries showing us for this year as a net creditor of \$10,000,000 so that our total position in the recovery picture here is \$404,000,000 to the good.

On the basis of ECA allocations of aid already appropriated as of January 1949, \$300,000,000 worth of ECA imports were expected to arrive in the Bizone (88) within the next few months. By the end of January the Bizone had been promised \$522,000,000 of dollar assistance for the period April 1948 through June 1949. (89) From the summer of 1948 to the summer of 1949, industrial production in the Bizone rose from 68 percent of the 1936 level to 78 percent. (90) In this improvement ECA aid "unquestionably played a vital role." (91) In July Bizonal exports climbed to a new high of \$112,000,000 and in August the production index for the Bizone rose to 91 percent. (92) On 12 December Robert M. Hanes, Director of the Office of Economic Affairs, NIOOG, and Chief of the ECA Mission to Western Berlin, told a conference of NIOOG Resident Officers that, if Marshall Plan money had made a difference to other Europeans, "it has made a vaster difference here in Germany, where we faced the task of pulling (93) together the shattered and dormant economy of a defeated country." (94)

b. German Participation in the OEEC. Throughout much of the year, the United States Occupation Authorities were concerned with giving Germans the task of representing Western Germany in the Organization for European Economic

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Co-operation. On 2 May BICO authorities in Frankfurt described to the Biscanal delegation at Paris their plans of shifting responsibility to German agencies, and submitted the text of a statement they proposed to present to the OHEC Council. The essence of this policy appeared in the following conclusion on the part of BICO:

...the most effective contribution which the Biscanal Military Government can make during the remaining months of its existence is to anticipate the establishment of the government and increasingly to delegate responsibility to the present economic administration. In this way the German agencies will be led to face their future responsibilities at a time when Allied staffs are still present in sufficient strength to guide and help them. (95)

In June steps were taken to set up a German HEP mission at Washington to assume some of the functions of the HEP Group, Department of the Army. (96) Meanwhile German officials had begun working jointly with BICO and Military Government agencies to learn the administrative procedures involved in procurement of BGA-financed commodity imports and to insure a smooth transfer of HEP functions to the Federal Republic of Germany at the appropriate time. (97)

Even after the establishment of the Federal Republic, the Allied High Commission authorized its appointment of delegates to the OHEC and subsequently notified the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation of its intention that the Federal Republic of Germany should succeed to the representation of the U.S., U.K., and French Zones of Occupation in the OHEC. On 31 October the Council of the OHEC took note of the change in the representation of Germany. (98)

c. Bilateral Agreement With the United States. The climax in the foregoing series of developments occurred when the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic and the U.S. High Commissioner, on 15 December 1949, signed a bilateral

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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agreement of assistance under the Economic Co-operation Act. The text of this agreement is included in Supporting Documents as item 3 in Folder 22.

4. Trade and Payments Agreements. Throughout the year the negotiation of trade treaties, gradual relaxation of controls, rise in production, and increasing volume of exports contributed to a slowly changing pattern in the German export trade. (100) Even before the establishment of the Federal Republic, a number of trade agreements were signed covering the French Zone as well as the Biscanal area. Trade and payments agreements were concluded by the Biscane (or the Triscanal area) with Turkey, Spain, Poland, the Netherlands, and Sweden at the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949, with Italy on 26 April, with Iran and Portugal in May, with Colombia, Sweden, India and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in June, with Denmark, Columbia, Greece, France, and Poland, in July, and in September a payments agreement with Japan was approved and agreements with Egypt, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia were extended and modified. (101)

5. Special Problems. The use to be made of MGA counterpart funds, obtained from the sale of MGA imports in Germany, was a matter of much study by the Occupation Authorities during 1949. On 16 December Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Commander, Berlin, announced that 95 million deutsche marks had been released for investment in Berlin, as part of the deblocking of 600 million deutsche marks, in counterpart funds, for Western Germany. (102) Currency devaluation by Britain and other countries in September stimulated discussions by HICOG and German officials on a new value for the mark, currently valued at 50 cents. The value finally proclaimed on 28 September 1949 was 23.6000 cents. (103)

UNCLASSIFIED

27. The Occupation at Four-Power Level

Most of the international phases of the United States Occupation of Germany in 1949 directly involved only the two other Western Occupying Powers. It was agreement on the part of these three -- France, the United Kingdom, and the United States -- which set in motion the founding of the German Federal Republic. ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ The new government was subsequently supervised by a three-power control agency. Three-power co-operation was also expressed in the agreements of 23 November 1949. But the presence of a fourth Occupying Power had always to be reckoned with, although any genuine return to quadripartite administration seemed far outside the realm of possibility. Even so, there were brief periods, in 1949, when Soviet behavior gave some promise of a renewal of happier relationships among the four Occupying Powers.

a. The Special Problem of Berlin. The problem of Berlin entered into nearly every phase of the relations of the United States with Russia as an Occupying Power. Historically, Berlin was the symbol of German unity. To Western Germany it had also become, during 1948, the symbol of Western determination to resist Soviet encroachments and to protect as well as control both the Western Sectors of Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany. So far as any consistent aim was discernible behind Soviet acts in Berlin and at the East Zone border, it appeared to be that of discrediting and discrediting the Western Powers to a point where they would eventually withdraw from the city. ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ The fact that Berlin was located within the Russian Zone, and that the Russians exercised certain rights within the entire city, such as control of all railroads, provided almost unlimited opportunities for minor Soviet pinpricking, as well as for such major obstructionism as the

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imposition of the blockade. Whatever the inconveniences, the risks, and (106)
the cost, short of war, remaining in Berlin was foundational to U.S. policy.

It was therefore necessary for the Occupation Authorities, in some cases including the military as well as the Military Government - High Commission authorities, to deal with such questions as the blockade, the strike of 14,000 West Berlin railroad workers, currency arrangements between East and West Berlin, East-West trade, and the maintenance of local administrative agencies in the Western sectors. In addition, Berlin could not be overlooked in connection with the setting up of the Western German state.

b. The Blockade and the Airlift. Talks early in May between U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Philip C. Jessup and Soviet Deputy Minister Yakob A. Malik in New York led to an agreement to terminate the Soviet blockade on 12 May and to convene a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, representing the four Occupying Powers, on 23 May. (107) To end the blockade, orders were issued by the four Military Governors providing that transport, trade, and communication services between the Eastern and Western Zones be restored at 0001 hours on 12 May. Restrictions on movement between the Soviet Sector and the Western Sectors of Berlin were to be removed at the same time. (108) An estimated 1,500 trucks and passenger cars entered the city on 12 May. (109) Even as traffic was resumed, the three Western Military Governors were engaged in correspondence with General of the Army Chykhov to try to reach definite agreement on such questions as the number of trains authorized, apart from freight trains, and the Soviet-imposed requirement that locomotives and train crews from the Soviet Zone replace Western locomotives and crews on East-bound trains at Helmstedt. To make sure that stockpiles were adequate and to (110)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

provide time to phase out the organization efficiently, the airlift continued until 30 September when the last plane delivered the (estimated) 2,345,231st ton to Berlin. (111)

c. Berlin and Western Germany. When approving the Basic Law for Western Germany the three Western Military Governors also defined a set of principles governing the relationship between the Allied Commandatura and Greater Berlin. This statement of principles, or "Little Occupation Statute," was arrived at without any special attempt to obtain Soviet agreement, and actually represented three-power action in a field where four-power agreement seemed impossible of attainment. It guaranteed the powers of the city government, set forth the powers reserved to the Allied Commandatura, and guaranteed the civil rights of all persons. (112) With the establishment of the Western Republic the United States was concerned, because of the potential Soviet reaction, that Berlin not be admitted as a province (Land). Although the United States acknowledged close ties between Berlin and the Federal Republic, it regarded Berlin as being governed not by the Republic but by Military Government in accordance, so far as possible, with the Bonn Constitution, intergovernmental agreements, and the "Little Occupation Statute." (113)

Early in June the three Western commandants reduced the authority of the Military Government in Berlin, in accordance with the "Little Occupation Statute," by reducing Military Government committees from eighteen to seven and terminating their authority to issue orders to the city council departments. (114) The strongest assurance of continuing Western support for Berlin, in the post-blockade period, came in the words of Secretary of State Acheson on the occasion of his visit to Berlin on 14 November. "Berlin," he declared,

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

is a symbol of the continuing struggle which must go on in Germany. This struggle calls for a continuing effort by the Germans. That effort will be responded to by the occupation powers." (118) One aspect of the support given by the Western Occupation Powers was to be found in their policy of furthering the economic welfare of Berlin and promoting close economic relations between Berlin and the Federal Republic.

20. Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers

Although the ending of the blockade left the way open for various quadripartite groups to meet in Berlin, the outstanding attempt of 1949 to reach four-power agreement on Germany took place at Paris. The four-power communiqué released 3 May to announce agreement on the lifting of the blockade and counter-blockade concluded with the following provisions:

Eleven days subsequent to the removal of the restrictions referred to in Paragraph 1 and 2, namely, on 23 May 1949, a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers will be convened in Paris to consider questions relating to Germany, and problems arising out of the situation in Berlin, including also the question of currency in Berlin. (119)

a. German Interest in the Conference. West Germany could not be officially represented at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, but German opinion was brought to bear on the representatives of the Western Powers during the weeks preceding the meeting. Certain democratic elements from all parts of Germany rejected the idea of a Germany unified on Soviet terms. The leader of the powerful Social Democratic Party (SPD), however, spoke out in support of a strong nationalist program based on German unity. Ignoring the West-sponsored project of a Western German state, he declared that whatever conditions were advanced by the four Occupying Powers, "we Germans have to put

UNCLASSIFIED

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forward our own demands." Apart from the strongly held and intensely advocated views of some of the political leaders, views typifying the diversity of current German opinion, there was widespread interest in the potential effect of the conference on such questions as the Berlin currency problem and East-West trade.

b. Expectations of the Western Powers. The three Western Occupying Powers, while avoiding undue optimism, were aware that since the unsuccessful attempts of the Council of Foreign Ministers (CFM) to reach agreement on Germany, in the spring and fall of 1947, political and economic progress had been made in their respective zones of Germany and in the countries of Western Europe. On 19 May, just before leaving to attend the conference, Secretary of State Acheson made the following statement:

It is not our intention, no matter how much we may desire agreement, to accept anything which would tend to undo what has been accomplished or impede future progress along the course we have charted toward the revival of health and strength for the free nations of the world.... We shall neglect no real opportunity for increasing the area of solution and tranquillity in the world. At the same time, we shall not barter away successes achieved for the sake of promises which might again prove to be illusory, as they too often have in the past.

It remains to be seen whether the present favorable developments have brought about a situation in which workable and effective agreements can be reached with the Soviet Union on the central problem of Germany. I think perhaps we have a better opportunity to do so than we have had before. We most certainly are now in a better position to deal with the consequence of a failure. (118)

c. Soviet Objectives. Although Soviet aims in agreeing to attend the Council meeting remained something of a mystery, even after the sessions had ended, there was no doubt that economic difficulties in the East Zone and satellite countries, aggravated by the Western counter-blockade, had much to

UNCLASSIFIED

(119)

do with the new Soviet willingness to discuss the problem of Germany.

Restoration of East-West trade was therefore their most apparent objective.

4. Agenda and Discussions. [At its first meeting, on 25 May, the

Council of Foreign Ministers adopted the West-sponsored agenda calling for discussion, in order, of the problems of (1) German unity, (2) Berlin,

including the currency question, (3) a peace treaty for Germany, and (4) a peace treaty for Austria. (120)

Early in the discussions, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky called for restoration of four-power control throughout Germany and the establishment of a German state council, with economic and administration functions. Under this plan a reconstituted Allied Control Council would allow each of the Occupying Powers a vote. This plan of control was countered by Western proposals for an all-German federal government based upon the Bonn constitution and its guarantees of democratic freedom. The

essential issue confronting the Foreign Ministers was whether Germany should be unified on a totalitarian or on a democratic basis. (121)

Unable to come to agreement on this issue they turned to the question of restoring four-power control in Berlin. Here, again, the three Western ministers refused to accept the Soviet view that unanimous decisions were "the only way to govern." (122)

The five-point Berlin plan put forward by Mr. Acheson called for free elections for a city council; establishment of a new city government on the basis of these elections; a new city constitution to be drafted by the newly elected council; reinstatement of the Kommandatura; and reduction of Occupation costs to a minimum, on a quadripartite basis. (123)

On 8 June, noting that four-power talks in Berlin on delays in traffic between that city and Western Germany were not going well, Mr. Acheson suggested that the ministers instruct these

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representatives to reach agreement by 13 June. (124) Although the latter reported their inability to come to agreement, the conference continued its efforts to reach some measure of agreement on East-West trade, other phases of the German problem, and a peace treaty for Austria.

c. Final Agreements. During the closing days of the conference a more amenable Soviet attitude made possible a sufficient measure of agreement to warrant rating the meeting a success, despite the lack of any fundamental over-all settlement. Progress was made in the direction of an Austrian peace treaty and it was agreed with regard to Germany to hold further four-power consultations, to maintain the agreement on lifting the Berlin blockade and counter-blockade, to continue four-power consultations in Berlin, and to take steps to improve East-West trade. (125) These results, representing at least a partial Soviet retreat on every point, were welcomed by President Truman as confirming "the correctness of the policies the United States Government has been following in our foreign affairs." (126)

29. East-Blockade Problem

Neither the New York agreement of 4 May nor the Big Four Conference brought an end to the problems marred Soviet-U.S. relationships in Germany.

a. Interference With East-West Traffic. East-West truck traffic continued to suffer from hindrances imposed by Soviet authorities, hindrances that came and went, often without explanation or apparent reason. On 29 June, for example, western truck traffic entering and leaving Berlin was being subjected to various forms of interference and delay. (127) The next day such traffic was passing through without trouble. Early in July, British authorities protested the closing of all entry points for Berlin-bound

UNCLASSIFIED

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highway traffic, except Hahnstedt. On 26 July, following the reopening of at least three check-points, the Soviet Deputy Military Governor, Lt. Gen. N. I. Dratvin, replied: "I am authorized to tell you that the Soviet military authorities neither had nor have any sort of 'blockade,' big one or little one, and intend to adhere strictly to the existing agreements." (128)

b. West Berlin Railroad Strike. An already trying rail transport situation was made worse for U.S. authorities in Berlin when 14,000 West Berlin railroad men went out on strike on 21 May to obtain payment of all their wages in West marks. On 2 June, 13,477 of the strikers voted to continue the walkout. In the course of the strike, Brig. Gen. Frank L. Newley, U.S. Berlin Commandant, issued an ultimatum to Soviet-employed railway police to withdraw from American-sector railway stations in Berlin and some two weeks later ordered West-sector police to guard the headquarters building of the Berlin railway, at Anhalter Station, after a fight between four Russian officers and a mob of two hundred looting strikers who had invaded the building. Because of the strike, the West sectors were again dependent upon the airlift. When the strike ended, on 28 June, the strikers had achieved their aim of full payment in West marks. But they were critical of the Western commandants for not considering further the issue of guaranteeing the returning workers against victimization, especially since the strike had been directed against a Communist authority. Many leaders lost their jobs. (129)

c. Relations Between the East and West Zones. As 1949 drew to a close there appeared to be less and less likelihood of any eventual collaboration between the Federal Republic of West Germany and the "German Democratic Republic" set up by the Soviets in their zone. On his side, President Wilhelm

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flock of the East Zone hopefully asserted that the two governments could stand together in the struggle to regain national unity. But in the West Zone the idea of accepting Communist "democracy" met small response. Chancellor Adenauer was outspoken in declaring that the Federal Republic was the only legitimate organization of the German people, prior to the establishment of all-German unity, and that it alone was competent to speak for the people. (180)

4. Quadrupartite Meetings at Berlin. As a result of the meeting of the Big Four at Paris in May and June, the Deputy Military Governors held a series of regular meetings to seek agreement on the removal of traffic (181) restrictions hindering internal trade. In addition a Quadrupartite Committee of Special Experts met to discuss trade and payments matters, taking account of discussions being held by German groups representing the Eastern and Western Zones. (182) At the root of internal trade problems, however, remained the lack of a standard exchange value between East and West marks. Until some agreement could be reached on this question of currency, there was small possibility of any far-reaching accord concerning East-West trade and traffic. On 28 September the Western Allies suspended four-power "normalization" talks in Berlin, on the ground that the Soviets were violating the agreement which had ended the West Berlin rail strike on 28 June. (183)

20. Developing International Status of the Federal Republic

By the end of 1949 the Federal Republic had developed into a "nearly sovereign government" and had won at least partial recognition as a member of the community of nations. (184) This had come about partly through the

UNCLASSIFIED

generosity of the Western Occupation Powers and partly, no doubt, through the insistence and the political sagacity of Chancellor Adenauer. Western Occupation policy had been more or less dominated by the official United States view that German well-being was essential to European recovery and that, hopefully, a restored Germany could also be a peaceful and democratic Germany. At any rate, the three Western Powers acted on this policy throughout 1949, and the degree of German independence increased accordingly. Two events marking this development, the admission of the Federal Republic to the OEEC and the signing of the Bilateral Agreement of 15 December with the United States, have already been described (paragraph 26 above). A number of other events, of varying importance, may be noted. West German membership in the Council of Europe was seriously considered at Strasbourg in August, (125) and openly advocated by the United States. In September Germany was elected to membership in an international federation of mayors then meeting at Geneva. (126) In November the Federal Chancellor sent a letter to the High Commission requesting admission of the Federal Republic to membership in the International Authority for the Ruhr (IAR), in line with the Agreements of (127) 23 November. The question of authorizing the Federal Government to send German consular representatives to foreign countries was formally raised in a letter from the Federal Chancellor to the Chairman of the Council of the Allied High Commission on 4 November. This privilege was granted under the (128) Agreements of 23 November 1949. On 9 November the Federal Chancellor requested the Commission to use its good offices with the members of the Customs Union Study Group (see above, paragraph 7) so that the Federal Government might become a full member of the group in time for its meeting of 14

- 41 -
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

November. On 17 November the Council approved a reply stating that the Allied High Commission was entirely in favor of the admission of the Federal Republic as a full member of the Customs Union Study Group, and that it understood that an invitation might be forthcoming at an early date. The Participation of the German Federal Republic in the International Patent Institute at The Hague was approved in principle at the same time. When the Political Advisers, however, were asked to report to the Council on "measures to be taken as regards organizations of the United Nations and specialized institutions carrying out their activities in Germany," the paper prepared for the Council stated that activities of such organizations and institutions would continue to be carried out in accordance with agreements previously signed by the Commander in Chief. New agreements, when needed, were to be decided upon by the High Commission, unless involving responsibilities to be taken on a unilateral basis by each of the High Commissioners. In November Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the British and French foreign ministers agreed that their legal and political experts should prepare briefs on the advisability of ending the state of war with Germany. Such a step, which would give Germany full status as a nation, was recognized by the press as raising serious questions, including the possibility of keeping Occupation troops in Western Germany and of maintaining continued controls over the German war potential.

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Security Aspects of German Recovery

II. Security as a Factor in Occupation Policies

The whole Occupation mission was necessarily shot through with questions affecting United States security. Two wars had shown clearly enough that the German people, unless radically reoriented to their role as citizens and among the nations -- or restrained by force -- might again go the way of aggression. Even without its own means of producing armaments, German manpower, whether ill-fed and desperate or well-fed and unregenerate, could prove an enormous security threat. But the surest way to avoid another German break-out, United States policy makers were convinced, was to foster the sort of reorientation which would lead the Germans, eventually, to choose for themselves the way of democracy. Along that course would lie, in the long run, the smallest risk for Western security. And the correlative decision, to care for the German people in their defeat and to further their reinstatement as members of the international community, had been made plain as far back as 4 September 1944, in the speech of Secretary of State James V. Byrnes at Stuttgart. On 28 April 1949 Secretary of State Acheson restated the doctrine as follows:

The maintenance of restrictions and controls over the German economy and a German state, even for a protracted period, cannot alone guarantee the West against the possible revival of a German threat to the peace. In the long run, security can be insured only if there are set in motion in Germany those forces which will create a governmental system dedicated to upholding the basic human freedoms through democratic procedures.

These constructive forces can derive their strength only from the renewed vitality of the finer elements of the German cultural tradition. They can flourish only if the German economy can provide sustenance and hope for the German people.

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They can attain their greatest effectiveness only through a radically new reciprocal approach by the German people and the other peoples of Europe. This approach must be based on common understanding of the mutual benefits to be derived from the voluntary co-operative effort of the European community as a whole. (143)

But all along the way to this long-range goal the Occupation Authorities faced questions of daily practical import to United States security. Some of these were decided primarily on grounds of economy, as when various types of Occupation guard duties were transferred from military police to MP guard units, the "industrial police," or even to the local police forces. In other cases the element of security appeared minor enough to be overlooked, in comparison with the benefit to the Germans of added prestige or freedom of action or economic development. In certain fields there was a tendency for Military Government officials, concerned primarily with bettering the condition of the Germans, to favor the relinquishment of controls still judged essential by the military.

BB. Principal Safeguards for Western Security

Recognizing the risks inherent in German revival, the London agreements of 1948 (paragraph 22 above), had provided for consultation among the three Occupying Powers in event of a threat of German military resurgence; continuance of the military Occupation; creation of a joint military security board; maintenance in force of all agreed disarmament and demilitarization measures; and agreement upon long-term demilitarization measures prior to the end of the Occupation. In the application of these agreements the Military Governor and his successor, the U.S. High Commissioner, played an important role. From the point of view of security General Clay believed that much depended upon the type of prohibitions and restrictions placed upon German industry.

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I have always believed that real security against Germany's industrial powers being utilized for war lies in a very few major prohibitions, rigidly enforced. If the prohibitions and restrictions are too numerous or too petty, they offer a continuing invitation to be broken and after our occupation forces are removed, it will be difficult to arouse public opinion to support repressive measures against the infraction of petty prohibitions and restrictions. To be effective, prohibitions and restrictions must be major, and their violation in addition to being simple to detect, must constitute so flagrant a breach of security as to warrant use of force, if necessary, for their enforcement. Prohibitions against war material of all kinds, aircraft of all types, and atomic production seemed to me to represent the needed range, while restrictions on steel production would in effect serve to restrict all heavy industry. I could not feel strongly about the prohibition of synthetic oil and rubber as there was no economic justification for such production. Nevertheless, it seemed clear to me that if the prohibitions and restrictions applied to industry for military security also appeared to be in the interest of the economic security of the countries which imposed the restrictions, they would not, through the years, hold the support of public opinion so essential to their enforcement. (145)

While McClellan was also concerned with the question of restricting German industry, he tended to place more stress on the need for developing psychological and moral guarantees to prevent a German return to dictatorship and aggression. At Frankfurt on 4 October he told new RIGGS employees:

The test of Germany's adherence to democratic thought may not come this year or next, but come it will, and it may well be severe.

Whether from the right or the left, the intriguing aspects of another call for the 'Fuehrer principle' may be sounded, and totalitarianism could again be at hand.

The democratic faith will have to have strong roots. It is our job to strengthen these roots so that we do not have a series of new aberrations with which to deal. The solemn hope is that what Germans feel and think and do will determine that issue in the right manner, and that no outside force will be necessary to prescribe it. (146)

Affirming that U.S. policy would be to "always watch the element of security,"

McClellan stressed the importance of "firmness and determination whenever necessary," but did not, on this occasion, relate these statements to the sort of developments in industry or politics which might require such

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watching. Two organizations existed, however, apart from various interested agencies and officers within the joint military headquarters and Military Government or High Commission, whose tasks were to deal with specific security problems in the industrial and economic fields. These were the Tripartite Military Security Board and the Six-Power International Authority for the Ruhr (Of paragraph 30).

33. The Military Security Board

The Military Security Board was agreed to on 17 December 1948 by the three Western Military Governors under the terms of the London agreements and the first directive on its organization was issued 17 January. Board responsibility covered prevention of a revival of military organizations, enforcement of prohibitions and restrictions on industry, supervision of scientific research, and the licensing of production of certain machine tools. The board worked through a Tripartite Commission, a Committee of Deputies, a Secretariat, and a Scientific Research Division, an Industrial Division and a Military Division. On 27 July the board issued a report describing its progress in analysing its mission, building up staff, and "settling its detailed responsibilities and stated functions on a Tripartite basis." This report is included in Supporting Documents as item 17 in Folder 20. During this organizational period the board regarded itself as a Tripartite agency of the future High Commission and planned to obtain much of its information "through channels already existing in other agencies of the respective staffs and through staffs of the respective Zonal Commissioners," with whom it would work "in closest liaison." By July the Board had completed, at division level, a review of all current legislation bearing on military

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security and was working on a revision of significant legislation in this field. Incompletely staffed and handicapped by lack of a combined headquarters during the first half of the year, the board nevertheless, in addition to establishing its organizational structure, prepared studies and recommendations regarding the following: security measures in connection with the manufacture of echo-sounding gear, publication of maps and plans, shipbuilding, and ship repairs; maintenance grants for ex-members of the German Armed Forces; a draft ordinance on uniforms and insignia; control of amateur radio transmitters; the limitation of German participation in aviation activities within Germany; Tripartite civil aviation policy; and the arming of the German police. (150)

Effective 15 September the U.S. Element of the board was provided by the 7790th Advisory Group to MICOB (Military Security Board) organized with station at Berlin to advise the High Commissioner on the maintenance and enforcement of disarmament and demilitarization restrictions. (151)

Although the board functioned with little publicity, MICOB Resident Officers were given a picture of its work at their conference of 12 - 13 December. Describing the work of its three divisions, Maj Gen. James P. Hodges, chief of the U.S. Element, explained that the Scientific Research Division kept a watchful eye on Germany's 1,600 scientific institutes and 7,000 scientists by checking reports of new discoveries and making spot checks of the institutes. The Industrial Division made unannounced inspections to maintain a check on more than one thousand plants in the fields of chemicals, electronics, mechanics, metallurgy and shipbuilding. The Military Division was concerned with observing public opinion "to detect a significant resurgence of militarism." (152)

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24. The International Authority for the Ruhr (IAR)

The Agreement for Establishment of an International Authority for the Ruhr came into effect on 23 April 1949, following six-power talks that began 11 November 1948 and signing of the agreement by the United States, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg. (155) The purpose of the IAR was to control the resources of the Ruhr in order that they should be used in the interests of peace and that access to the coal, coke, and steel of the Ruhr should be on an equitable basis to the countries co-operating in the common economic good (Preamble). The agreement provided that, when granted admission, Germany should have three of the fifteen votes allotted to Council members. During 1949 the IAR appeared to be more immediately concerned with economic problems coming within its province than with matters of military security.

25. Occupation Controls in the Interest of Security

At the end of the war one of the most immediate security problems was to disarm the Germans. Applied to the aims of the Occupation, this meant not only depriving them of their various weapons but preventing them from producing more. Under modern conditions of warfare, such a prohibition would naturally reach far into the industrial life of the nation. In Occupied Germany the Allied purpose of keeping Germany incapable of waging war found expression in the "Plan of the Allied Control Council for Reparations and the Level of Post-War German Economy" adopted by the Allied Control Council in Berlin on 26 March 1946. The essence of the plan was to prohibit certain industries, restrict others, limit production to "50 or 55 percent of the prewar level in 1938 (excluding building and building materials

UNCLASSIFIED

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industries)," and use surplus industrial equipment for reparations. Reference to the plan provides a basis for judging the extent to which its provisions were being modified in 1949 under the impact of conditions unforeseen in 1945. At the same time, the Western Occupation Powers were still concerned, in 1949, with the security aspects of industrial production, scientific research, exports of strategic materials, German control of communications, German participation in aeronautics, the revival of Nazism and militarism, and the question, persistently put forward in some circles, of German rearmament.

26. Agreements Concerning Industrial Production

The position of the Western Occupation Powers with regard to security controls over German industry was considerably modified during the course of the year. Tripartite meetings and agreements in March and April, and the agreements reached with the German Chancellor in November (paragraph 25 above) highlighted the changes in policy.

a. Big Three Discussions at London. Tripartite meetings begun at London in March led to modification of rules that had stood since 1945. According to General Clay, who visited London on 22 March to discuss the negotiations with Ambassador Lewis Douglas, the American representative was able to obtain "some major concessions" from his French and British colleagues, with regard to allowing the Germans more leeway in the redevelopment of their industries. (155) At this time the Big Three agreed to reduce dismantling of German war plants by cutting 159 from a list of 167 plants remaining to be dismantled, and to let Germany proceed to build a mercantile marine. (156)

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b. The Tripartite Agreement of 14 April. On 14 April, as a result of the London meetings, the three Western Military Governors signed an "Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries in the U.S., U.K., and French Occupied Areas of Germany." The prohibitions of this agreement were to remain in force until the peace settlement, and its limitations, "until 1 January 1953 or until the peace settlement, whichever is the earlier, and thereafter as may be agreed." (157) Under the agreement "all plant and equipment" for the production or manufacture of (1) weapons and other specified items for military purposes, (2) primary magnesium, and (3) beryllium, if not already removed or destroyed, were to be "removed from Germany or destroyed" (Article III). Limitations were placed on the capacity of the steel industry (production limit, 11.1 million ingot tons per year), on shipbuilding, and on the capacity of such other strategic industries as those producing ball and roller bearings, synthetic ammonia, chlorine, and primary aluminum. These provisions, in their application, naturally ran counter to projects for the economic rehabilitation of Germany. To give a specific example, Article VIII limited the capacity of the ball and roller bearing industry to "that remaining after the removal as reparations of plant and equipment calculated to leave in Germany capacity sufficient to produce 35 million units a year on a one-shift basis, or present capacity, whichever is less." In May the Department of the Army questioned OMSUS on the effect which the Joint Export-Import Agency (JIEA) authorized importing of ten 4-spindle automatic screw machines would have on the level of ball-bearing production (158) established for Western Germany. The reply pointed out that these machines had been ordered during a period when the U.S. policy had been to allow the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

rehabilitation of ball bearing plant, and that the Tripartite working party reporting on the capacity of this industry had agreed to consider machines that were on firm order, and at least partially manufactured, as constituting part of the industry's "present capacity." COMUS therefore recommended approval of the purchase, which was to be financed with ECA funds. (159) Another instance occurred in July, when the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) requested Department of the Army approval for the purchase of oilwell drilling equipment costing \$400,000. Although the equipment was to be used primarily for "exploratory" drilling, and was not intended to affect the oil-refining capacity of Germany, the question of its implications for security was raised in the cables passed between the Military Government and the Department of the Army. (160)

c. The Agreements of 22 November. The agreements reached by the Allied High Commission and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic on 22 November contained the following important provisions in the field of security. The Federal Government was to maintain demilitarization of the federal territory, co-operating fully in the work of the Military Security Board; to eradicate all traces of Nazism from German life; to take legislative action in the field of decartelization. On its side the High Commission removed eleven synthetic oil and rubber plants and seven steel plants from the Reparations list and authorized the construction of unlimited numbers of ocean-going ships and tankers (up to 7,200 tons), fishing vessels up to 650 tons, and coastal vessels up to 2,700 tons not exceeding 12 knots service speed. (See Supporting Documents item 4 in Folder 22.)

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IV. Security Measures Affecting Research and Invention

Various Allied restrictions and controls were in force during 1949 to prevent German industrial development from becoming a threat to the security of other nations. At some points, as already noted, there was a tendency to modify such restrictions in favor of increased German productivity. Other controls were modified in view of the increased authority given the West German State. On 18 August the three Military Governors approved a Tripartite "Law on the Control of Scientific Research," drafted by the Military Security Board to replace Allied Control Authority Law No. 25. Less rigid in its reporting requirements, the new law prohibited war research and provided for control of research in certain fields through licensing. The Occupation Authorities were also concerned with the security aspects of new inventions. Control in this field was exercised in connection with the granting of patents. Transfer of patent responsibility to a German patent office, in line with the shift to Commission rule and establishment of the Federal Republic, required additional consideration of security controls. On 15 June, in a meeting of the three Military Governors at Frankfurt, objection to re-establishment of the German Patent Office was voiced by the French Military Governor. At that time the French Government was concerned to have prior examination of patent applications accomplished by a special international agency, on grounds that such examination by a German office would be a risk to security. On 30 June the Bipartite Board approved Economic Council Ordinance No. 117, "First Ordinance Concerning Amendments and Transitional Regulations in the Field of Protective Rights in Trade and Industry," defining the legal authority by which the German Imperial Patent Office would supersede

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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the German Bischof Patent Filing Offices in Darmstadt and Berlin. Following the establishment of Commission rule, regulations governing security control of patent applications were placed on a tripartite basis. A draft law on control of patent applications in the fields of prohibited or controlled research or manufacture was approved and signed by the Council of the Allied High Commission on 16 December, at its tenth meeting. Under this law the President of the German Patent Office was to submit to the Military Security Board abstracts of all patent applications concerning research (1) in any field primarily of a military nature (indicating an apparent relaxation of the earlier prohibitions); (2) in any field specified in Schedules "A" and "B" of British War Law No. 23, United States War Law No. 23, and French War Ordinance No. 231; and (3) in such fields of prohibited or limited industries as might be specified by the Allied High Commission. He was also to submit information on patent applications submitted and pending before 8 May 1945, especially in the case of applications or patents which had been classified "Secret" by the former German Patent Office. The Military Security Board was to make unannounced inspections of applications to see whether the German authorities were carrying out their obligations, and the board was to be able to instruct the President of the patent office to withhold any action which would involve publication of certain patent applications, the publication of which would represent a serious threat to security." (167)

23. The Issue of Dismantling

The dismantling of war plants and plants surplus to the authorized level of industry for Germany, and their shipment to various countries as reparations, was virtually brought to an end during the year 1949. From an original 1,975

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factories scheduled for dismantling in the three Western Zones at the end of the war, the number had been cut to 965 in April 1947. With the removal of 159 from the list in 1949, as a result of the London meetings, a total of 796 were left for dismantling, and more than 600 of this number had been totally dismantled by November, when 18 additional plants were taken from the list. (168)

a. Security versus Economic Recovery. The underlying conflict between Allied security and German economic welfare made the question of dismantling extremely controversial. While the British and French were generally willing to pay the price of slower recovery, for the sake of greater security, the United States took the lead in advocating a reduction in the program of dismantlement. At the request of Paul Hoffman, Economic Co-operation Administrator, a committee of industrialists headed by George Humphreys of Cleveland made a survey to determine how many of the plants listed for dismantling could contribute to the European Recovery Program. The report of the Humphreys Committee, which recommended that 167 plants be retained for Germany, carried considerable weight. The 159 plants agreed on at London were chosen from this list. (169)

b. German Opposition to Dismantling. German opposition to the loss of plants through dismantling showed itself in public protests, resistance to dismantlers, propaganda, and persistent efforts to weaken Allied determination to carry the program through. These demands were not satisfied by the decision to save 159 additional plants, or by assurances from Military Government that the agreement of 14 April left Germany an industrial potential sufficient to permit an adequate standard of living. (170) Complaining that the

UNCLASSIFIED

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eight steel works still listed for dismantling represented over three-fourths of the capacity of all the steel works examined by the Committee. Dr. Hermann Paender, chairman of the German Bizonal Executive Committee, appealed to Allied statesmen not to persist in dismantling for reasons of security when (171) such an act would contradict economic good sense. In June the German Economic Council requested the three Western Occupying Powers to put a stop to all dismantling. Backed by leaders in religion, politics, and economics, the appeal stated that the German people could not understand the contradiction between dismantling and the steps taken for the economic reconstruction of a democratic state in Western Germany. (172) During the summer and fall, German workers openly resisted the dismantling program in the British zone, where most of the plants were located. Early in June the British regional commissioner had to order work councils of Ruhr synthetic oil plants to withdraw their opposition to British orders for the dismantling of four oil plants. At this time the Foreign Office gave a firm answer to critics of the dismantling program, stressing that synthetic oil plants had never had a place in the peacetime economy, and that German statements about the (173) plants were "thoroughly mischievous." In September a battalion of 800 British troops was moved into the Ruhr-Chemis synthetic oil plant to protect (174) dismantlers from angry plant workers. One of the most effective efforts to dissuade the Allies from further dismantling was the letter addressed to the Allied High Commission by Dr. Adenauer on 1 November 1949, in which the Federal Chancellor proposed that Germans should participate in an agency to exercise supervision over "the possible war potential of Germany" and requested that "dismantling operations be discontinued" or at any rate slowed

UNCLASSIFIED

until a committee, including German representatives, should have examined the security question and related international economic questions, and submitted its report. (175) (See Appendix E for text of this letter).

c. Reparations. As of 1 January 1949 there were 859 plants available for reparations in Western Germany. By the middle of September, 219,344 metric tons of reparations had been shipped from the U.S. Zone. (176) (177)

59. Shipping and Shipbuilding

Wide concessions were made to the three Western Zones during 1949 in the fields of shipping and shipbuilding. At a meeting of the Bipartite Board in Frankfurt on 21 January, General Clay protested to the United Kingdom member with regard to that country's attitude on certain shipping questions, from the standpoint of the loss to the Bizumal Area of income from shipping. (178) Subsequently the tripartite meetings at London led to the agreement that permitted Germany to begin building a merchant marine. (179) At the end of the war, Germany had been left with 427 small ships averaging 400 tons. Under the Potsdam Agreement, these were restricted to home waters; new construction was not to exceed a total of 300,000 tons; and Germans were not to build or obtain new ships of more than 1,500 tons or faster than twelve knots. By the beginning of 1949 German merchant vessels were allowed to trade with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, the Low Countries, and Great Britain. The Tripartite agreement of 14 April 1949 gave Germany permission to build vessels up to 7,200 tons and having a speed not to exceed twelve knots. (180) At the end of June, geographic limitations on German shipping were lifted, permitting passenger and freight service to Spain, the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and North Africa and Near Eastern ports. The Agreements of 23 (181)

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November were designed to put Germany even further along the road to control of a powerful merchant marine. Although ships were still limited to 7,300 tons and a speed of twelve knots, the Federal Government was authorized to acquire or construct six special ships exceeding these limitations. At the same time, the High Commissioners authorized German shipyards to construct for export "ships of the types and within such limits of numbers as are applicable to construction for the German economy." They also authorized the repair of foreign ships without restriction. (See Supporting Documents, item 4 in Folder 22) Noting these concessions, a retired U.S. Naval captain wrote: "Perhaps only one more astutely contrived argument concerning the need of providing more adequately for West Germany's economic recovery will be all that is needed before the world learns that German shipping and shipbuilders (183) once more have a free rein."

49. Other Types of Control

Of the remaining types of security control exercised by the Occupation Forces, some gave way in the face of growing German independence while others were still in force at the end of 1949.

a. Control Over Exports. As the Bizone engaged increasingly in foreign trade, exports of strategic materials were closely watched by the Occupation Authorities. The Joint Export-Import Agency maintained a "controlled list" of export items, and U.S. authorities were watchful lest materials of strategic value find their way from the Bizone to Iron Curtain countries. (183) Following the establishment of the West German State the Allied High Commission took steps to see that the export control policy of the United States was made effective in Western Germany to the extent necessary (a) to protect

UNCLASSIFIED

the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand; (b) to further the foreign policy of the United States and to aid in fulfilling its international responsibilities; and (c) to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security. (184)

b. Decartelization. Decartelization, "the breaking up of cartels and excessive concentrations of economic power," had been agreed to by the Occupying Powers as a means of removing one phase of the German security threat. (185) The U.S. Element of the Bipartite Decartelization Commission drafted, in July, two legislative measures preparing the way for a Tripartite decartelization program. The drafts called for the use of Tripartite courts, following a separation of the Commission's prosecuting and judicial functions. (186)

c. Freedom of Communications. The wide freedoms already enjoyed by the Germans in the field of communications were extended in this period. The ban on amateur short-wave radio transmission, in effect since 1945, was lifted, and in September, German short-wave radio amateurs were formally recognized by the International Short-Wave League. (187) Under Military Government Ordinance No. 87, licensing of amateur radio operators in the Bizone was made a responsibility of the Director of Posts and Telecommunications. (188) On 15 April telephone service to thirteen additional countries became available to residents of the three Western Zones. (189) In March, with the resumption of postal service between Spain and Japan and the Western Sectors of Berlin, residents of Western Germany and Western Berlin were able, for the first time since the beginning of the war, to exchange mail with any part of the world. (190) On 13 July a Tripartite agreement authorized the removal of all

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

restrictions imposed on communications in Western Germany and Western Berlin
(191)
for purposes of censorship.

d. Aviation. At the end of 1949 the High Commission was preparing legislation to continue the Allied prohibition of aeronautical activities on the part of the Germans. On 12 December a draft law on this subject was approved by the Law Committee of the Council, in consultation with the Military Security Board and the Civil Aviation Board. The proposed law was then given to the Civil Aviation Board for the drafting of implementing regulations. (192) In spite of the general prohibition against aeronautical activities, forty Germans were recruited for training as operators of airport control towers, under supervision of the HICOG Civil Aviation Division. The first phase of the training was completed on 2 December. Following a period of on-the-job training, to be undertaken at Munich, Stuttgart, Muenchenberg, and Bremen, qualified candidates were to be assigned to traffic control towers at airfields in Germany for duty under Allied supervision. (193)

e. Civil Service and Police. There was agreement among the Western Occupying Powers that some reform of the German civil service and some decentralization of the police in Western Germany were desirable in the interest of both democracy and security. Agreement was reached between French and U.S. Military Government officials in April on a statement of principles concerning democratization of the German civil service. (194) On 16 September, at their final meeting, the three Military Governors approved a paper on the organization, control, and administration of police within the Laender of the German Federal Republic. As forwarded to the Land Commissioners by the Allied High Commission, the paper provided that organization

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

of the police should be decentralized below Land level. Affirming the desire of the Commission to have the Land of the Federal Republic exercise full authority with regard to their police agencies, subject to the provisions of the Occupation Statute, the Basic Law, and the respective Land constitutions, it cited the continuing responsibility of the Allied High Commission "to ensure that the organization and administration of the police within the Land shall not assume the characteristics of para-military formations and that the organization of police shall not be so centralized as to constitute a threat to democratic government or to the security of the occupation forces."
(196)

41. The Question of Militarism and Rearmament

The Occupation Authorities attempted to deal in various ways with the threat of reviving militarism. To deter the revival of militarism, restrictions were placed on the payment of grants to former members of the German army, and on the wearing of the former German army uniform and its insignia. A threat of rearmament came openly, however, through German political propaganda, aided by a certain amount of ambiguity on the part of official Allied statements. In August the Free Democratic Party (FDP), third strongest in the newly elected West German Parliament, issued at Frankfurt the following statement: "The Free Democratic Party stands for the removal of military organization within the framework of the new union of the free nations of Europe by collective measures of security aiming at a united defense against aggression. The German constitutional state must be able to defend itself against military attacks violating international law."
(197)

The idea of developing a German army, as a defense force for Western Germany, won some

UNCLASSIFIED
- 60 -

UNCLASSIFIED

(199)
support even outside Germany. The Agreements of 22 November (see Supporting Folder 22) Documents, item 4 in appeared to settle the issue, by pledging the Federal Government actively to prevent the reinstitution of armed forces of any kind (199) in Germany. Continuing statements by Chancellor Adenauer, however, to the effect that German rearmament should come through participation of a German contingent within a European army under an Allied Command, tended to disquiet (200) the Western Occupying Powers and to annoy the Chancellor's fellow countrymen. Opposition to rearmament was still widespread among Germans, and particularly (201) among German women, at the end of the year.

42. The Resurgence of Nazism

During 1949 the control of a reviving Nazism was left increasingly in German hands. Signs of a return of Nazis to power and activity were evident in the press, freed in August from the restriction of Military Government (202) licensing, in industry, in education, in organized religion, and to a lesser extent in politics and government. A poll conducted early in the year by a German agency, the Institute for Demoscopy at Allensbach, found that over half the people questioned admitted former membership in the Nazi Party. Of these former members, 65 percent expressed the opinion that Nazism was a good idea. Forty percent of the nonmembers expressed the same opinion. An opposite view was expressed by 31 percent of the party members and 34 percent (203) of the nonmembers, the rest being undecided. A Military Government poll conducted in the summer showed that "a majority of United States Zone Germans believe that Hitler's National Socialism was a good idea badly carried out." Conducted periodically since 1945, by the Information Services Division of OMUS, this latest survey showed an "increasingly affirmative" trend on this

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

point. In 1946, 40 percent considered Nazism "a good idea badly carried out." In 1947, the figure rose to 52 percent, and in 1948 to 55.5 percent, remaining about the same in 1949. (204) Lifting of Military Government licensing laws in August was followed by publication of 106 additional newspapers in Bavaria, of which 80 were found to uphold Nazi and anti-democratic ideas. Meanwhile the high commissioners-designate approved in principle a draft law designed to provide for the taking of appropriate control measures to insure that the press was not disturbed by anti-democratic influences. (205) Symptoms of anti-Semitism were typified by desecration of a synagogue in Bavaria on 26 September, and the publication of a highly provocative letter in the Frankfurter Zeitung, in August, which was followed by a demonstration at Munich in which German police fired into a crowd of Jewish displaced persons. (206) On the other hand, President Hesse in December affirmed his government's determination to work against any resurgence of anti-Semitism, and Chancellor Adenauer stated in an interview to the Jewish Weekly Review: "As Christians it is our task to restore the dignity of man regardless of race, creed, or nationality.... We welcome our Jewish compatriots. We want them. We need them." (207) Other warnings of returning Nazi influence were voiced during the year. Thomas Mann, visiting Germany in July and August, found the way denazifications were handled "one of the most alarming symptoms" and warned that Germany must be occupied for fifteen more years. (208) On 21 September Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Social Democratic Party told the lower house (Bundestag) that a large part of its members were Nazis. (209) Dr. Robert Kempner, chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, made the following statement on his return to the United States after four years in Germany:

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

The resurgence of Nazism is not confined to any one group, except it appears that it is more prevalent among the middle-age classes.

Nazi journalists and publishers, missing from the scene for the last four years, have started their presses rolling again in recent weeks.

Last week, following the formation of the Bonn government, newstands were swamped with nostalgic, tendentious stories whitewashing former Nazi leaders, generals and diplomats. (210)

Under the Allied High Commission, plans were made for surveys to be conducted confidentially in the three Western Zones "to determine the extent of the rise of nationalism and the return of Nazis to positions of importance." (211)

Developments Along the Communist Front

45. The Communist Front in Europe

Throughout 1949 the free Western Powers continued to face in Europe the challenge of Communist expansion. Behind the Iron Curtain, along the fringe of satellite states to the west of the Soviet Union, Communism was made a sharper tool for political and economic domination of the local populations. In Eastern Germany, Soviet Occupation Authorities sought to build a puppet Communist state that would take its place alongside the satellites. In Western Germany, Soviet-inspired leaders endeavored to discredit the Western Occupation Powers and to prepare the way for German unity on a Communist basis, but failed to win any seats in the new parliament. (212) In Yugoslavia, independent Communism went its way under the leadership of Marshal Tito with increasing confidence, encouraged by the quiet approval of the United States. Elsewhere in Europe, Communists of varying shades of allegiance to Moscow

UNCLASSIFIED
- 63 -

UNCLASSIFIED

continued their efforts to strengthen their political and economic hold in preparation for the day when, according to official Communist expectations, capitalism would disintegrate and Communism would triumph. In France, where (213) an estimated 30 percent of the voters were Communists, the Communists remained strong politically, but showed signs of losing ground in their efforts to control labor. (214) In Italy, Communists lost face when the joint U.S.-British airlift forced Russian authorities in Berlin to lift their blockade. Italian Communism accepted a further defeat when the Communist labor organization called, and then called off, a strike of some 300,000 chemical workers. (215) Toward the end of the year, labor gave Italian Communism its worst defeat since the general election of April 1948, by practically ignoring the call of the Communist-controlled Italian Federation of Labor to quit work for a 24-hour general strike. (216) At the end of 1949, however, the Italian Communist Party, through control of some thirty export and import firms engaged in extensive trade dealings with Iron Curtain countries, had become by far the richest political party in Italy, even while its membership had been steadily declining. (217) In Norway, convinced that the Norwegian Communist Party was a tool of the Russian Government, voters defeated the eleven Communists who had previously held seats in the 150-member Norwegian Parliament. (218) In the remaining countries of Western Europe, Communism had only minor influence.

44. The Phenomenon of Titoism

The continuing defection of Marshal Tito constituted potentially the (219) gravest set-back encountered by Soviet expansionism since the end of the war.

4. Achievements of United States Diplomacy. The split between Yugoslavia

UNCLASSIFIED

and the Soviet Union showed the United States that a satellite state could leave the Soviet orbit without resorting to war, and that it could, at the same time, remain a Communist country in its ideology and a police state in its organization. The immediate effect of U.S. and other Western assistance in helping Belgrade to remain separated from Moscow was "to extract twenty excellent divisions from Moscow's order of battle, break Moscow's grip on the Danube Basin, permit liquidation of the Cominform operation in Greece, and place Marshal Tito as a buffer between the agents of Moscow and Italy's exposed, vulnerable, and poorly defended northern frontier." (220)

b. Effect on the Truman Doctrine. Two events in 1949 highlighted the change created in U.S. policy by the emergence of Yugoslavia from Soviet control. In August the Munitions Control Board authorized a license permitting Marshal Tito to purchase a steel mill in the United States. In December, two days after Molotov had threatened, "The time is not far off when the treacherous Tito gang...will be overcome by the shameful fate of dishonest hirelings of imperialist reaction," President Truman amended the Truman Doctrine to permit the "cobelligerency" of Marshal Tito. Briefing the new ambassador to Yugoslavia, George Allen, he told him to inform Marshal Tito that "the United States is unalterably opposed to aggression wherever it occurs or threatens to occur. ... As regards Yugoslavia, we are just as opposed to aggression against that country as against any other and just as favorable to the retention of Yugoslavia's sovereignty." Thus the Truman Doctrine ceased to define American friends strictly in terms of countries enjoying free institutions and guaranteeing individual liberty. Instead, American diplomacy "had to fall back on the ancient principle of being opposed

UNCLASSIFIED

(222) to aggression." Meanwhile the revised U.S. policy was being supported by solid aid to Yugoslavia in the form of aviation gasoline, a \$20,000,000 loan, and plans for assistance to Yugoslav commercial aviation. (223)

48. Soviet Policy Toward the Satellite Nations

While Western Europe had been planning its defense in terms of the United Nations, the Atlantic Pact, and a mutual defense assistance program, the Soviet Union had worked out an interlocking system of bilateral agreements comprising seven treaties between the U.S.S.R. and its satellites, and seventeen bilateral alliances among the countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. (224) This bilateral treaty system illustrated the Soviet aim of keeping its satellites separate and unintegrated, yet not overly strong and independent as individual nations. During 1949, alarmed at the loss of Yugoslavia, the Soviet Government turned with increased energy to the task of subduing resistance in its six other satellites. In addition to using typical Soviet police-state methods, it resorted increasingly to the suppression of religious freedom and political independence, through such means as the political trial, and took measures to strengthen Soviet influence within the satellite armies. To reduce the stature of these countries in Western eyes, it abandoned international standards governing the treatment of foreigners, and made life both uncertain and unsafe for American diplomatic staffs. (225) A firmer grasp on Polish policies was assured through the appointment of Soviet Army Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky as supreme commander of the Polish armed forces. (226)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

46. Communism in the Far East

The future of Communism in the Far East hung as a threatening question mark above East-West relations and Western security throughout 1949. In China, the Communist armies swept to victory over the Nationalist government. By the end of the year the Nationalists had retreated to Formosa and the only ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~India~~ government in China was the one at Peiping, the Communist capital. How much the Soviet Union had to do with the Nationalist defeat was not clear to the world outside, nor was it clear to what extent the victorious Chinese armies had developed their own indigenous kind of Communism. But it was plain, at the end of the year, that an increased cordiality was developing between Moscow and the Communists in China, and that Moscow might well endeavor to use a Chinese foothold as the basis for
(227)
an advance into Indo-China, Malaya, and the rest of the East. As the year ended, the State Department was sending one of its top advisers, Dr. Philip
(228)
G. Jessup, on a 2-month survey of Communist-menaced lands around China. At the same time a visit of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Far East was scheduled for early February of 1950, to study military implications of the
(229)
Nationalist retreat to Formosa and the Communist offensive in Asia.

The Impact of International Events on the Command

47. General Changes within the Command

The foregoing paragraphs describe some of the developments affecting the international scene -- and thereby tending to affect at least indirectly

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

the European Command -- during 1949. The following chapters narrate the changes taking place within the Command over the same period. In general, the organization of the Command and preparedness of the troops expressed an official evaluation of the degree of danger to U.S. security represented by the Soviet power and by German nationalism. In most instances, however, events at the international level were felt by the Command only as they served to influence the formation of national policy in the United States and to guide administrative determinations made within the Department of Defense.

a. Organization. Certain changes in the organization of the Command, described in Chapter II, reflected the growing commitments of the Army in Europe in the light of current plans for Western defense. Creation of the NEAF Branch in the Logistics Division, and naming of separate Deputy Directors for Occupational Activities and for Military Operations and Plans, in the same division, typify the way in which the Command organization was adapted to changing world conditions. (230)

b. Occupation Forces. The role of the Occupation Forces as a potential spearhead of Western defense was accentuated in 1949 by the stress placed on the tactical mission of the troops, the effort to establish in fact a unified command, and the staging of maneuvers calling for integrated operations of Army, Navy, and Air Force contingents. These developments are pictured in Chapter IX, Manpower and Management Control, and Chapter X, Military Training.

c. Responsibility for Military Government. The establishment of the Federal Republic in Western Germany and the accompanying change-over to rule by the High Commission instead of by Military Government gave the European Command the special task of closing out the Office of Military Government.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Some of the effects of the shift to civilian rule are detailed in Chapter VIII, Relations with COMUS and HICOG.

48. Specific Developments Affecting HUCOM Operations

Although most Command activities concerned such internal missions as the training of troops and support of the Occupation community, a number of activities were specifically affected by developments of an external and international nature.

a. Emigration of Displaced Persons. Apart from the recognized international aspect of the displaced-persons problem, reflected in the co-operation between HUCOM and an international agency, the International Refugee Organisation (IRO), a special international development in 1949 affected the work of the Command with regard to displaced persons in Germany. This was the changing international status of Israel and the decision to allow increased emigration of displaced persons from Germany to the new state. This development is described in Chapter XIII, Displaced Persons. Large-scale emigration of Jewish displaced persons during 1949 also affected the organization of the Command, making it possible to discontinue the Office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs as of 31 December. (See Chapter II, paragraph 7, and Chapter XIII)

b. Establishment of Customs Unit. The background of events leading to establishment of a special military unit, the 77th Military Police Customs Unit, to enforce German customs regulations against U.S. and Allied personnel, (231) also had an international aspect.

c. Military Aid to Foreign Countries. Prior to the establishment of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the United States was engaged in a

UNCLASSIFIED

number of projects involving military aid to foreign countries. Under the supervision of Logistics Division, the European Command sent the following tonnages of military supplies to Greece, Turkey, and Iran during 1949:

COUNTRY	MEASUREMENT TONS	LONG TONS
Greece	833	708
Turkey	6,189	9,460
Iran	4,803	1,617

d. The Berlin Blockade. The end of the Berlin blockade, an international event of special concern to the four Occupying Powers and the country under occupation, had an immediate effect upon the transportation responsibilities of European Command Headquarters, which at once placed a truck convey in operation between the U.S. Zone and Berlin. Various other effects, including the phase-out of the airlift on 30 September, came about more gradually. Effects on the manpower situation are discussed in Chapter IX, Manpower and Management Control.

40. SUMMARY

This was a year of bold action by the United States in the international sphere and of growing interdependence among the nations of Western Europe. Aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan continued. A 12-nation defense pact linking the United States with Western Europe was put in force. Plans were made to furnish arms to key countries in the Atlantic defense system. In Western Germany the Occupying Powers gave their zones a series of green lights on the road to unification and self-government. Along its western borders the Soviet Union, having lost Yugoslavia, tightened its grip on its remaining satellites, while in Eastern Germany it endeavored to secure the

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

advantages of East-West trade without agreeing to Tripartite proposals on the administration of Berlin and the government of Germany. Meanwhile, in Germany itself, there were signs of unrest and reaction. Against this background the Occupation Forces continued to perform their mission in a manner characterized very largely by efficiency and restraint, maintaining the order necessary to American security and supporting the Military Government High Commission authorities in their task of helping the German people to a position of self-respect among the nations.

UNCLASSIFIED

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Chapter I
Appendix A

MESSAGE TO THE BONN PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL
FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE 1/

To the Military Governors:

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, United Kingdom, and France request you to transmit to the Parliamentary Council at Bonn, the following message on their behalf:

"The Foreign Ministers have considered the problem of a federal German Republic in all its aspects in Washington and have come to a number of important decisions of policy in regard thereto. They have decided that, in general, the German authorities shall be at liberty to take administrative and legislative action, and that such action will have validity if not vetoed by Allied authorities. There will be certain limited fields in which the Allies will reserve the right to take direct action themselves and which are set out in the Occupation Statute, a copy of which is attached hereto.

"With the establishment of the German Federal Republic, Military Government as such will terminate and the functions of the Allied authorities will be divided -- control functions being exercised by a High Commissioner and military functions by a Commander-in-Chief. The three High Commissioners together will constitute an Allied High Commission, and it is the aim of the three Governments to restrict to a minimum the size of the supervisory staffs attached to the respective High Commissioners.

"The Foreign Ministers further affirm that it is a major objective of the three Allied Governments to encourage and facilitate the closest

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix A--Continued

UNCLASSIFIED

integration on a mutually beneficial basis of the German people under a democratic federal state within the framework of a European association.

"Nevertheless, before the far-reaching developments which they contemplate can be put in hand, it is essential that an agreement should be reached by the Parliamentary Council upon a Basic Law for the German Federal Republic."

1/ Delivered to the Parliamentary Council on 10 April with the Occupation Statute and the Trizonal Fusion Agreement.

Source: OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 46, Apr 49, Annex A p. 115.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter I - 1949
Appendix B

OCCUPATION STATUTE FOR GERMANY

Defining the Powers to be Retained by
the Occupation Authorities

In the exercise of the supreme authority which is retained by the
Governments of France, the United States and the United Kingdom,

We, General Pierre KORNIG, Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the French Zone of Germany,

General Lucius D. CLAY, Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief of
the United States Zone of Germany, and

General Sir Bryan Hubert ROBERTSON, Military Governor and Commander-in-
Chief of the British Zone of Germany,

DO HEREBY JOINTLY PROCLAIM THE FOLLOWING OCCUPATION STATUTE:

1. During the period in which it is necessary that the occupation
continue, the Governments of France, the United States and the United
Kingdom desire and intend that the German people shall enjoy self-govern-
ment to the maximum possible degree consistent with such occupation.
The Federal state and the participating Länder shall have, subject only
to the limitations in this instrument, full legislative, executive and
judicial powers in accordance with the Basic Law and with their respective
constitutions.

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix B--Continued

UNCLASSIFIED

2. In order to insure the accomplishment of the basic purpose of the occupation, powers in the following fields are specifically reserved, including the right to request and verify information and statistics needed by the Occupation Authorities:

(a) Disarmament and demilitarization, including related fields of scientific research, prohibitions and restrictions in industry, and civil aviation;

(b) Controls in regard to the Ruhr, restitution, reparations, demilitarization, reconcentration, non-discrimination in trade matters, foreign interests in Germany and claims against Germany;

(c) Foreign affairs, including international agreements made by or on behalf of Germany;

(d) Displaced persons and the admission of refugees;

(e) Protection, prestige, and security of Allied Forces, dependents, employees and representatives, their immunities and satisfaction of occupation costs and of their other requirements;

(f) Respect for the Basic Law and the Land Constitutions;

(g) Control over foreign trade and exchange;

(h) Control over international action, only to the minimum extent necessary to ensure use of funds, food and other supplies in such manner as to reduce to a minimum the need for external assistance to Germany;

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix B--Continued

(1) Control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the courts or tribunals of the Occupying Powers or Occupation Authorities; over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them; and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them.

3. It is the hope and expectation of the Governments of France, the United States, and the United Kingdom that the Occupation Authorities will not have occasion to take action in fields other than those specifically reserved above. The Occupation Authorities, however, reserve the right, acting under instructions of their Governments, to resume in whole or in part, the exercise of full authority if they consider to do so is essential to security or to preserve democratic government in Germany or in pursuance of the international obligations of their Governments. Before so doing they will formally advise the appropriate German authorities of their decision and the reasons therefor.

4. The German Federal government and the governments of the Laender shall have the power, after due notification to the Occupation Authorities, to legislate and act in the fields reserved to these authorities, except as the Occupation Authorities otherwise specifically direct, or as such legislation or action would be inconsistent with decisions or actions taken by the Occupation Authorities themselves.

5. Any amendment of the Basic Law will require the express approval of the Occupation Authorities before becoming effective. Land constitutions, amendments thereof, all other legislation, and any agreements made between the Federal state and foreign governments, will become effective twenty-one days after official receipt by the Occupation Authorities unless previously disapproved by them, provisionally or finally. The Occupation Authorities

will not disapprove legislation unless in their opinion it is inconsistent with the Basic Law, a Land constitution, legislation or other directives of the Occupation Authorities themselves or the provisions of this instrument or unless it constitutes a grave threat to the basic purposes of the Occupation.

6. Subject only to the requirements of their security, the Occupation Authorities guarantee that all agencies of the occupation will respect the civil rights of every person to be protected against arbitrary arrest, search or seizure; to be represented by counsel; to be admitted to bail as circumstances warrant; to communicate with relatives; and to have a fair and prompt trial.

7. Legislation of the Occupation Authorities enacted before the effective date of the Basic Law shall remain in force until repealed or amended by the Occupation Authorities in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) Legislation inconsistent with the foregoing will be repealed or amended to make it consistent herewith;

(b) Legislation based upon the reserved powers, referred to in para 2 above, will be codified;

(c) Legislation not referred to in (a) and (b) will be repealed by the Occupation Authorities on request from appropriate German Authorities.

8. Any action shall be deemed to be the act of the Occupation Authorities under the powers herein reserved, and of active as such under this instrument, when taken or evidenced in any matter provided by any agreement between them.

UNCLASSIFIED

Appendix B--Continued

The Occupation Authorities may in their discretion effectuate their decisions either directly or through instructions to the appropriate German authorities.

9. After 12 months and in any event within 18 months of the effective date of this instrument the Occupying Powers will undertake a review of its provisions in the light of experience with its operation and with a view to extending the jurisdiction of the German authorities in the legislative, executive and judicial fields.

Source: HHDG, PIO, Fkft; Also available in American Journal of International Law Vol 43, No 4 (Oct 49) pp 172 - 174; CMGUS, No Rept of the Mil Gov, No 46, Apr 49, Annex B, pp 116 - 147.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ANNEX C

TRIZONAL FUSION AGREEMENT 1/

The Governments of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States agree to enter into a Trizonal Fusion Agreement prior to the entry into effect of the Occupation Statute. The representatives of the three Occupying Powers will make the necessary arrangements to establish tripartite control machinery for the Western Zones of Germany, which will become effective at the time of the establishment of a provisional German Government. The following provisions agreed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the United States shall form the basis of these arrangements:

1. An Allied High Commission composed of one High Commissioner of each Occupying Power or his representative shall be the supreme Allied agency of control.
2. The nature and extent of controls exercised by the Allied High Commission shall be in harmony with the Occupation Statute and international agreements.
3. In order to permit the German Federal Republic to exercise increased responsibilities over domestic affairs and to reduce the burden of occupation costs, staff personnel shall be kept to a minimum.
4. In the exercise of the powers reserved to the occupation authorities to approve amendments to the Federal Constitution, the decisions of the Allied High Commission shall require unanimous agreement.
5. In cases in which the exercise of, (or failure to exercise), the powers reserved under paragraph 2 (g) of the Occupation Statute would increase the need for assistance from United States Government appropriated funds, there shall be a system of weighted voting. Under such system the

UNCLASSIFIED

Annex C--Continued

representatives of the occupation authorities will have a voting strength proportionate to the funds made available to Germany by their respective Governments. This provision shall not, however, reduce the present United States predominant voice in JEIA and JFEA while these organizations, or any successor organization to them, continue in existence and are charged with the performance of any of their present functions. No action taken hereunder shall be contrary to any inter-governmental agreement among the signatories or to the principles of non-discrimination.

4. On all other matters action shall be by majority vote.

7. (a) If a majority decision alters or modifies any inter-governmental agreement which relates to any of the subjects listed in paragraph 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Occupation Statute, any dissenting High Commissioner may appeal to his Government. This appeal shall serve to suspend the decision pending agreement between the three Governments.

(b) If a High Commissioner considers that a majority decision conflicts with any inter-governmental agreement which relates to any of the subjects in paragraph 2 (a) and 2 (b) of the Occupation Statute or with the fundamental principles for the conduct of Germany's external relations or with matters essential to the security, prestige, and requirements of the occupying forces, he may appeal to his Government. Such an appeal shall serve to suspend action for 30 days, and thereafter unless two of the Governments indicate that the grounds do not justify further suspension.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

(c) If such appeal is from an action of the Allied High Commission either declining to disapprove or deciding to disapprove German legislation, such legislation shall be provisionally disapproved for the duration of the appeal period.

8. A High Commissioner who considers that a decision made by less than unanimous vote involving any other matter reserved by the Occupation Statute is not in conformity with basic tripartite policies regarding Germany or that a Land Constitution, or an amendment thereto, violates the Basic Law may appeal to his Government. An appeal in this case shall serve to suspend action for a period not to exceed twenty-one days from the date of the decision unless all three Governments agree otherwise. If such appeal is from an action of the Allied High Commission either declining to disapprove or deciding to disapprove German legislation, such legislation shall be provisionally disapproved for the duration of the appeal period.

9. All powers of the Allied High Commission shall be uniformly exercised in accordance with tripartite policies and directives. To this end in each Land the Allied High Commission shall be represented by a single Land Commissioner who shall be solely responsible to it for all tripartite affairs. In each Land the Land Commissioner shall be a national of the Allied power in whose Zone the Land is situated. Outside his own Zone each High Commissioner will delegate an observer to each of the Land Commissioners for purposes of consultation and information. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the functions of bodies established pursuant to inter-governmental agreement.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Annex C--Continued

10. To the greatest extent possible, all directives and other instruments of control shall be addressed to the Federal and/or Land authorities.

11. The Trizonal Fusion Agreement will continue in force until altered by agreement among the Governments.

1/ This agreement on the basic principles for the merger of the three Western Zones was reached in Washington on 8 April 1949 by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. It was delivered to the Parliamentary Council on 10 April 1949 along with the Foreign Ministers' message and the Occupation Statute. (See Annex A and Annex B.) Source: GMSUS, No Rept No. 46, of the Mil Gov Apr 1949, Annex C, pp. 118 - 119.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Chapter I - 1949
Appendix D

Source: OMGUS, Monthly Report of the Mil Gov. No. 48, June 1949, pp. 116 - 122.

ANNEX A

CHARTER OF THE ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION FOR GERMANY

I
ESTABLISHMENT OF ALLIED HIGH COMMISSION

and
TRANSFER OF CONTROL 1/

1. An Allied High Commission (hereinafter referred to as the High Commission) is hereby established for the exercise of supreme Allied authority in the Federal Republic of Germany. The High Commission shall be headed by three High Commissioners, one designated by each of the three powers signatory hereto.
2. As from the date of the entry into force of the Occupation Statute all authority with respect to the control of Germany or over any governmental authority thereof, vested in or exercised by the respective Commanders-in-Chief of the forces of occupation of the Three Powers in Germany, from whatever source derived and however exercised, will be transferred to the three High Commissioners respectively to be exercised in accordance with the provisions hereof and of the Occupation Statute.
3. The forces of occupation of the Three Powers in Germany shall remain stationed in their respective zones of occupation. Command of the forces of occupation in each zone and control of their related military establishments shall remain with the respective Commanders of the forces of occupation in each zone.

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CHARTER. Monthly Report of the High Commission (cont.)

4. Legislation of the Occupation Authorities enacted before the effective date of the Occupation Statute shall remain in force until repealed or amended or otherwise replaced as provided in the Occupation Statute.

II

FUNCTIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSION

1. The High Commission shall exercise control over the Federal Government and the Governments of its constituent Länder, as provided in the Occupation Statute. In the exercise of the powers reserved to the occupation authorities under said Statute, the High Commission shall reach its decisions in accordance with the provisions of the "Agreement as to Tripartite Controls" among the Three Powers dated 8th April 1949, and attached hereto and made part of this instrument as Annex A. These decisions shall constitute a joint exercise of the authority of all the Three High Commissioners.

2. The High Commission shall act only through the Federal or appropriate Land Government except where direct action or legislation by the High Commission is necessary or appropriate for the exercise of any of the powers reserved to the Occupation Authorities under the Occupation Statute.

3. The Headquarters of the High Commission shall be at the seat of the German Federal Government which together with a surrounding area to be defined will constitute a special area directly under the High Commission and excluded

✓ This is the text of the Charter of the Allied High Commission for Germany, adopted in Paris by Foreign Ministers of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The text was published 30 June 1949.
Editors note: It became effective on 21 Sep 1949/

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CHSUS. Monthly Report of the Mil Gov (cont.)

from any individual zone of occupation. The necessary special arrangements in connection with the definition and administration of this area in as far as they concern the Allies will be determined subsequently by the High Commission.

III

ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH COMMISSION

1. The organization of the High Commission at its headquarters shall be tripartite in character and shall consist of:

a. An Allied Council (hereinafter referred to as "The Council") composed of the three High Commissioners. Each High Commissioner shall nominate a Deputy or permanent representative who will take his place on the Council in his absence. The deputies or permanent representatives of the respective High Commissioners acting together may function as an Executive Committee of the Council if the Council so decides;

b. Such committees or bodies as the Council may from time to time establish. These committees and bodies shall advise the Council in their respective spheres and shall exercise such executive functions as the Council may delegate to them. The number, functions and organization of such committees or bodies may be changed, adjusted or eliminated entirely by the Council in the light of experience. Subject to the above, in order to ensure continuity of operation, the Council initially shall be assisted by committees respectively for political affairs, foreign trade and exchange, finance, economics, law and by the Military Security Board. Each committee shall be assisted by such associated staff as it may require and as the Council approve;

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ANNEX. Monthly Report of the MIL Gov (cont.)

c. an Allied General Secretariat.

2. The Council

The Council shall constitute the supreme authority of the High Commission. The Council shall meet as frequently as it considers necessary and at any time upon the request of any of its members. The Chairmanship of the Council and its various committees shall be held in monthly rotation by each of its members. The Council shall fix the time and place of its meetings and shall establish appropriate rules and procedures for the conduct of its business. Decisions of the Council shall be reached in accordance with Annex A hereof.

3. Committees

The composition of each Committee and its terms of reference shall be fixed by the Council. Initially, such Committees, together with their respective terms of reference, shall be as follows:

a. the Political Affairs Committee, consisting of the Political Advisers to the respective High Commissioners, will be concerned with all political and foreign affairs of the German Federal and Land Governments coming within the competence of the council;

b. A Foreign Trade and Exchange Committee consisting of the respective Economic and Finance Advisers of each of the High Commissioners.

(1) the Committee shall observe the economic, financial and foreign trade policies of the German authorities and shall advise the Council if such policies or any action taken or proposed to be taken pursuant thereto is likely to have such adverse effect on the foreign trade or foreign exchange resources of the German Government as is likely to increase its needs for external assistance;

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MEMO. Monthly Report of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

(ii) The members of the Committee shall automatically be members of the Board of Directors of the Joint Export-Import Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JEIA") and in conjunction with the other directors shall be charged with the orderly liquidation of JEIA at the earliest practicable date. The Committee shall assume any control functions presently exercised by JEIA as may warrant retention when the liquidation of JEIA is completed;

(iii) it is understood that the German Federal Republic will become a party to the convention for European Economic Co-operation and will execute a bilateral agreement with the Government of the United States. It is further understood that thereafter the functions of the High Commission in respect of the matters referred to in (i) will be appropriately modified;

c. The Economics Committee, consisting of the Economics Advisers to the respective High Commissioners, shall observe the general economic policies of the German authorities, and shall advise the Council as to the exercise of its powers in this connection reserved under the Occupation Statute. The Committee shall advise the Council on all matters relating to the decentralization and deconcentration of German industry.

d. the Finance Committee, consisting of the Finance Advisers to the respective High Commissioners, shall observe the general financial policies of the German authorities, and shall advise the Council as to the exercise of its powers in this connection reserved under the Occupation Statute, to the extent necessary within the limits of the provisions of the Occupation Statute, the Finance Committee shall succeed to and shall assume the functions heretofore exercised by the Allied Bank Commissions;

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ANNEX. Monthly Report of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

e. the Law Committee, consisting of the Legal Advisers to the respective High Commissioners, shall advise the Council and its committees on all legal and judicial affairs arising out of the work of the High Commission.

f. the Military Security Board shall deal with all matters of demilitarization, disarmament, industrial prohibitions and limitations, and scientific research in accordance with existing terms of reference.

4. Committee Staffs and Subordinate Groups

a. within numerical limitations established by the Council, each of the committees designated pursuant to paragraph 3 of this Article III shall establish such tripartite subordinate committees or other groups as may be necessary to the performance of its functions and as the Council may approve;

b. except as specifically otherwise provided in sub-paragraph g of this paragraph 4, personnel for such subordinate committees or groups shall be appointed by each of the High Commissioners on a basis of parity among the three Allied nations. They may include military personnel. The number, functions, and organization of such subordinate committees or groups may be changed, adjusted or eliminated by the Council in the light of experience. Each subordinate committee or groups shall be answerable to the committee responsible for its creation and shall report to the Council through such committee. Each subordinate agency shall be physically located at the headquarters of the High Commission except as may be otherwise determined by the Council;

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ANNEX. Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

c. the subordinate committees and groups established pursuant to sub-paragraph a of this paragraph 4 shall include:

(i) Joint Export-Import Agency which, until liquidated as provided in sub-paragraph b of paragraph 3 hereof, shall function under its existing terms of reference with an integrated staff and shall report to the Committee on Foreign Trade and Exchange through its Director General who together with the deputy Directors-General shall be members of the Board of Directors of JEIA;

(ii) the Decartelization and Industrial Deconcentration Group, the Coal Control Group and the Steel Control Group, all of which shall report through the Economics Committee;

(iii) the Combined Travel Board which shall report through the Political Affairs Committee;

(iv) Civil Aviation Board which shall report as determined by the Council.

(v) an Information and Cultural Affairs Sub-Committee which shall report through the Political Affairs Committee;

(vi) a Sub-Committee on Foreign Interests which shall report as determined by the Council.

5. Allied General Secretariat

The High Commission shall be served by a Tripartite General Secretariat. The Secretariat will receive and dispatch all communications to or from the High Commission, prepare the agenda and materials for the meetings of the

CHINA. Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

Council and shall keep the minutes of their meetings. The Secretariat or its appropriate branches shall act as the channel of communication between the High Commission and the agencies of the Federal Government, and between the Council and the several Land Commissioners with respect to matters affecting said Land Governments. The Secretariat shall maintain the records of the High Commission and be responsible for such other tasks as the Council may decide.

IV

LAND COMMISSIONERS

1. All powers of the High Commission shall be uniformly exercised in the constituent Länder of the Federal Republic, in accordance with tripartite policies and the direction of the Council.

2. To achieve uniformity in the exercise of its powers, the High Commission shall be represented at the seat of government of each of the constituent Länder by an Allied Land Commissioner who shall be solely responsible to the Council for ensuring due compliance on the part of the Land authorities with the Council's decisions and directives. The Land Commissioner shall report and be solely responsible to the Council for all matters of tripartite concern in the Land and shall be the exclusive channel of communication and liaison between the Council and the Land Government with respect to such matters.

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Article V. Monthly Report of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

3. In particular each Land Commissioner shall be responsible to the Council for:

(a) initial consideration and prompt transmittal to the Council of Land legislation, together with his recommendations thereof;

(b) observing and ensuring due compliance on the part of the Land Government with the provisions of the Federal and Land Constitutions, the Occupation Status and the laws of the Occupation Authorities, in force;

(c) providing information as required by the Military Security Board and giving all necessary assistance to the inspectorate of the Military Security Board and such other bodies as may be authorized by the Council.

(d) the preparation of such periodic or special reports as the Council may request.

4. Each Land Commissioner and the members of his staff shall be nationals of the Power in whose zone the Land is situated, and shall be appointed by and administratively responsible to the High Commissioner designated by such Power. Each Land Commissioner shall be accountable exclusively to his High Commissioner and shall be his channel of communications and liaison with the Land Government with respect to:

(a) all matters which are listed in Article V, paragraph 2;

(b) conduct of all relationships between the forces of occupation stationed in the Land and the governmental agencies thereof except to the extent that direct communications and relations may be authorized by him.

5. Each High Commissioner shall designate an observer, together with a small personal staff to be agreed in each case by the High Commissioners concerned, to each of the Land Commissioners outside of his own zone for purposes of consultation and information.

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INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS

1. Each High Commissioner shall maintain at the seat of government of each of the Laender in his zone a Land Commissioner with the minimum staff and facilities required for the purposes set forth in Articles IV and V hereof. He shall ensure the due implementation by each of said Land Commissioners of the decisions and directions of the Council. He shall also ensure that all powers of the High Commission are uniformly exercised within said Laender in accordance with tripartite policy and the decisions of the Council.

2. Each High Commissioner shall be responsible to his government with respect to the Laender of his zone for the matters in fields reserved to Occupation Authorities listed below. Nevertheless so far as possible, he shall coordinate the general policies which he may pursue in these fields with those of the other High Commissioners and exercise these powers in accordance with such tripartite legislation or policies as the Council may adopt:

- (a) maintenance of law and order if the responsible German authorities are unable to do so;
- (b) ensuring the protection, prestige, security and immunities of the Allied forces of occupation, of the Allied Occupation Authorities, their dependents, employees and official representatives;
- (c) the delivery of reparations and restitutable property;
- (d) care and administration of displaced persons;
- (e) the disposition of war criminals;

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Annex. Monthly Report of the MIL Gov (cont.)

(f) administration of justice in cases falling within the jurisdiction of Allied Courts;

(g) control of the care and treatment in German prisons of persons charged before or sentenced by the Courts or tribunals of the Occupation Authorities, over the carrying out of sentences imposed on them and over questions of amnesty, pardon or release in relation to them.

3. Each High Commissioner shall be individually responsible for the formulation annually, in accordance with tripartite policies and criteria, of a budget of occupation costs and other requirements within his zone. Such budget shall be formulated and submitted to the Council, on a date to be determined by it, for consideration and approval by the Council and for consolidation in a total budget of the Occupation Authorities for transmission to the German Government. Each High Commissioner shall be responsible to the Council for control of the approved budget for his zone in accordance with accounting standards and procedures established by the Council.

VI

DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

1. Formal decisions and directions of the Council affecting the Federal Government or any agency thereof shall be in writing and shall be communicated to the Chancellor by or on behalf of the Council.

2. Formal communications involving matters of lesser import or of a routine character may be addressed to the Minister concerned by the appropriate organ of the Council.

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Annex. Monthly Report of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

3. Formal decisions or directions of the Council affecting a Land Government or any agency thereof shall be in writing and shall be communicated to its Minister President through the Land Commissioner, in the name of the Council.

4. Formal decisions of the Council shall be recorded in an official gazette maintained by the High Commission at the Allied seat of control in Germany which shall be published in the English, French and German languages. Publication of any such decision in the official gazette of the High Commission shall be conclusive evidence that the recorded action or decision was taken pursuant to the powers vested in the Occupation Authorities under the Occupation Statute.

VII

INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE RUHR

The High Commission shall take all necessary steps to give effect to Article 22 of the Agreement establishing the International Authority for the Ruhr of April 26th 1949.

VIII

FOREIGN MISSIONS IN GERMANY

The necessary liaison with the governments of other nations especially interested will be ensured by the appointment by such governments of appropriate missions to the Council of the High Commission having access, by procedures to be determined, to its subordinate bodies, and to the German Government.

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OSGUS, Monthly Rent of the Mil Gov. (cont.)

IX

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS IN GERMANY

United Nations organizations and specialized agencies may operate in the Federal Republic of Germany on such terms as may be agreed by the Council.

X

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

The official languages of the High Commission shall be English and French. Authoritative German texts of documents shall be provided as necessary.

XI

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the foregoing agreement has been duly executed by the respective representatives thereunto duly authorized of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the United States of America and the Republic of France, in triplicate in the French and English languages, each text being equally authentic and shall come into effect on the date of the entry into force of the Occupation Statute.

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APPENDIX A
TO AMSC/Name(49)14

EX 244/49

1.11.49

His Excellency Sir Brian H. Robertson,
Chairman of the Allied High Commission,
Sonn-Petersberg.

My Dear High Commissioner,

During the negotiations regarding the problem of dismantling it was emphasized that while this is also a question of reparations it is above all a security problem. In this connection, the question regarding the German war potential has arisen repeatedly.

The German Federal Government herewith declares that it is aware of the need for security with respect to the German Federal Republic as being a real factor and that it is willing to take it into account as far as possible.

In principle, the Federal Government is therefore willing to participate in any agency whose purpose it is to exercise supervision over the possible war potential of Germany. The Federal Government is cognizant of the fact that the security problem also embraces the capacity for steel production.

The Federal Government proposes that the Committee - in which German representatives should participate - be established immediately which would examine the security question, also those international economic questions connected therewith. It requests that dismantling operations be discontinued or at any rate be slowed accordingly, until such time as this Committee has submitted its report.

The Federal Government anticipates that European co-operation will be considerably furthered by the work of this Committee.

Accept, Sir, the expression of my highest esteem.

sgd. Adenauer.

UNCLASSIFIED
- 95 -

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES

1. For text and discussion see 81st Congress, 1st Session, Senate, Executive 1; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, International Conciliation (New York), No. 451, May 49, "The North Atlantic Pact," by Marina Salvin; New. ed. Stars and Stripes, March 19, 1949, "Pact OKs Use of Arms," (hereinafter referred to as SSA); The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XX, No. 506, 6 Mar 49, Ambassador Philip C. Jessup, "International Security through the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact"; No. 507, 20 Mar 49, "North Atlantic Treaty"; No. 508, 27 Mar 49, address by Secretary Acheson, "The Meaning of the North Atlantic Pact"; No. 509, 3 Apr 49, Charles E. Bohlen, "The North Atlantic Pact: A Historic Step in the Development of American Foreign Relations"; No. 511, 17 Apr 49, "Signing Ceremony of the North Atlantic Treaty"; No. 512, 24 Apr 49, "Report of the Secretary of State to the President on North Atlantic Treaty."
2. P.L. 329, 81st Cong. Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.
3. SSA, September 30, 1949, p. 1; Boston, The Christian Science Monitor, October 6, 1949. (Hereinafter cited as C.S. Monitor.)
4. For copy of Bonn Constitution, see New York Times, May 8, 1949 and ONGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 46, pp. 131-139, Apr 49. For background of tripartite agreements of April 1949 see "U.S., U.K., and France Reach Agreement on All Questions Relating to Germany," Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XX, No. 511, 17 Apr 49. The Occupation Statute is included as Appendix B with this chapter.
5. See C.S. Monitor, November 14, 1949, "Hoffman Challenges Europe to Define Unity"; SSA, January 4, 1950, "ECA Reviews Progress, Lists Obstacles to Recovery"; The economic recovery of Western Germany is treated later in this chapter.
6. C.S. Monitor, February 9, December 1, 1949.
7. SSA, August 26, 1949.
8. SSA, November 30, 1949. Program planning methods of ONGUS are briefly described in ONGUS, Monthly Rept of Mil Gov, No. 45, p. 59, Mar 49.
9. C.S. Monitor, November 4, 1949, editorial, "Europe's Rocky Road to Unity"; December 9, 1949, "U.S.-British Collision in ONGUS Loans." SSA, September 29, 1949, "Vandenberg Urges West Europe Union."
10. C.S. Monitor, December 22, 1949, "Council of Europe Moves Into Place of Importance," p. 2.
11. American Journal of International Law (AJIL), July 1948, p. 669.

12. Howard J. Hilton, Jr, "The Franco-Italian Customs Union," Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXI, No. 528, pp. 203-5, 15 Aug 49.
13. S.E. Monitor, October 7, 1949, "Benelux Trail Blazers Begin Preliminary Union."
14. Ibid., December 9, 12, & 20, 1949.
15. St. Robert Patterson, as quoted in S.E. Monitor, September 29, 1949; S.E. Monitor, Carlyle Morgan, "French Ideas for a New Europe," November 4, 1949.
16. Lewis Douglas, "Statement on Union of Western Europe," Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXI, No. 528, pp. 229-232, 15 Aug 49; Salvin gives additional background, loc. cit. pp. 291-295.
17. Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXI, No. 528, 15 Aug 49, loc. cit.
18. Ajil, Oct 49, p. 797.
19. The Statute of the Council of Europe was signed at London on 5 May 1949. For text see Ajil, Oct 49, Supplement, p. 162. On organization and first meeting, see S.E. Monitor, 8 Aug 49, p. 1, and Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XXI, No. 528, 15 Aug 49, p. 231.
20. S.E. Monitor, loc. cit.
21. Ibid., August 18, 1949.
22. Ibid., August 12, 1949, editorial, "Council of Europe - Holiday and Hope."
23. S.E., August 18, 1949.
24. Ibid., September 10, 1949.
25. Ibid., September 28, 1949, "French Favor German Entry in Council."
26. S.E. Monitor, August 9, 1949.
27. S.E., March 19, 1949, p. 4.
28. "The North Atlantic Pact: Collective Defense and the Preservation of Peace, Security and Freedom in the North Atlantic Community," summary of views in Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XX, No. 507, 20 Mar 49, p. 349.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

29. Marina Salvin, in International Conciliation, 129, 211, traces the North Atlantic Pact to the Brussels Pact of 17 March 1948, citing the statement of President Truman on that day, that "the determination of free countries of Europe to protect themselves will be matched by an equal determination on our part to help them to do so."

30. SAS, August 25, 1949, "Truman Signs Pact, Hails It as Hope for Peace."

31. NY G.S. Monitor, November 30, 1948, editorial, "Western Defense: Writing a Pact"; SAS, March 23, 1949, "Treaty 'Greatest' Move for Peace, Vandenberg Says"; April 3, 1949, "Churchill Brushes Off Soviet Views on Pact."

32. G.S. Monitor, June 7, 1949, p. 2.

33. Ibid., July 21, 1949, p. 1.

34. SAS, April 6, 1949, pp. 1, 16.

35. G.S. Monitor, June 23, 1949, p. 1.

36. Ibid., June 28, 1949, "MAP - An Interim Aid Program."

37. Ibid., July 23, 1949, p. 1. For text of the Special message, see G.S. Monitor, July 25, 1949. Related EUCOM developments are described in Chapter III and Chapter XIV.

38. G.S. Monitor, October 6, 1949, p. 3.

39. Ibid., October 6, 1949, p. 3.

40. Ibid.

41. Ibid., September 29, 1949, "Congress Surge Goes Far Beyond Arms Field in Appropriations."

42. SAS, October 2, 1949, "1st Arms Shipments To Pact Allies Will Move by November."

43. G.S. Monitor, December 2, 1949, p. 10.

44. P.L. 329, 81st Cong, Mutual Defense Assistance Pact of 1949, Title IV.

45. G.S. Monitor, November 18, 1949, p. 1.

46. Ibid., November 29, 1949, p. 1.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

47. *Ibid.*, December 1, 1949, "Atlantic Defense Proposal Set Into Definite Program"; December 2, 1949, p. 10.

48. *Ibid.*, December 21, 1949, "U.S. Military Aid Program Shows Steady Progress."

49. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 5, par 7a, 31 Jan 50. **CONFIDENTIAL**

50. *G.E. Monitor*, September 8, 1949, "Western Union Chiefs Stress Strong West-of-Rhine Defense."

51. *Ibid.*, December 19, 1949, "Arms Standardizing Set by Britain, Canada, U.S."; December 30, 1949, "Three Power Pact Held Long Stride in Arming West." Atomic weapons were excluded as "nonconventional arms." On 18 November 1949 these three nations had signed a convention on the standardization of screw threads. *ibid.*, April 1949, p. 367.

52. For text of the Potsdam Agreement, see monograph, *The Terms of Surrender*, this series, Appendix IV, p. 61.

53. Of Gen Lucius D. Clay, *as*, American Military Government in Germany (microfilm copy), in Dec 50, EUCOM Hist Div, p. 92; "The Agreement which was signed on 8 April marked a forward constructive step in occupation. It could not, in my opinion, have been concluded prior to the signing of the Atlantic Pact which gave Western Europe a new feeling of security."

54. *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.

55. For a summary of events in the preceding six months, see paragraphs 12-21, Development of the Policy of the Western Nations Toward Germany, in Chap. I, narrative history this series, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 49.

56. Dean Acheson, Sec of State, address delivered to the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York on 28 Apr 49. For text see *G.E. Monitor*, April 30, 1949, p. 3. This speech is one of the best available summaries of American postwar policy on Germany.

57. For a full discussion of the framing of the basic law, including reasons of the Germans for wishing to avoid the word "constitution," see Carl J. Friedrich, "Rebuilding the German Constitution, I" *American Political Science Review*, XLIII (June 1949), 461-482; "Rebuilding the German Constitution, II," *ibid.* (August 1949), 704-720. Documents relating to the creation of the Basic Law are included in Supporting Documents as item 1 in Folder 21.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

59. A detailed study covering developments in this field from the Potsdam Declaration (2 August 1949) to the promulgation of the Basic Law on 23 May 1949 is given by Arnold Brecht, "Re-establishing of the German Government," Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, CCLXVII (January 1950), 28-42. See also Chap. I, narrative history this series, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48, par 12-15. For a comprehensive summary of developments leading to the establishment of the German Federal Republic, see Anton F. Fuback and S. L. Wahrhaftig, WIOOO, Information Bulletin, Jan 50, p. 7. See also "Birth of a Republic," Trapp IAM Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 50 (18 Dec 49).

60. Details of the Council's work are given in OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 45, pp. 8-9, Jan 49; No. 46, p. 8, Mar 49; No. 46, pp. 1, 9-12, 16, Apr 49; No. 47, pp. 1, 9-11, 14-15, May 49; No. 48, p. 8, Jun 49.

61. Brecht, op. cit., p. 35; C.E. Monitor, May 24, 1949, "Bonn Constitution Proclaimed as Law for Western Germany."

62. OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 45, p. 8, Mar 49; Annex B, p. 105.

63. Ibid., No. 46, p. 9, Apr 49. The text of this message is also given in Annex A, p. 115. The Occupation Statute is given in Annex B, pp. 116-117. The Trisonal Fusion Agreement is in Annex C, pp. 118-119.

64. Ibid., No. 46, p. 11, Apr 49. For text of statement of 22 April see Annex H, p. 120.

65. Ibid., No. 47, May 49, p. 10.

66. For final text of Basic Law, see ibid., No. 50, 1 Aug-20 Sep 49, Annex A, pp. 122-126, superseding version printed in No. 46. An early translation was given in New York Times, May 9, 1949, p. 8. Cf on reservations, Brecht, op. cit., pp. 35-36.

67. OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 47, pp. 13-15, May 49.

68. Friedrich, op. cit., II, p. 712.

69. OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 48, p. 8, Jun 49.

70. SEN, August 16, 1949, pp. 1, 3. Also see, on the election in general, C.E. Monitor, August 13, 1949, Second Section; August 15, 1949, "West German Republic Begins With 18 Parties," p. 5; August 16, 1949, "German Satisfaction Seen in Recent Voting."

71. C.E. Monitor, editorial, "German Elections: Appeals vs Issues," August 16, 1949.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

71. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 50, p. 10, 1 Aug - 30 Sep 49; Friedrich, op. cit., II, p. 713, says it is not clear from the Basic Law "whether or not the Federal Council (Bundesrat) representing the Laender is to be considered a part of Parliament," and concludes that "it seems more nearly in keeping with past German tradition to say that the Council is not part of Parliament." Brecht, however, (op. cit., pp. 37-38) merely says of the new Federal Republic: "There will again be two chambers -- the popularly elected Federal Diet (Bundesversammlung) and the indirectly controlled representation of the eleven Laender, the Federal Council (Bundesrat)."

72. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 50, pp. 10-12, 1 Aug - 30 Sep 49; SAB, September 8, 13, 14, and 16, 1949; S.B. Monitor, editorial, "Echoes of Weimar," September 8, 1949; September 2, 1949, "Hesse Leads Candidates for West German Head"; September 3, 1949, p. 2, "Implacable Foe of Nazis Blasted for German Chancellorship."

73. Op. cit. S.B. Monitor, September 8, 1949, p. 4, "West German Parliament Faces Many Problems at Start"; December 2, 1949, "Bonn Hails Schumacher Reinstatement."

74. SAB, September 21, 1949, "HICOG Takes Over Today as MG Rule Ends." See Chapter VIII, Relations with OMGUS and HICOG, especially paragraphs 8, 16, and 17, for a fuller account of the transition from Military Government to High Commission rule in the U.S. Zone.

75. S.B. Monitor, July 1, 1949, "McClay to Shoulder Heavy Load as New U.S. Chief in Reich." For text of the Charter see Appendix D. The text is printed in OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 46 Jan 49, Annex A, pp. 116-122.

76. Although the term "HICOG" has sometimes been used by the press to refer to the Allied High Commission as well as to the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany, it is used herein only as the abbreviation for the second-named organization. Official documents published by the agencies of the Allied High Commission use the abbreviation "HICOM."

77. HICOM ID, Intel Sum 58, 26 Apr 49, p. A3. SECRET

78. HICOG Press Release 119, 13 Dec 49. For full account of this conference see HICOG, "U.S. Resident Officers' Conference, Dec 12-13, 1949," and Supplement, published Jan 50.

79. Appendix B. Note also par 7 of the Statute.

80. OMGUS Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 45 pp. 14-15, Mar 49. German licensing laws in the U.S. Zone were abrogated on 29 November 1948 by OMGUS directive but the Laender failed to take legislative action as directed. See No. 43, p. 81, Jan 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

81. Ibid., No. 44, Legal and Judicial Affairs, 1 Dec 48 - 28 Feb 49, p. 6.

82. SSR, September 22, 1949, p. 12.

83. NICOM/p(48)63 Final, 15 Nov 49, Agreement on Unilateral Legislative Action of the Three High Commissioners. **RESTRICTED**

84. NICOM/p(48)70, 15 Nov 49, Council of the Allied High Commission, Draft Law on Judicial Powers in the Reserved Fields; Allied High Commission for Germany, Press Release 21, 26 Nov 49; NICOM/p(48)69, 15 Nov 49, Council of the Allied High Commission, Draft Law on Offenses Against the Interests of the Occupation; Allied High Commission for Germany, Press Release 32, 26 Nov 49; Allied High Commission, 16 Dec 49, "Law on Elimination of Militarism and Nazism."

85. SSR, October 1, 1949, p. 5, "Bonn OKs Inclusion of Western Berlin."

86. Allied High Commission for Germany, Press Release 27, "Protocol of Agreements Reached Between the Allied High Commissioners and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic on the Petersberg on 23 November 1949," 24 Nov 49.

87. SS speech by Dean Acheson, Sec of State, 28 Apr 49, New York, printed in SS, Monitor, April 29, 1949.

88. Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, ONSUS Recd Adv, in "Briefing by Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for Visiting Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association," Berlin, 26 Sep 48, Maj Gen George P. Hays presiding, ONSUS File 224, General, 1949, Vol. 1.

89. ONSUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov. No. 43, p. 20, Jan 49.

90. Cable FWFC - 249, ASG IN 23422, FWF from McComb and Adcock to DA for EMF 29 Jan 49, ONSUS File 22 092, Marshall Plan, 1949, Vol. 1.

91. ONSUS and OGG, Joint Report of the US and UK Mil Govs, No. 4, Jan 49, p. 1, The European Recovery Program, US - UK Occupied Areas of Germany, 1 Apr 49 - 20 Jun 49.

92. SSR, August 19, 1949, "Biscuits Hit New High with July Exports."

93. Ibid., September 24, 1949, p. 2.

94. NICOM Press Release 109, 12 Dec 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter 1 (cont.)

25. Cable F900 - 51425, BICO Frankfurt to Bichel, Paris, 3 May 49, sub: Delegation to German Agencies of Responsibility for ERP. CONFIDENTIAL. Cable AGC in 20547 F900 - 51274, 30 Apr 49, BICO Frankfurt to BURGONS Berlin and GMSUS Berlin, cites decision of Foreign Ministers in Washington that responsibility for administering ERP should be transferred to the German Federal Government once it was established, letting it negotiate a new bilateral Agreement direct with the US and maintain its own delegation at the OHEG. See also Cable GC - 5251, GINGEUR and Clay to BICO for Adcock, 17 Apr 49, requesting preparation of transfer plan. CONFIDENTIAL

26. GMSUS, Monthly Rpt of the Mil Gov No. 48, p. 55, Jan 49.

27. GMSUS and GCG, Joint Rpt of the US and UK Mil Govs, No. 4, Jan 49, p. 2, The European Recovery Program, US - UK Occupied Areas of Germany, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 49.

28. HICOM/M(49)2, 7 Oct 49, Minutes of the 24 Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, par 54; HICOM/P(49)21, Final, 13 Oct 49, Council of the Allied High Commission, German Participation in the OHEG (Note by Secretariat); AGSUS/Memo(49)13, Allied High Commission for Germany, Allied General Secretariat, "Letters Concerning German Participation in the OHEG," 20 Oct 49; HICOM/M(49)3, 20 Oct 49, Minutes of the Third Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, par 59, 60, 76; AGSUS/Memo(49)22, Addendum to AGSUS/Memo(49)13, Allied High Commission for Germany, Allied General Secretariat, "German Participation in the OHEG," 23 Nov 49.

29. HICOG Press Release 119, 15 Dec 49; G.S. Monitor, December 15, 1949, p. 17, "Eastern Germany Signs Initial International Treaty."

30. GMSUS, Monthly Rpt of the Mil Gov No. 50, p. 121, 1 Aug - 20 Sep 49.

31. Ibid., No. 45, pp. 89-90, Jan 49; No. 46, p. 35, Apr 49; No. 47, pp. 39-115-116, May 49; No. 48, pp. 31, 114-115, Jun 49; No. 49, pp. 114-115, 49; No. 50, p. 28, 1 Aug - 20 Sep 49.

32. HICOG, Berlin Element, Pub Relations Br (G159), 16 Dec 49; note also HICOM/P(49)68, Council of the Allied High Commission, "Kommunikations Request for the Inclusion of Berlin Firms in the Allocation of BZA Counterpart Funds," 16 Nov 49.

33. SAS, September 19, 1949, p. 1; September 29, 1949, p. 1.

34. G.S. Monitor, April 9, 1949, "Western Powers Outline New Plans for Germany."

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

105. In an interview of 7 February 1950, Lt Col J. J. Swell, Executive Officer, United States Command, Berlin, expressed the view that train and truck transportation slow-downs on the part of the Soviet authorities had the following three-fold purpose: (1) to destroy the growing feeling of economic security in Western Berlin; (2) to serve as a maneuver to force the United States and the Germans to deal with the East German Republic; and (3) to provide a periodic test of United States and Allied intentions as regarded Berlin in particular and Europe in general. Interv, Harvey L. Norwich, Hist Div, 7 Feb 50. SECRET

106. Gen Clay, 22. 211., p. 87. "did not anticipate war" as a result of staying in Berlin. He stated, however, that "Ambassador [Lewis] Douglas felt strongly that remaining in Berlin was essential to the accomplishment of our objectives, to the point of war. He felt that war must be avoided, as the Soviet holocaust would destroy all liberal thought in Europe." He affirmed that Secretary Marshall approved the view that the U.S. must remain in Berlin, and communicated it to the National Security Council.

107. C.S. Monitor, May 2, 1949, p. 1.

108. Ibid., May 10, 1949, p. 1.

109. Ibid., May 14, 1949, p. 1.

110. This correspondence is contained in GMSUS file 092.1, Blockade C/T, Vol. I.

111. SSE, October 1, 1949, p. 1; monthly reports on the airlift are contained in GMSUS Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 42-50, 1949. See also USAASC Rept of Ops, 1949.

112. GMSUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 47, pp. 5-6, May 49; for text see Ibid., pp. 118-120.

113. Cable AGOF IN 1308, SRL No. BGATO 723, Sec State to USPOLAD, Frankfurt, 2 Sep 49. This cable stressed the aim of having the Federal Republic acknowledge its general responsibility for the economic and fiscal support of Berlin and of having it carry out its responsibilities in that direction, while still remaining politically separate. SECRET

114. C.S. Monitor, June 8, 1949, p. 2, "Military Authority Reduced in Western Berlin."

115. SSE, November 15, 1949, p. 12.

116. GMSUS PIO, "For Information of Correspondents," (GMSUS 5 - D - 13), 6 May 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

117. Q.E. Monitor, May 18, 1949, p. 1, "Germans Eye Big 4 Parley"; N.Y. Times, April 30, 1949, p. 2, "Germans ask Role in Deciding Future."
118. Q.E. Monitor, May 20, 1949, p. 7.
119. Ibid., May 21, 1949, p. 1. On the decision of the Allied Kommandatura (Tripartite) to impose a counter-blockade effective 18 Jan 49, see Q.E. Monitor, 19 Jan 49, p. 1.
120. Ibid., May 24, 1949, p. 1.
121. Ibid., May 27, 1949, p. 1; May 31, 1949, pp. 1, 2.
122. Ibid., June 1, 1949, p. 1, "Big 4 Council Seeks Trade Formula for East-West Germany"; June 2, 1949, p. 5, "Soviet Use of Veto Looks As Barrier in Paris Talks."
123. Ibid., June 3, 1949, p. 1.
124. Ibid., June 9, 1949, p. 1.
125. Ibid., June 20, 1949, p. 1. The full text of the final communiqué is given in Q.E. Monitor, June 21, 1949, p. 6. See also Q.E. Monitor, June 23, 1949, p. 1, "What Big Four Parley Accomplished." For analysis of Soviet policy at the conference, see Q.E. Monitor, June 23, 1949, "This World," by Joseph C. Harach.
126. Ibid., June 23, 1949, p. 1, "Truman Sees U.S. Policy Vindicated."
127. Ibid., June 30, 1949, "Soviets Drop Berlin Barrier, Permit Free Truck Passage."
128. Ibid., July 26, 1949, "Soviet Denies 'Little Blockade' Of Berlin Traffic Ever Staged."
129. Ibid., May 24, 1949, "U.S. Cuts Soviet Zone Police From Berlin Railway Stations"; June 3, 1949, "Berlin: Accord on Strike Ends Big Four Parley"; June 9, 1949, "West Berlin Police Ordered To Guard Soviet Rail Building"; June 23, 1949, "Berlin Strikers Reject New Soviet Offer"; June 27, 1949, "Berlin Strike Ends: Union Wins on Pay, Leaders Lose Jobs."
130. Ibid., 24 Oct 49, p. 5; see also "Birth of a Republic," TIME Bulletin, 18 Dec 49, Vol. 4, No. 50, p. 13.
131. Q.E. Monitor, July 15, 1949, p. 1.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter 1 (cont.)

122. OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 80, p. 1, 1 Aug - 30 Sep 49.

123. SAN, 29 Sep 49, "West Halts Big 4 Talks in Berlin."

124. Cf Joseph C. Marsh in G.S. Monitor, 7 Oct 49, p. 1, and Kenneth Drummond, G.S. Monitor, 17 Dec 49, p. 1.

125. G.S. Monitor, August 18, 1949, p. 2.

126. SAN, September 20, 1949, "Mayors Vote German Entry." The news report implied that the vote had applied to all Germany rather than to the Federal Republic, although German mayors appear to have only attended from Berlin and the Western Zones.

127. HICOM/M(49)8, 1 Dec 49, Minutes of the 8th Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, item 176, CONFIDENTIAL; SAN, December 2, 1949, "Denn Due to Get Ruhr Post." The IAR was agreed to in London on 28 December 1948 by representatives of the U.S., U.K., France, and Benelux nations. OMBUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 43, p. 79, Jan 49.

128. HICOM/P(49)61/1 Council of the Allied High Commission, "German Consular Representation," 11 Nov 49. RESTRICTED

129. HICOM/P(49)71, Council of the Allied High Commission, "German Membership of the European Customs Union Study Group," 19 Nov 49. Papers bearing this number include a "Memorandum regarding the position of the Federal Republic of Germany under international law with the 'Study-Group for a Europe Customs Union,' in Brussels."

140. Cf Victor L. Billings, "Patents System," in HICOG, Information Bulletin, Jan 50, p. 42.

141. HICOM/P(49)20, Council of the Allied High Commission, "Activities in Germany of United Nations' Organization and Specialized Institution," 30 Sep 49.

142. G.S. Monitor, December 8, 1949, "Peace Pacts: U.S. Strives to Cut Knots."

143. For full text, see G.S. Monitor, April 28, 1949, p. 8.

144. Ibid.

145. Clay, GR. III, pp. 538 - 539. SECRET

146. SAN, October 8, 1949, pp. 1, 12.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

147. Clay, SR. 211., pp. 557-558. **SECRET**

148. Organizational Chart of the Military Security Board, Appendix C to NSA/COM/P(48) 18, 27 Jul 49. **CONFIDENTIAL**

149. Report on Progress of the Military Security Board, 27 Jul 49, NSA/COM/P(48) 18. **CONFIDENTIAL**

150. Idid., par 6. **CONFIDENTIAL**

151. NSA/COM GO No. 89, 8 Sep 49, sub: Organization of 7790 Advisory Group to MICOG (Military Security Board); NSA/COM TD No. 808 - 1438, 18 Sep 49, 7790 Advisory Group to MICOG (Military Security Board). See also NSA/COM GO No. 108, 1 Dec 49, setting up the 7790 Office of High Commissioner (Germany) and NSA/COM TD No. 808-1399, 8 Dec 49. Of Chap. VIII, par 22c, on the unit reorganization which took place on 8 December.

152. MICOG Press Release No. 108, 12 Dec 49. For other functions of the Military Division, in particular, see the Report on Progress cited above. See also, for a general description of the board, "Military Security Board," by Maj Gen James P. Hodges, in MICOG Information Bulletin, Feb 50, p. 3. That the manufacture and sale of certain types of weapons, particularly those useful in street-fighting, continued throughout 1949 is evident from a statement by Brig Gen John L. McKee, NSA/COM Provost Marshal, on 2 March 1950, urging MICOG to tighten up existing legislation to bar all traffic in such weapons throughout Germany. Idid., March 4, 1950, "McKee Urges End of German Arms Sales." Of Idid., March 11, 1950, "Arms Feature Stuttgart Sale."

153. See Idid., Vol. XLIII, No. 3, Apr 49, p. 352; text of the agreement is given in the same volume, pp. 140 - 153.

154. For text of plan see Department of State Bulletin, XIV (1946), 626-639. Reprinted in Hajo Holborn, American Military Government, Washington, 1947, pp. 226-230.

155. Clay, SR. 211., p. 559. The other two participants were Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, head of the Foreign Office German Department, and Rene Massigli, the French ambassador. U.S. Monitor, March 31, 1949, "Merchant Marine Viewed Key to German Recovery."

156. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No 46, p. 126, Apr 49.

157. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 46, pp. 1, 121-129, Apr 49; (text of agreement, including annexes and appendices). An excellent summary of the agreements is given by General Clay, SR. 211., pp. 539-540.

158. Cable WX - 88493, DA from OSCAD to OMGUS, 13 May 49. **SECRET**

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

159. Cable CC - 8641, OMSUS agd Hays to DA for CSUSA for CSCAD, 19 May 49.

160. Cables, WGL - 24476, DA from Voorhees and HRP Gp to OMSUS, Attn Leon Adv, 8 Jul 49; CC - 9098, OMSUS agd Hays to DA for Voorhees and HRP Gp, 8 Jul 49, SECRET; FWP - 1896, 2100 HRP Gp, Frankfurt, agd Adcock to DA for GAS HRP Gp, 27 Jul 49.

161. OMSUS, Monthly Rpt of the Mil Gov No. 50, pp. 1, 18, 1 Aug - 20 Sep 49.

162. Bizonal patent filing offices, officially opened at Darmstadt and Berlin early in October of 1948, received more than 64,000 applications for patents, trademarks, and registration of designs between August 1948 and the end of January 1949. OMSUS, Rpt of the Mil Gov, Legal and Judicial Affairs (Cumulative Review), 1 Dec 48 - 28 Feb 49, pp. 1-7. For general background see Victor L. Billings, "Patents Office," in NIGOS, Information Bulletin, Jan 50, pp. 27-28, 42.

163. Cable FWPG - 1166, OMSUS Frankfurt agd Hays to DA for CSUSA, 7 Apr 49, (OMSUS files). SECRET

164. OMSUS, Monthly Rpt of the Mil Gov No. 48, p. 58, Jun 49.

165. NIGOM/M(49)10, Minutes of the Tenth Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, 15 - 16 December 49. CONFIDENTIAL. The law was subsequently to be published as NIGOM/P(49)92-Final.

166. NIGOM/M(49)10.

167. NIGOM/P(49)92, 12 Dec 49, Council of the Allied High Commission. Draft Law on Control of Patent Applications in the Fields of Prohibited Research or Manufacture.

168. S.E. Monitor, November 11, 1949, p. 1. "The American Scene - German Disarmament: Core of the Conflict"; see Supporting Documents, item 4 in Folder 22.

169. S.E. Monitor, March 20, 1949.

170. OMSUS, Monthly Rpt of the Mil Gov No. 46, p. 44, Apr 49.

171. Ibid., No. 47, p. 69, May 49.

172. S.E. Monitor, June 25, 1949, "Germans Urge Allies to Stop Plant Breakup."

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

173. Ibid., June 10, 1949, "Britain Firms." This article states that synthetic oil production in Germany was prohibited by the Four-Power level-of-industry plan and that since the war, none of the ten plants in Western Germany had been in use at any time for making synthetic oil. The Foreign Office statement declared: "In deciding to continue the existing prohibition upon manufacture of synthetic oil in Germany, the three governments were influenced solely by considerations of security. Dismantling of synthetic oil plants is merely implementation of the prohibition upon their use; and German opposition to dismantling of these particular plants therefore must be regarded as opposition to the prohibition itself." The statement pointed out that for a long time there would be economically better uses for the good quality of coal used for German oil synthesis than turning it into oil.
174. RAF, September 6, 1949, "British Troops Guard Dismantlers in Ruhr."
175. ASSEC/Memo(49)16, Allied High Commission, Allied General Secretariat, 7 Nov 49, sub: Proposal from the Federal Chancellor on Dismantling, Security and Connected Economic Problems. See also, on the dismantling question, RAF, September 19, 1949, "Dismantling Tended Fully by Beveridge"; Ibid., October 8, 1949, "44 Senators Request Halt in Dismantling"; Ibid., September 10, 1949, "Gen Robertson Defends Policy of Dismantling"; WGCN/M(49) 2, 20 Oct 49, Minutes of the 3d Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission; WGCN Intel Sum No. 64, 19 Jul 49, p. A7; WGCN/M(49)4, 27 Oct 49, Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission; WGCN/p(49)84, 5 Dec 49, Council of the Allied High Commission, Ltr from Federal Chancellor on Execution of Dismantling Operations (Memo by Secretariat).
176. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 48, p. 21, Jan 49.
177. Ibid., No. 50, 1 Aug - 30 Sep 49, p. 21. This figure covers shipments made between 30 March 1948 and 15 September 1949.
178. Cable FMFC - 286, Frankfurt from CINCHUR and Clay to DA for CSCAB, 2 Feb 49. **CONFIDENTIAL**
179. S.S. Monitor, March 30, 1949.
180. Ibid., July 9, 1949, "Shipbuilding 'Go Ahead' Spurs German revival."
181. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 48, p. 112, Jan 49.
182. S.S. Monitor, December 6, 1949, "German Shipbuilding Nears Completion of Historic Cycle," by Capt Frederick L. Oliver, USN, Retired.
183. For an example, see the following cables concerning the reported transport of oil field pipe to Iron Curtain countries: FMFC - 1181, BICO and WGCN to OMGUS Berlin for Reem Adv, 17 Jun 49, **SECRET**; CC - 8930, OMGUS and WGCN to BICO, 18 Jun 49. **SECRET**

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

UNCLASSIFIED

194. NIGCM/P(49)74, 9 Nov 49, sub: Restrictions and Prohibitions on Movement of Certain Items and Commodities (CONFIDENTIAL), and Appendix, Draft Letter to Federal Minister of Economics; NIGCM/M(49)7, 25 Nov 49, Minutes of the 8th Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, Minute 149; NIGCM/M(49)8, Minute 168; ASWMO/Memo(49)27, 13 Dec 49. See also NIGCM/M(49)10, Minute 187(1v).

195. Clay, 2d. Ed., p. 541, (SECRET).

196. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 49, p. 110, Jul 49.

197. SAE, September 28, 1949, "German Radio Name Given Recognition."

198. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 43, p. 51, Jan 49.

199. Ibid., No. 46, p. 53, Apr 49.

200. Ibid., No. 46, p. 27, Mar 49.

201. Ibid., No. 49, p. 28, Jul 49.

202. ASWMO/Memo (49)27, 13 Dec 49, sub: Report on Points Arising from Previous Meetings and Outstanding Business.

203. SAE, September 10, 1949, "Air-Control Jobs Open to Germans"; NIGCM Press Release 92, 1 Dec 49.

204. The difficulties confronting the Allied endeavor to stimulate progress in this direction are suggested by the action of the West German lower house, on 2 March 1950, in adopting in final form a civil service law with "special privilege" provisions which had been carefully screened out by the Allied High Commission in its model law. SAE, March 3, 1950, p. 12, "West Defied Bonn Civil Service Vote."

205. NIGCM/P(49)10(Final), TRIB/P(49)100(Final), 23 Sep 49, Council of the Allied High Commission, Ltr of Instructions to Land Commissioners Regarding the Organization, Control, and Administration of Police Within the Landers.

206. OMGUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 45, p. 13, March 49; No. 50, Aug - 20 Sep 49, p. 2.

207. U.S. Monitor, August 25, 1949, "'Renewal' of German Army Pushed in House Conflicts."

208. Note statement by Senator George to the effect that an armed Germany would be "indispensable" if Russia should attack the West, in SAE, September 22, 1949, "Communally Sees Senate Defeat of Arms-Aid Out." See also U.S. Monitor, September 8, 1949, "German Rearmament Urged -- by Influential French Paper." SAE, November 15, 1949, "No Bonn Army: France."

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

199. NICO Press Release 23, 2 Dec 49.

200. See G.S. Monitor, December 5, 1949, "Adenauer Hits German Mercenaries"; December 6, 1949, "Adenauer Hearing Talk Hits Germans and French"; December 9, 1949, "Bid for Arms by Adenauer Frets Allies." See editorial, "Occupation and Rearmament," in NY Times, November 22, 1949.

201. NUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 1, par 5b (2), 3 Jan 50. **SECRET**

202. Dr. Edwin Broome, German Religious Affairs Officer of OMG Berlin, stated in a report to the Military Governor in August that the German Lutheran Church, the largest religious community in Germany, was "far from being de-Nazified." See Monitor, August 10, 1949, "German Lutheran Church Under Fire by U.S. Official" (Reuters).

203. G.S. Monitor, April 19, 1949, "Poll Shows Nazis Planted Seeds Deep."

204. Ibid., July 16, 1949, "Germans Still Nail Nazism, Claim It Was Mismanaged."

205. Ibid., September 3, 1949, "Action Threatened Against Nazi Papers." See also, ibid., September 5, 1949, "Publication Resumed by Ex-Nazi Paper"; September 8, 1949, "Paper Asks Pardon of German Press."

206. ibid., October 2, 1949, "Two More Accused in Desecration of Bavaria Synagogue"; G.S. Monitor, August 11, 1949, "German Policemen Shoot at Jewish Demonstrators."

207. G.S. Monitor, December 8, 1949, "West German President Pledges Amends to Jews."

208. ibid., August 1, 1949, "Mann Urges 15 More Years of Occupation"; August 15, 1949, "Nazi Nostalgia Alarms Mann."

209. ibid., September 22, 1949, "Schumacher Says Nazis in Lower House."

210. Ibid., October 2, 1949, "Nazis Revived, Kampner Says."

211. NUCOM/M(49)4, 27 Oct 49, Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of the Allied High Commission, minute 101 **CONFIDENTIAL**

212. G.S. Monitor, December 3, 1949, "The State of Europe -- Italian Communist Leaders Nail Marshall Plan," by Reece Drummond.

213. Ibid., July 22, 1949, "Strikes Loos in France as Atlantic Pact Is Signed."

214. ibid., September 11, 1949, "Gaulle Sees Reds Losing Labor Hold." See NY Times Intel Sum No. 57, 12 Apr 49, p. 34. **SECRET**

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED FOREIGN Chapter 1 (cont.)

225. G.S. Monitor, May 7, 1949, "End of Left Jars Italian Leftists."

226. Ibid., December 2, 1949, "Italian Communists Handed Worst Defeat Since Elections." OF HUSOM Intel Sum No. 57, 12 Apr 49, p. A21. **SECRET**

227. G.S. Monitor, December 2, 1949, "Communists Use Capitalist Ways in Italy."

228. Ibid., December 10, 1949, "The State of Europe - Why Communism in Western Area," by Reece Drummond.

229. For a brief but comprehensive summary of postwar developments in Eastern Europe, see Foreign Policy Association, Handline Series, No. 77, 20 Sep 49, containing "Eastern Europe Today," by Emil Lengyel, and "American Policy in Eastern Europe," by Joseph C. Harach.

230. G.S. Monitor, October 25, 1949, "The American Scene - Operation Belgrade: Ambassador Cannon Rates Salute," by Joseph C. Harach. The same writer, in the Handline Series book cited above, says of the Tito break: "One way of measuring its value is that it is costing a billion dollars to equip nine French divisions, while the Tito break brought twenty Yugoslav divisions potentially over to the Western side for nothing." (No. 77, p. 68.)

231. Ibid., August 17, 1949, "The American Scene - Tito Steel Mill Sets New U.S. Policy," by Joseph C. Harach.

232. Ibid., December 27, 1949, "The American Scene - Tito Issue: Truman Doctrine Amended," by Joseph C. Harach.

233. Ibid., November 11, 1949, "U.S. Uses Economic Power as Double-Edged Weapon."

234. Ibid., June 17, 1949, "Alliances -- East and West." The treaty with Yugoslavia was renounced by Moscow on 29 September 1949. G.S. Monitor, September 29, 1949, "Tito Treaty Renounced by Moscow"; SAS, September 30, 1949, "Tito Treaty Renounced by Russians."

235. See G.S. Monitor, December 21, 1949, "Safety for Diplomats"; June 7, 1949, "Most Religious Opposition Cowed by Hungary Trials"; May 21, 1949, "Yugoslavia Accuses Czech Communists of Interference"; December 21, 1949, "Communism: Half Its People Spy on Other Half to Enforce Communism"; December 1, 1949, "Kremlin Hints Military Rivets in East Europe"; December 13, 1949, "U.S. Blasts Sofia for 'Insults'." For a discussion of the pattern of spy and treason trials in the six satellite countries see G.S. Monitor, December 1, 1949, "Satellites Copy Spy Trials from Master Party Files."

236. Ibid., December 5, 1949, "Bokasovsky Appointment Arouses People of Poland"; HUSOM Intel Sum No. 73, 22 Nov 49, pp. B3, B4. **SECRET**

FOOTNOTES Chapter I (cont.)

10. Ibid., December 15, 1949, "Jeeup Heading for Far East to Study Communist Movement."

REF. On NDAP see Chapter XIV; HUCOM CINC Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 5, p. 5.
 14 Jan 50. CONFIDENTIAL

On establishment of this unit, see EUCOM Prevent Marshal Div Rept of Ops, - 31 Mar 49, pp. 5-6; SAS, July 30, 1949, Feature Section, "Customs Seals Ambitious Smugglers." On background, including Bipartite and White aspects, see SAS, February 18, 1949, "Yanks, Allies to Face Bivane Shocks"; COMUS, Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov No. 43, pp. 50, 73, Jan 49; No. 45, pp. 24, 37, 39-40, Apr 49; No. 49, pp. 39-40, Jul 49. CK Chap. II, History.

1. LHM, HUCOM Log Div. to Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, sub: HUCOM Narrative History: Supply and Procurement. SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED

237. Dec 1944
China; June 8
December 10, 19
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238. 1944. Dec
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239. 1944. Dec
1st Regt; U.S.

240. On MAP 20
21 Jan 50. COM

241. On MAP 20
1 Jan - 31 Mar
Unit 101st Air
Tribute 1944
Chinese 1944
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242. 1944. Dec
243. 1944. Dec

CHAPTER II

Major Organizational Changes in the European Command

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Major Organizational Changes in the European Command

1. Trends Affecting Organization

There were certain major structural changes in the organization of the European Command (EUCOM) in 1949 based for the most part upon three major trends.

a. The Economy Drive. The program of economy in operations which had continued throughout 1948 was continued into 1949 with definite effects upon the structural pattern of the Command, the most important being the establishment of the Office of the Comptroller with a consequent co-ordination of economy measures by that office and a closer relationship of such measures to the budget.

b. Continuing Emphasis on Tactical Forces. The emphasis given the process of transforming units of the Command from occupational units to tactical units and the trend toward creation of what in effect would be a

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small field army were also carried over into 1949 with the development of secondary tactical missions for service and post units and the further development of the Tactical Support Command. Both of these developments led to numerous changes which, individually, were of minor importance but which, viewed collectively, assumed considerable proportions.

c. Efforts to Establish a Unified Command. In the last six months of 1949, considerable effort and study were given to the establishment of a unified command in Germany in accordance with earlier directives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The result of this effort, while still far from complete at the end of the period under review, was to give to EUCOM Headquarters the character of a unified command from which, to an extent consistent with the fact that the occupation was primarily an Army operation, the Army had been separated. Thus, at the end of 1949, the three major commands of EUCOM were U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR); U.S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE); U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNAVFORGER). U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), which had been a major command of EUCOM, was established as a separate command on 23 May 1949.

d. Phase-out of OMGUS and Establishment of HICOG. A fourth factor largely affecting organization of the European Command in 1949 was the phase-out of Military Government and the establishment of a State Department organization, Office of the High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG), in its place. This meant the liquidation of a large number of existing offices and agencies of EUCOM and the transfer of others to HICOG. Also, since Military Government matters would in future be largely in the hands of State Department personnel, it meant the establishment of many new

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business organizations, most of them on a much higher level than had existed when both the Occupation Forces and Military Government were Department of the Army responsibilities.

Reorganization Resulting from Economy

2. Establishment of Office of the Comptroller

At the end of 1948 the Commander in Chief had in hand certain documents dealing with management control and the establishment of a Comptroller's Office in the European Command. The basic document was a report submitted by the Director of the Office of Management Control, EUCOM, recommending that the various economy measures which had been introduced in EUCOM in 1948 be co-ordinated under one office which would also be able to correlate the entire work program with the current budget, substituting budgetary controls for numerical controls. Such an office would be equivalent to the Comptroller's Offices existing in certain of the Department of Defense agencies. A second document, attached to and submitted with this report on 5 November 1948, was a letter from the Deputy Chief of Staff, setting forth in clear detail his objections to introduction of such an office into the Command structure. A third document, submitted on 24 November 1948, was a letter written by the Director of the Office of Management Control rebutting these objections. It was expected that the Commander in Chief, after a study of these documents, would render

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his decision as to steps to be taken with reference to management control
(1)
measures.

a. The Department of the Army Directive. Before the Commander in Chief could render his decision, however, the Department of the Army, in a letter dated 30 December 1948, directed the establishment of Offices of Comptroller in all armies in the United States, in the Military District of Washington, and in all the overseas commands. (2) The office was to be on a general staff level, reporting directly to the Commanding General or through one of his immediate deputies. The Comptroller was to be assigned duty as, or exercise supervision over, the budget officer, fiscal officer, statistical officer, chief auditor, and management engineer for the Command. The directive stated that no additional personnel would be made available in the establishment of these offices but that every assistance would be given to obtain qualified personnel within currently established allocations.

b. Establishment of Office of Comptroller in EUCOM. In accordance with this directive, Col. John C. Binns, GSC, was selected as Comptroller and, on 10 January, by IRS to the Deputy Chief of Staff, he proposed a general order establishing the Office of Comptroller and assigning the (3) Comptroller. At the same time, Colonel Binns, in discussing personnel, pointed out that those responsible for Work Measurement, Work Simplification (Logistics), and Personnel Utilization (P&A) would not be disturbed. The only major transfer of personnel as a group would be personnel of the Management and Statistical Branch, Secretary General Staff, which would become a part of the Office of Comptroller upon its establishment.

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Personnel required for the operation of the Office of Comptroller, aside from those transferred from SOS, were listed in an IRS from Colonel Rinnis to the Deputy Chief of Staff two days later as follows: 10 officers, 2 warrant officers, 14 enlisted men, 12 U.S. and Allied/neutral civilians. As a result of Colonel Rinnis' IRS, a general order was issued on 15 January 1949 establishing the Office of Comptroller, effective that date, and setting forth its responsibilities and functions. A second general order, issued the same day, announced Colonel Rinnis as Comptroller of the European Command.

c. Organization and Responsibility. At the outset, the Office of the Comptroller was composed of the Plans and Policy Branch, the Management Branch, and the Statistical Branch. On 1 March 1949 an Audit Branch was set up, largely as the result of a study made by the Comptroller of the place in the EUCOM structure to be occupied by the Audit Agency. That agency was described by a Department of the Army general order as being "separate from other organizations and functions of the Command" in order to maintain its independence and objectivity. Upon recommendation of the Comptroller, the Audit Agency was made a responsibility of the Office of Comptroller, and the Audit Branch was organized in that office to exercise the required supervision and to provide service to the staff. Although the responsibilities and functions of the Office of Comptroller were changed in minor respects, its basic functions were set forth in General Order No. 3, by which it was established. Under this order, the Management and Statistical Branch was transferred from SOS to become an organic

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part of the Office of Comptroller. The Budget and Fiscal Division was redesignated the Budget Division and placed under the supervision of the Comptroller. The Logistics Division was relieved of the responsibility for the Finance Division, which was also made responsible to the Office of the Comptroller. The responsibilities of the Comptroller were largely as set out in the original directive from the Department of the Army, including development of plans for the business management of EUCOM and the presentation of periodic reports thereon to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM; and the preparation of plans and procedures for, and the exercise of general supervision over, all budgetary matters. Its responsibilities in general were to improve and expedite the use of modern management techniques in the business administration of the European Command and to utilize and develop more effective tools in the control of operations and costs. To perform its mission without interference and in order to be completely independent of other divisions and agencies in the Command, the Office of Comptroller was made a general staff division responsible directly to the Vice Chief of Staff. For a more detailed treatment of the organization of the Comptroller's office and its operations in 1949, see Chapter IX.

d. Concentration of Manpower Control in Office of Comptroller. On

25 August 1949 the Comptroller sent a recommendation to the Director of GPCF that all civilian manpower allocation be centralized in the Office of the Comptroller for the better exercise of budgetary controls. (11) At that time, allocation of all civilian manpower excepting Allied/neutral and U.S. civilians was already concentrated in the Comptroller's Office,

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and the transfer of the space allocation function from OPOF to the Comptroller would effect the desired concentration. This recommendation was concurred in by OPOF and approved by the Deputy Chief of Staff on 7 September, and a general order making 1 October the effective date of the transfer was issued on 16 September. (12)

3. Establishment of Budget Advisory Committee

On 26 October a Budget Advisory Committee was established in the European Command to review for the Commander in Chief all deutsche mark budget estimates prior to their submission to HECOG. The Committee was to be composed of: the Chief, Budget Division (Chairman); the Directors of the Personnel and Administration Division; the Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division; and the Logistics Division; the Deputy Comptroller; the Budget Director, HECOG, (Liaison Observer); the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, USAFE; the Logistic Officer, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany. The Committee was to report to the Commander in Chief in reference to (1) conformity of the budget estimates with approved policies and programs; (2) adequacy of budget estimates for the performance of the EUCOM mission; and (3) every practicable economy of operation consistent with military efficiency.

4. Transfer of Functions and Personnel from Budget Division to Finance Division

Effective 1 November, all functions, personnel and equipment of the Fiscal Liquidating Branch, and of the Accounts, Records and Reports Branch,

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Budget Division, EUCOM, were transferred to the Finance Division, EUCOM.

At the same time, the responsibility for (1) establishment, maintenance and control of fiscal records pertaining to appropriated funds and funds derived from the German economy; (2) the prescribing of procedures and the exercise of technical supervision over station fiscal accounts; and (3) the preparation of reports and fiscal data pertaining to appropriated funds allocated to the European Command and to funds derived from the German economy for expenditure by the European Command, was also transferred to the Finance Division.
(13)

3. Organization of Procedures Branch

In March 1949 the Finance Division organized a Procedures Branch, responsible for formulating and disseminating procedures of accounting and related operations, including the formulation of a cost accounting system for use in the Command. The Cost Accounting program had been inaugurated in the United States in 1948, but was not initiated in the Command until July 1949, at which time EUCOM Circular No. 206 was published, prescribing procedures for introduction of the program into the European Command. By the end of the year it was considered that the European Command Reports of Cost and Performance were sufficiently accurate to be included in Cost Analysis, the Department of the Army's Statistical report, commencing in January 1950.
(14)

4. Creation of Review Board

A Board of Officers comprising a permanent review board was created on 27 July for the purpose of continuing to survey the European Command

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with a view toward maintaining operations and organization on the most economical level. The Board consisted of the chiefs or representatives of the Comptroller (who served as chairman); the Personnel and Administration; Intelligence; Logistics; and Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Divisions. It was to meet on call of the chairman to continually review EUCOM requirements from a functional standpoint and recommend priorities for space allocation, activations, and inactivations. (15)

7. Closing of Displaced Persons Police School

Numerous economies were effected during the period as a result of the great reductions made in numbers of displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany in 1949, a year in which great strides were made toward liquidation of the displaced persons problem. The EUCOM Displaced Persons Police School, which had been in operation since November 1946 for the training of displaced persons for police work in their own centers and communities as well as for work with EUCOM installations, was closed, on 28 January. Approximately 6,500 persons had been trained in EUCOM Displaced Persons Police Schools prior to the closing of this last consolidated school. (16)

8. Closing of Office of Adviser on Jewish Affairs

For the same reason, and in compliance with agreements among EUCOM, UNRRA, and HICOG, the Office of the Adviser on Jewish Affairs was closed on 31 December 1949. (17)

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9. Closing-out of AERC - EA

On 8 October 1949, General Hushner advised the Vice Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations that the American Graves Registration Command, European Area (AERC - EA), would be phased out approximately 15 December, and urged that the first steps toward this phase-out be initiated immediately. (18) It was planned that a residual Graves Registration Detachment, under the Quartermaster, EUCOM, would be assigned to complete the work of the Command and resolve such business and problems remaining after the phase-out of the AERC - EA.

a. Publication of Orders. On 18 November orders for the organization, reorganization, redesignation, and discontinuance of units in connection with the closing-out of AERC were published by EUCOM Headquarters. (19) The orders called for the discontinuance of all AERC units excepting the 7887th Headquarters Group (AERC), which, effective 1 December 1949, was directed to reorganize under T/D 303 - 1053E with a new authorized strength of thirty-eight officers and seventy-seven enlisted men and to be redesignated the 7887th Graves Registration Detachment, effective 1 January 1950. This detachment would have its headquarters at Liege, Belgium, and would be attached directly to the Quartermaster, EUCOM Headquarters. The units to be discontinued prior to 15 December were:

7761st AERC Depot Company
7762nd AERC Depot Company
7853rd AERC Field Company
7855th AERC Zone 1, Headquarters
7856th AERC Zone 2, Headquarters
7857th AERC Zone 3, Headquarters

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b. Transfer of Responsibilities. On 21 December a second directive

assigning the responsibilities and mission formerly assumed by AGRC - EA to the Chief, Quartermaster Division, USAREUR, effective 1 January 1950, was issued. As of that date, AGRC ceased to be a subordinate command of USAREUR. Effective 1 January the following administrative practices and procedures were set up for the 7887th Graves Registration Detachment, in accordance with its new place in the organizational structure of USAREUR;

(1) The budget and fiscal functions of the detachment would be accomplished by the Budget and Fiscal Section, Comptroller Branch, Quartermaster Division, USAREUR.

(2) The liquidation of all outstanding obligations of AGRC - EA incurred prior to 1 January 1950 became the responsibility of the 7966th EUCOM Detachment (See the following paragraph).

(3) Civilian personnel ceilings for the 7887th Graves Registration Detachment were to be set by EUCOM Headquarters, but administration of civilian personnel would be the responsibility of the 7966th EUCOM Detachment.

(4) Logistics support to such elements of the 7887th Graves Registration Detachment as remained in Paris would be provided by the 7966th EUCOM Detachment. Logistics support for all other elements would be provided by USAREUR facilities located in occupied Germany and by local contractual arrangement.

(5) Phase-out of AGRC - EA real estate would be directed by the Chief Engineer, USAREUR, in co-ordination with the Quartermaster Division, USAREUR, while records of rental costs of property in France used jointly

UNCLASSIFIED

by the two detachments would be maintained by the Engineer Section, 7966th
(20)
EUCOM Detachment.

c. Residual Command. At the end of 1949 Brig. Gen. Howard L. Peekham, who had commanded the AGRC - EA, was announced as Commanding General of both the 7887th Graves Registration and the 7966th EUCOM Detachments. He remained in command of them until the end of the period under review. With minor exceptions, the phase-out of AGRC - EA and the organization of the
(21)
7966th EUCOM Detachment proceeded on schedule.

10. Organization of the 7966th EUCOM Detachment

a. Need for a EUCOM Agency in France. When AGRC - EA was an active command with headquarters in Paris, it was given the responsibility of carrying out numerous missions not actually connected with, or even allied to, its basic mission. Among these were various tasks connected with lines of communication across France and the low countries and certain administrative functions in which it served as the agent in France of EUCOM Headquarters. With the discontinuance of AGRC - EA at a time when EUCOM's commitments in France were increased as a result of the assistance program to Atlantic Pact nations, it was essential that a new organization be established to serve as EUCOM's agent in France.

b. Mission and Organization of 7966th EUCOM Detachment. To meet this requirement, the Commanding General, AGRC - EA, was directed on 22 November to organize the 7966th EUCOM Detachment, with headquarters at Paris, France. This detachment was to start operations 1 December 1949, operating under T/D 303 - 1054, with an authorized strength of 156 officers,

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9 warrant officers, and 699 enlisted men. The function, as set forth in the same directive as that which ordered its establishment, was the broad one of "performing such missions as may be directed by the Commanding General, Headquarters EUCOM."⁽²²⁾

11. Activation of Customs Branch

To better control inspections of U.S., Allied, and neutral personnel entering or departing from the U.S. Zone of Germany, the activation of a Customs Branch was directed in the Provost Marshal's Division. This branch was to supervise the customs units operating under the direction of the Provost Marshal, with the aim of reducing smuggling into and out of Germany, against which the German customs officials were helpless because of military government regulations. A strength of 12 officers and 112 enlisted men was authorized, and the branch was established effective 21 March 1949. Nine points of exit and entry were set up at international borders of the U.S. Zone of Germany for non-German nationals, and competent German authorities were to accomplish the inspections in the presence of representatives of the Customs Branch, Provost Marshal's Division, who had sole right of seizure and arrest over such personnel.⁽²³⁾

12. Airlift Support Command

a. Organization of Airlift Support Command. In order to support the Airlift Task Force more efficiently and with a centralized organization, the U.S. Army Airlift Support Command, consisting of a headquarters and such organizations and units as were assigned to support the airlift, was

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set up at Frankfurt in April. Brig. Gen. Gallagher, who was both Director of the Military Posts Division and Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post, was assigned as Commanding General of the new organization. This Command was responsible for all operations in direct support of the Airlift Task Force. (24)

b. Phase-out of the Command. On 20 August 1949, with the airlift itself in a stage of being phased out, the Airlift Support Command was relieved from assignment as a subordinate command of USAREUR and assigned to the Transportation Division. (25) It was scheduled to be phased out between 1 August and 31 October and, except for minor residual matters, its phase-out proceeded on schedule. (26)

2. Transfer of Personnel to Air Force

With the separation in 1948 of the Air Force from the Ground and Field Forces, a trend developed toward making the Air Force in Europe as nearly self-sufficient as economy and local conditions permitted. In this connection the following actions were taken in 1949:

(1) The Secretary of Defense approved the assumption of Chaplain Corps functions by USAFE, thus relieving EUCOM of this responsibility early in May. All chaplains on active duty in the Command were notified of this decision and requested to state whether they wished to transfer to the Air Force or, if on duty with the Air Force, they wished to be returned to the Army. (27)

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(2) The Secretary of Defense, on 18 May, also approved the establishment of a Medical Department for the Department of the Air Force. In the European Command, personnel to meet USAFE requirements (which were on a perparticulate basis) were transferred on a voluntary basis, all transfers being completed by 26 July. (28)

(3) On 10 August the authority to formulate and administer policy affecting Allied and neutral personnel of USAFE was delegated to USAFE Headquarters. Authority to administer U.S. civilian personnel employed by USAFE had been delegated to that headquarters in the previous year. (29)

14. Quartermaster Market Center System

To insure a satisfactory flow of fresh vegetables and fruit to commissaries and Army messes in the Command, the Quartermaster Division secured the approval, on 15 September, of the Chief of Staff for the setting up of a market center system. On 15 November the Rome Market Center, which would purchase in Italy, Sicily, and North Africa, was established, and on 1 December, the Paris Market Center was established for purchases in France, Spain, Belgium, and Holland. (30)

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Reorganization Resulting From Trend Toward
Tactical Forces

15. Service Support Chart Units

During 1949 training of service units appearing on the Tactical Command and Service Support Chart, in implementation of that chart, received emphasis. In addition, SCU's and technical and administrative service units not appearing on the chart were trained as individual infantry replacement rifle- men, machine gunners, mortar men, or automatic riflemen. All of these units were trained in defense against airborne and mechanized attack. Added to the list of units previously appearing on the Tactical Command and Service Support Chart were the following which, on 12 May, were organized by the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, for secondary training as an Armored Medical Battalion, under T/OM 8 - 75 - M:

2d General Dispensary
97th General Hospital
98th General Hospital
388th Station Hospital
22d Labor Supervision Company
8429th Labor Service Company

16. Examination of Reserve Officers' Branch.. OPOI

With the trend towards building as large and effective a tactical force as possible within the limits of allotted manpower, EUCOM Headquarters, in 1948, had explored the possibility of utilizing the reservoir of trained soldier material represented by approximately eleven hundred reserve officers

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serving in civilian capacity in the Command, as well as by the somewhat smaller number of warrant officers and enlisted men who held reserve commissions. At the end of 1948, despite the growing importance of EUCOM as a major tactical command, authority was still lacking for (1) providing these officers with mobilization assignments and (2) the training to maintain their reserve status.

a. Authority for Reserve Training Granted. Early in July 1949 an allotment of funds for the purpose of training reserve officers in EUCOM and authority to make mobilization assignments was granted by the Department of the Army. (32) On 17 November an Organized Reserve Corps Branch was organized in EUCOM to administer the reserve officers program, (33) and a new directive outlining plans for organization, training, and administration of reserve officers in the U.S. Zone of Germany was issued on 15 December. (34) Similar arrangements were in the process of being worked out for both USAFL and USMAGFORCEN.

12. Reorganization of Constabulary Artillery

A request from EUCOM Headquarters for authority to activate a 240-mm. howitzer battalion was disapproved by the Department of the Army in January with the recommendation that EUCOM activate instead a 155-mm. gun battalion or an 8-inch howitzer battalion. However, because of the tightening up of organization in the Command, it was decided that no new gun battalions would be activated in 1949, but that in order to increase the firepower of existing artillery without increasing administrative overhead, all

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4-gm Constabulary artillery batteries would be increased to six guns each.

18. New Ordnance Group for 1st Infantry Division

On 31 March 1949 military posts were directed to cease filling ordnance requisitions from the 1st Infantry Division. Frequent movements of the 1st Infantry Division's units from post to post had caused numerous difficulties in the supply of ordnance items and it had been decided early in January that units of the Division should be supported through the organic and attached ordnance companies, requisitioning directly upon EUCOM depots. To supervise these organic and attached units with this heavier supply responsibility, authority was granted by the Department of the Army for activation of a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Ordnance Battalion, for service with the 1st Infantry Division.

(36)

19. EUCOM Tank Training Center

The Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, was directed to establish the EUCOM Tank Training Center at Vilseck, Germany, and to organize the 750th Tank Training Unit for operation of the school. The unit was organized in accordance with this directive and the EUCOM Tank Training School became effective on 5 April. Actually the school was already in operation as a Constabulary school, but placing it under EUCOM served to release Constabulary spaces which had previously been used to operate the school for other purposes.

(37)

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28. Reorganization of 350th Infantry Regiment

In the previous year, when units of the 1st Infantry Division were withdrawn from Austria to effect the concentration of the Division for training, the 350th Infantry Regiment was activated to replace it in the occupation of Austria. When the 1st Infantry Division was reorganized under late T/O&E's, increasing its strength and adding elements not previously organic units of the Division or its component part, the regiment, no reorganization was undertaken for the 350th Infantry Regiment. In January and February 1949, however, in keeping with the trend toward maintaining tactical units in the best organizational condition, reorganization of the Regiment occurred as follows:

- (a) Hq and Hq Company was reorganized under T/O&E 7 - 12N, April 1948.
- (b) Service Company was reorganized under T/O&E 7 - 13N, April 1948.
- (c) 1st and 2d Battalions were reorganized under T/O&E 7 - 15N, April 1948.

1948.

(d) Activated Anti-tank Company and reorganized and redesignated it as the Heavy Tank Company under T/O&E 17 - 37N, January 1948.

(e) Activated the Cannon Company and redesignated and reorganized it as the Heavy Mortar Company under T/O&E 7 - 14N, April 1948.

(f) Reorganized and redesignated the Medical Detachment as the Medical Company under 8 - 7N, January 1948.

After this reorganization, the 7897th Quartermaster Company was discontinued at the Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Troop, 4th Constabulary Regiment, were rendered inoperational and strength reduced to zero. (38)

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21. Establishment of Light Aviation Maintenance Section

A growing problem in connection with the field forces (1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary) in the Command was the maintenance of the light aircraft used in liaison and observation work. On 5 July, at a conference held at EUCOM Headquarters and attended by interested parties and a representative of the Department of the Army, it was decided that an Ordnance Light Maintenance Company would be activated in the United States, trained there and transferred to the European Command completely manned, trained and equipped to take care of such maintenance, about 1 March 1950. No decision was taken as to whether the spaces involved would be procured from current personnel authorizations or whether new ceilings would be asked. It was also decided at the conference that the Chief, Ordnance Division, USARLUR, would organize a staff section to effect necessary planning and preparations. A decision was also taken as to the division of responsibility in the project. The using units, 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary, would be responsible for organizational maintenance; USARLUR would be responsible for training personnel in organizational and field maintenance and storage and issue below depot level; USARLUR would also be responsible for training personnel in budgeting for aircraft performance of field and organizational maintenance; USAFE would be responsible for procurement, issue, depot storage, storage of depot stocks, and budgeting for and performance of depot level maintenance. On 13 September 1949 the Ordnance Division, USARLUR, established the Light Aviation Maintenance Section under its Field Operations Branch. One official, one warrant officer, and one enlisted man were assigned to the section.

UNCLASSIFIED

Trend Toward a Unified Command

22. Early Directive of the Joint Chief of Staff

On 14 December 1946 the President approved the Unified Command Plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and appropriate directives were sent to the various commands, including the U.S. Forces, European Theater, (USFET) as they were then known, directing the setting up of a unified command and giving the commander in chief command over all forces allotted to him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or other authority. The unified command plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff further provided that forces assigned to a unified command, such as the European Command, would normally consist of two or more components and that each would be commanded directly by an officer of that component. On 12 February 1947, by cable, USFET Headquarters was relieved from the provisions of the underlined portion of the directive by the Joint Chiefs of Staff; they also approved the request of USFET that an intermediate ground force headquarters not be established in Europe, thus permitting USFET to exercise direct command over the U.S. Army in Europe. As a result, USFET published General Order No. 40, 10 March 1947, setting up Headquarters, U.S. Ground and Service Forces, Europe (later redesignated as U.S. Army, Europe) as a non-operational headquarters with a ground and service commander exercising functions normal to the service but without the operational functions required for administration and logistics support, which functions remained

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with EUCOM, successor to USFET. The unified command plan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff further directed that each unified commander would have a joint staff with appropriate members from each of the component services in key positions of responsibility. There was no relief from the provisions of that statement by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and on 23 June 1948, General Huger, then Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, directed a memorandum to General Huebner recommending that action be taken toward securing representation of senior Naval and Air Force officers in key positions on the EUCOM staff and that USAREUR be made an actual operational headquarters under EUCOM, on a par with USAFE and USMAVFORGER. (See Occupation Forces in Europe, this series, 1 July - 31 December 1948, Chap. II) No action was taken upon this memorandum. General Huebner noting that lack of personnel made the establishment of a USAREUR headquarters impossible at that time when efforts were being concentrated upon building tactical forces to utmost strength and utilizing all available personnel to that end. This was the situation at the beginning of the period. (40)

a. Conference with Joint Chiefs of Staff. On 1 August 1949, at a conference of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Huebner, then Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM (CINCEUR), the question of the unified command was again brought up. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, in this conference, (41) accepted:

- (1) The existing arrangement in EUCOM whereby the principal U.S. staff in EUCOM functions (with slight Air Force and Navy reinforcement) is the staff of CINCEUR.

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(2) The corollary that U.S. Army technical services, ports, and other commands were commanded directly by the Commander in Chief instead of by a subordinate commander with a separate staff.

(3) The corollary that the U.S. Army mobile field forces in Europe composed a command on a level with USAFE and USNAVFORGER.

That the Joint Chiefs of Staff were recognizing in this agreement was that the European Command was predominantly an Army command; and that lack of personnel available for staff duty in all three components of the European Command prevented strict compliance with the JCS directive on unified command, although the spirit of the directive was being followed to the greatest degree that resources permitted.

b. Action of the Fishburn Group. In September 1949 a second group, representing the Joint Chiefs of Staff and headed by Brig. Gen. T. S. Fishburn, visited Germany. While in the Command, this group prepared the draft of a document which they took back to Washington and which again raised the question of establishing a joint headquarters in the European Command. This paper recommended to the Joint Chiefs of Staff that they reaffirm to CINCEUR the proposal that he form a joint headquarters in the European Command in accordance with the original directive. (A2)

Establishment of LUCOM as Unified Headquarters

Although no definitive action had been taken at the time that General Fisher had submitted his staff study on establishment of a unified command and the separation of USARFUR from LUCOM, staff planners in the Command had subsequently, as conditions permitted, taken certain steps toward

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that end. On 11 May 1949, EUCOM Headquarters published a new list of major commands, as follows: U.S. Army, Europe; U.S. Air Forces, Europe; U.S. Naval Forces, Europe; and U.S. Forces, Austria, which became a separate command on 23 May 1949. Publication of this list created for the first time an organizational pattern in which the major commands of EUCOM Headquarters were the headquarters of its component services. It signified the establishment of a joint headquarters within the sense of the JCS Directive except that, because the component services were themselves unable to provide staff officers, USAFE and USMAVFORGER were only thinly represented on the EUCOM staff.

a. Effects upon USAREUR. The effect of this separation of U.S. Army in Europe from EUCOM Headquarters was to create an actual operational headquarters in USAREUR where none had existed previously. The various major commands which had formerly been major commands of EUCOM and which had functions and responsibilities applicable only to the Army became, under the new organizational pattern, subordinate commands of USAREUR. These subordinate commands were U.S. Constabulary, the 1st Infantry Division, Military Posts (including Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation but excluding Lütten), the Army Airlift Support Command, 7888th Special Troops, and technical and administrative services. By a general order of 6 May,

Protest Marshal's Division was added to the list of subordinate commands of USAREUR. The technical services were composed of all units

assigned to a USAREUR technical staff or service division under the Chiefs of the Quartermaster, Signal, Engineer, Ordnance, Medical, Chemical, and

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Transportation Divisions. The administrative services included all units assigned to Special Services, Provost Marshal, Finance, Army-Air Force Troop Information and Education Divisions, and to the AFMPC - FA, 7970th Counter Intelligence Corps Group, and 7756th Audit Agency.

(1) Since Staff officers to man USARFUR Headquarters were as scarce in the Army as in Air and Naval components, USARFUR Headquarters was manned largely by officers serving in a dual role on both the FUCOM and USARFUR staffs. At the end of the period under review, a definite separation of personnel, functions, and responsibilities had not yet been effected in such a clear-cut way that organizational charts could be prepared and new missions published.

(2) In July the Office of Controller prepared charts in which the headquarters of U.S. Constabulary (a modified Corps Headquarters) was assumed to be USARFUR Headquarters pending the availability of enough personnel to man two separate headquarters for USARFUR and FUCOM. These charts failed to meet the approval of the Commanding General, USARFUR, (46) though for other reasons than shortage of personnel. However, during maneuvers or in event of an emergency, Headquarters, U.S. Constabulary, would be used as USARFUR Headquarters, and would of course be augmented by personnel from FUCOM Headquarters with dual assignments to both headquarters.

b. Changes in Communications and Publications Procedures. With the separation of FUCOM and USARFUR Headquarters, the question of communications and publications was also reconsidered. It was decided that

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correspondence which concerned only Army elements of the Command would be sent out by USAREUR Headquarters while letters which concerned all components would be sent out from EUCOM Headquarters. It was stated that an average of fifteen to twenty letters per week had to be dispatched to all addressees and in this case, two identical messages would be prepared, one from CINCEUR signed Handy to USAF, USAREUR, and USNAVFORGER; and one from the Commanding General, USAREUR, signed Huebner to subordinate elements of the U.S. Army in Europe. A similar division was to be effected in connection with publications (general orders, memos, circulars, etc.). Where such a document was of interest to the component services of EUCOM, it was to be published by EUCOM. Where it was of concern to only one of the services, it would be published by that individual service. (47)

24. Action by General Handy on Unified Command

Shortly after assuming command of EUCOM, General Handy took cognizance of the long discussions and peculiar problems involved in setting up a unified command, and on 15 October 1949 directed a memo to the commanders of the three component services in EUCOM. In this memo, he asked that the three, Generals Huebner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes, acting together, would transmit their views of this problem to him.

a. Matters to be Considered.

(48)

General Handy noted:

(1) Military Government functions had been transferred to the

State Department and the current organization, perfected when CINCEUR was

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both Commander in Chief and Military Governor, might be in need of over-
sight.

(2) Objectivity, disregarding service prejudices and interests,
had to be brought to this study.

(3) The organization of EUCOM had to be such as to economically
and efficiently carry out current and projected missions.

(4) In this connection, it was to be kept in mind that the
responsibilities of the Command would undoubtedly be increased and its
mission broadened by connection with the Atlantic Pact nations.

(5) The fact that JCS members felt it necessary to establish a
joint staff for maneuvers, which indicated an even greater necessity for
such a staff if actual operations were engaged in was also to be kept in
mind.

(6) The psychological effect upon the various services of
participating in the over-all Command rather than being subjugated to one
or other of the services was to be considered.

(7) Any changes in organizational structure had to be made under
the current personnel ceilings allocated.

(8) The addition of echelons to any organization tended to
increase personnel requirements.

(9) The availability of qualified personnel was to be a con-
sideration in any discussion and planning.

(1)

a. Reply of the Commanders. On 17 November the three commanders
replied to General Handy's memo in a joint document which reviewed the
Joint Chiefs of Staff directive and policies in connection with a unified

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command in Europe. While recognizing that a joint staff would provide the ideal and most effective staff organization, all three concurred in the statement that none of the component services was able to provide qualified personnel essential to such a staff. It was also recognized that since the Army comprised 82 percent of the European Command, it was a normal and logical consequence of this disproportion that EUCOM should be predominantly Army staffed. The three commanders also objected to the setting up of a permanent joint planning staff on the ground that a staff such as the one for maneuver purposes which was observed by the Timberman group, would not have the confidence of the service commanders on a permanent basis, that the group observed by the Timberman party had enjoyed on a temporary basis. It was accepted by all three commanders that the staff of EUCOM as presently constituted could perform the functions required of it provided that EUCOM and Army staff actions were separated and that all echelons of EUCOM retained their responsibility to the Air Force and the Navy as well as to the Army.

c. Recommendations of the Commanders. The three commanders, acting in concert, recommended:

- (a) That no separation of Army and EUCOM staff be undertaken at this time.
- (b) That all directives or circulars containing policies applicable to two or more service components be required normally to have concurrence or comment of the commanders prior to submission for approval.
- (c) That the current system of publications be changed so that separate EUCOM and Army publications were issued.

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(d) That the Chief of Special Services (which served all components) report through CofS EUCOM rather than through the P&A Division.

(e) That the current practice of using Ad hoc, planning staff and committees, as for maneuvers, be continued.

(f) That the component service commanders confer frequently.

(g) That plans for meeting an emergency be adjusted to include adequate Air Force and Navy representation at Theater headquarters.

This memorandum with its recommendations, was approved on 16 December 1949 by General Handy who said that he would take up with the commanders at a later date certain of the recommendations and other possible changes in organization.
(50)

22. Other Actions Tending Toward Unified Command

While these steps were being taken at a high level to formulate a policy for the Command on unification, other individual steps were also being taken to actively bring about unification for the more efficient operation of the Command.

a. The Rhine River Patrol. On 23 December 48 the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (COMNAVFORGER), was directed to establish a Rhine River Patrol, to operate from Bingen to Karlsruhe, and to be jointly (51) manned by Naval and Constabulary personnel. Subsequently, a letter from EUCOM Headquarters enlarged upon this original message, delegating the responsibilities for the patrol operation normally to the COMNAVFORGER, in time of emergency or temporarily, as during maneuvers, to the

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5) Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary. The letter further indicated the
1st (admission) make-up of crews. There were to be eight crews of seven men each, crewmen
6) to be provided by the Navy, while the Constabulary would provide three ex-
cess crewmen for each crew (one machine gunner and a 2-man demolition team).
1) The Navy was made responsible for the joint training of the crews with the
2) Constabulary responsible only for the training of its personnel in demoli-
3) tions and use of machine guns. Missions were of a patrol and intelligence
nature. The logistics support of the patrol would be by the Navy, by
military posts at which the patrol might be based, and, in event additional
support were necessary, through the Logistics Division, EUCOM Headquarters,
(52)
by direct requisition.

b. Establishment of Military Sea Transportation Service. By a
directive of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Sea Transportation Ser-
vice was established on 2 August 1949 to provide "under one authority
(53)
control, operation and administration of ocean transportation." In an
between command, such as EUCOM, dependant upon sea transport for both
personnel and logistics support, the transfer of such service from the U.S.
Army Transportation Corps to the Department of the Navy had more than
minor significance. The Chief, Transportation Division, USARMC, estima-
ted that by 15 February 1950, two months before the turnover to the Navy
was to be complete, EUCOM Military Sea Transport Service would be staffed
by the following personnel: (1) EUCOM Headquarters -- 4 Navy officers,
3 Navy enlisted men, 4 civilian employees; (2) Bremerhaven Port of
Call -- 6 Navy officers, 4 warrant officers, 18 Navy enlisted men,

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and 11 civilian employees (including Germans). Since the Navy's responsibility for cargo began when the cargo was stowed on board and ended when the cargo was accepted at destination, stevedore service and port handling remained a responsibility of the Army. Similarly, Navy responsibility for personnel began when passengers embarked and ended when they disembarked, thus making all shore installations (as billets) an Army responsibility. In handling of cargo, close co-operation was to be maintained between representatives of the Army and the Military Sea Transportation Service. (54)

c. Joint Manuever Staffs. The most important field of inter-service co-operation during 1949 was in the conduct of joint maneuvers and the operation of joint staffs conducting the maneuvers. For details of this phase of joint operations, see Chapter X.

Reorganization Due to COMUS Phase-Out

Transfer of Functions to State Department

Early in May, and continuing throughout that month, negotiations for the transfer of Military Government functions and responsibilities in Germany from the Department of the Army to the Department of State were in progress and, toward the end of May, a target date of 1 October 1949 was (55) set for the actual transfer. By 18 July, more than two weeks after J. McCloy had arrived in Germany to serve as Military Governor until the Office of High Commissioner for Germany was actually set up, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent a memorandum to the Commander in Chief reviewing his

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revision and revising it to accord with the new conditions which were to
(56)
exist in the European Command.

a. The Revised Directive. This memorandum pointed out that, by Executive Order No. 10062, the High Commissioner for Germany was given the supreme U.S. authority in Germany, exercising such authority in all governmental functions in Germany except the command of troops and control of military establishments. In event the High Commissioner assumed his duties prior to the liquidation of OMGUS, he would serve also as Military Governor, reporting to the Secretary of Defense through the Department of the Army. Upon assumption of his duties (actually McCloy assumed his new duties on 2 July 1949), the Acting Commander in Chief was relieved of his duties as Acting Military Governor. With respect to military matters, the Commander in Chief would continue to report to and receive instructions from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In addition to the normal assignments of such a Command, the Commander in Chief rendered to the High Commissioner and to agencies of the Department of State and the Economic Co-operation Administration, the same type of general logistics and administrative support formerly furnished to OMGUS. Upon request of the High Commissioner, the Commander in Chief would take the necessary measures for maintenance of law and order and such other action as required to support the U.S. policy in Germany, and would advise the High Commissioner in matters respecting Germany which had a military implication. If major differences should arise over policy affecting military matters, the Commander in Chief was directed to submit the necessary reports and recommendations to the

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Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington concerning such differences. He was also directed to maintain close liaison with the Office of the High Commissioner on all matters of common concern.

(57)

b. Liquidation of OMGUS. The setting up of the Office of the High Commissioner and the phasing-out of OMGUS, therefore, involved two major organizational procedures. One was the establishment of new liaison agencies to operate with the State Department agencies to be set up, and the other was the liquidation or transfer to the Office of the High Commissioner of those elements of OMGUS which dealt with Military Government matters and which fell into either one or other of the above categories.

(1) On 22 August General Magruder, Deputy to the Under Secretary of the Army, wrote to the Honorable Charles M. Hulten, Acting Deputy Under Secretary of State, restating his understanding of the agreements reached between the Departments of State and Army. He stated his understanding that the Army would be responsible for the liquidation of OMGUS (OMGUS was placed in liquidation on 15 August) with such liquidation to be completed within ninety days; that the State Department would assume responsibility for nonmilitary functions of Occupation in Germany by 1 October; that personnel of OMGUS required by the High Commissioner would be designated thirty days in advance of 1 October and that other personnel would be retained on OMGUS rolls until returned to the United States; that no functions other than the liquidation of OMGUS would be retained by OMGUS after 1 October; that property then in possession of OMGUS required by the High Commissioner would be transferred without reimbursement on 1 October; that

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AMERICA and deutsche mark funds would be retained by OMGUS to compensate personnel retained by OMGUS and for expenses of liquidation and that (58) unused funds would be returned to the High Commissioner. This statement was concurred in by the State Department on 25 August with the exception that 1 October was not accepted as a firm take-over date and that, if an interim period occurred, the Department of the Army would be asked to serve (59) as agent for the State Department during that interim period.

(2) Although the liquidation of OMGUS, in accordance with the agreements reached between the Departments of Army and State in Washington, had started in August under the direction of the Office of Comptroller and other interested agencies and staff divisions, the OMGUS Liquidation Group was not set up until 17 October when it became a formal organization (60) attached to the Comptroller's Office, Frankfurt. This group was concerned with the liquidation of the many agencies which would no longer be required when OMGUS became nonoperational and with the transfer of other agencies (largely the field agencies of OMGUS) to the High Commissioner. On the highest level, the position of Budget and Fiscal Director, Office of the Commander in Chief, Berlin, was abolished on 9 June 1949. (61) In July the position of Director of Management Control and Director of Civilian Personnel were abolished as elements of the Commander in Chief's Office, Berlin, and its personnel transferred to OMGUS where it could be consi- (62) dered for employment by HICOG. The Inspector General and Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, who had formed part of the Commander in Chief's staff in Berlin, moved to Heidelberg in August and September respectively and

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established offices with their operational staff divisions. By the first of December, the liquidation of OMGUS was complete for all practical purposes although some minor residual matters had not yet been resolved. (63)

c. Establishment of New Liaison Agencies. With the establishment of a Military Government agency which was a Department of State agency rather than one within the Department of the Army, EUCOM Headquarters was faced with the problem not only of liquidating its own Military Government agencies but also of setting up liaison agencies on a higher level than existed previously. As early as 24 May, Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Chief of the Logistics Division, proposed that an officer of general rank be designated as full-time liaison officer with HICOG. (64) The obvious points at which liaison was to be effected, other than between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the High Commissioner, was at the following staff division levels, where contact and common interests met: Logistics, since by early agreement the Army would continue to provide through 1950 and perhaps longer the same type and quantity of logistics support to HICOG as had been provided for OMGUS; (65) Civil Affairs, whose interests in relations with the Germans and other nationalities found in Germany was somewhat coincidental with those of HICOG; and Judge Advocate Division, whose interest in laws and legal aspects impinging upon Occupation personnel was also a primary one. At still another point the interests of EUCOM and HICOG were close, if not identical, and that was in Berlin.

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(1) On 1 September Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was relieved from
 General Taylor's other EUCOM assignments and assigned to the post of U.S. Commander,
 Berlin (USCIB). In this position General Taylor exercised a dual role. He
 was the personal representative of the High Commissioner for Germany on the
 one hand, and a personal representative of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on
 the other. (66)
 According with instructions being prepared at the end of 1949,
 he was to perform such functions as might be directed by the High Com-
 missioner; within the territorial limits of the U.S. Sector, Berlin, act as
 Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, exercising the authority of the Commander
 in Chief; upon request of the High Commissioner, take the necessary measures
 for the maintenance of law and order and such other measures as might be
 necessary to support the policy of the United States in Germany; exercise
 general supervision of the operation of the Berlin Military Post; insure the
 readiness of the Army airlift organization in Berlin for emergency use; and
 perform other intelligence and emergency functions usual to such a post. (67)
 On 1 September 1949, the 7791st Office U.S. Commander, Berlin, was organized,
 as an EUCOM staff organization immediately, to serve as the staff organization and supporting
 organization of the Berlin Commander. (68)

(2) On 1 December 1949 the 7780th CMGUS Group and 7790th Army
 Liaison Group to HICOG (Military Security Board), with stations at Berlin,
 were discontinued and the 7792d Office of High Commissioner (German) was
 established with station at Frankfurt. This organization included all the
 individual liaison personnel assigned by the Army to HICOG, in Frankfurt,
 and became the formal liaison group of EUCOM at HICOG. (69)

UNCLASSIFIED

(1)

(3) Perhaps the most significant liaison instrument, however,

was the regular monthly meeting of the High Commissioner for Germany and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, with heads of the major U.S. elements in Germany. At a conference between the Acting Commander in Chief, General Gurner, and the High Commissioner on 27 July, it was decided that the best

way of maintaining a close liaison and working in concert would be through frequent meetings of the Commander in Chief and the High Commissioner for discussion and ironing out of difficulties which might arise between the

(70)

elements of the U.S. Occupation. In the past, there had been no reason for such liaison since the Commander in Chief and the Military Governor had been one individual. Later, as the relationship between HICOG and EUCOM developed, it was felt that it would best serve the interests

of both organizations if, in addition to the principals, the heads of other elements and those elements which were in close contact or whose interests were commonly represented in the operations of both HICOG and

(71)

were included in the conferences, and this was so directed.

Separation of U.S. Forces, Austria, from EUCOM

(2)

1. AUSA Reports Direct to Joint Chiefs of Staff

Upon authority granted by the Department of the Army, the U.S. Forces, Austria, was established as a separate command, responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, rather than to EUCOM, as previously.

(72)

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effective 1 July all units carried on USFA's OTB and assigned to EUCOM by (73) the Department of the Army were transferred to USFA. Except for such items as were the subject of agreement between the two Commands at a meeting held on 30 June and 1 July, in Heidelberg, they were, after 1 July, completely separate. At a conference held on 30 June and 1 July in Heidelberg and attended by representatives of USFA and EUCOM, an agreement on logistics support to be rendered USFA by EUCOM was worked out. This agreement provided that EUCOM would continue logistics support to USFA; that USFA stock levels were to be maintained at sixty to ninety day levels; that requests for approval of strategic reserves would be made direct to the Department of the Army; that EUCOM would provide base maintenance support; that, effective 1 September 1949, USFA would license USFA vehicles; that USFA would submit T/A's and IML's direct to the Department of the Army with informational copies to EUCOM upon Department of the Army approval; that projects would be submitted to the Department of the Army through EUCOM so that information on availability of equipment in EUCOM stocks could be added; that USFA would continue to use EUCOM schools; that there would be no change in handling, requisitioning, or transportation of excess, surplus, and salvage.

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Assignments in EUCOM

28. Major Assignments in 1949

The following major assignments to staff and command posts were made during 1949:

- a. Col. John J. Binn was announced Comptroller, EUCOM, 15
(74)
January 1949.
- b. Lt. Col. Thomas E. Coony was announced Chief, Budget Division,
(75)
EUCOM, 28 January.
- c. Col. Stephen B. Elkins was announced Budget and Fiscal
(76)
Director, EUCOM, vice Col. John J. Dubbelde, Jr., effective 28 January.
- d. Col. Bernard Tullington was announced Chief, Finance Division,
EUCOM, and Savings and Life Insurance Officer, vice Col. Stephen B. Elkins,
(77)
28 January.
- e. Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was announced Deputy Chief of
Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USARPAC,
(78)
vice Major General Carter B. Magruder, effective 12 February. Maj. Gen.
George J. Richards was announced Inspector General vice Col. Herman O. Lane
(79)
and Colonel Lane was announced Deputy Inspector General on 12 February.
- f. Col. David G. Krakins was announced Deputy Director of Intel-
(80)
ligence vice Col. Robert A. Schow on 26 February.
- g. On 14 May Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was made Acting Chief of
(81)
Staff, EUCOM, vice Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.

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h. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner was named Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 15 May, vice Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who was relieved of his assignment and returned to the United States. (82)

i. On 18 May Col. John G. Hill was named Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, EUCOM; Col. Harry W. Johnson, Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration; and Col. John B. Murphy, Director of Personnel and Administration Division, vice Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin. (83)

j. Col. Richard C. Partridge was announced Deputy Director of Intelligence, vice Col. David G. Erskine, on 31 May. (84)

k. Col. Stephen B. Elkins was announced Chief of Finance, vice Lt. Col. William L. Sievers, on 28 June. (85)

l. Brig. Gen. John L. McKee was named Provost Marshal, vice Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, on 8 July. (86)

m. Col. Ernest O. Lee was announced Chief of the Budget Division, EUCOM on 20 July. (87)

n. Col. Roy Silverman was named Chief of Finance Division, vice Col. Stephen B. Elkins, on 22 July. (88)

o. Col. Arthur V. Winton was named Director of Logistics, vice Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, while General Palmer was announced as Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM and USAREUR, on 28 July. (89)

p. Brig. Gen. Burdette M. Fitch was announced Adjutant General, vice Col. John A. Klein, on 13 August. (90)

q. Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn was named Deputy Commanding General, USAREUR and Brig. Gen. Ralph J. Canine was named Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division, on 22 August. (91)

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r. On the same date, Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was relieved
(92)
of his assignment as Deputy Commanding General, USAREUR.

s. Gen. Thomas T. Hardy assumed command of the European Command
(93)
on 2 September.

t. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner resumed his assignment as Chief
(94)
of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, USAREUR, the same day.

u. On 27 September, Maj. Gen. Daniel Noss was announced as Vice
Chief of Staff, vice General Palmer, and General Canine was named Director
(95)
of the Logistics Division.

v. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Taylor, USAF, was announced Director of
Intelligence, vice Maj. Gen. William L. Hall; and Col. Willis E. Teale was
(96)
named Chief Engineer, EUCOM, vice Brig. Gen. Don. G. Shingler, on 28
November.

w. Brig. Gen. Truman C. Thorson was named Chief of the U.S.
Maison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Soviet Occupation Forces,
(97)
Germany, on 30 December.

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FOOTNOTES

1. See Occupation Forces in Europe, this series, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48, Chap. II.
2. Ltr, DA, Off of the AG to CG, All Armies, 21, Mil Dist Washington, US Army Alaska, Caribbean, Europe and Pacific, 30 Dec 48, sub: Establishment of the Office of Comptroller in Major Commands, AGAM - PM 323.31 (29 Dec 48).
3. IRS, EUCOM Col John C. Binns to DCoFS, 10 Jan 49.
4. Ibid., 12 Jan 49.
5. EUCOM GO No. 3, 15 Jan 49.
6. EUCOM GO No. 4, 15 Jan 49.
7. EUCOM GO No. 15, par II, 26 Feb 49.
8. LDA GO No. 85, 31 Dec 48.
9. IRS, EUCOM Col John C. Binns to DCoFS, 14 Feb 49, with approval of DCoFS, 15 Feb 49.
10. See GO's No. 52, 8 Jun 49; 93, 16 Sep 49; 101, 4 Nov 49; 109, 6 Dec 49.
11. IRS, EUCOM Col John C. Binns to D/OPOT, 25 Aug 49.
12. EUCOM GO No. 93, 16 Sep 49.
13. EUCOM GO No. 109, 6 Dec 49.
14. IRS, Off of the Compt to EUCOM DCoFS for Admin, 28 Mar 50, sub: Historical MS, Major Organizational Changes in the European Command.
15. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 36, 27 Jul 49.
16. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 5, par 23, 1 Feb 49.
17. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 17, 10 Jan 50.
18. Memo for the Record, EUCOM, sgd John G. Hill, DCoFS for Opn, to Handy, Butner, Nease, Canine, Johnson, Murphy, Conley and SGS file, 8 Oct 49, sub: Phase-Out of AGEC.

19. Ltr, EUCOM, to CG AGRC - EA, 18 Nov 49, sub: Organization, Reorganization, Redesignation and Discontinuance of Certain Units, AG 322 GOF - AG.
20. Ltrs, EUCOM, to CG AGRC - EA and Chf, USAREUR QM Div, 21 Dec 49 and 29 Dec 49, sub: Transfer of Mission and Responsibilities of American Graves Registration Command, European Area, AG 322 GOF - AGO and AG 322 CQM - AGO.
21. Ltr, EUCOM, to CG AGRC - EA, 18 Nov 49, sub: Organization, Reorganization, Redesignation and Discontinuance of Certain Units, AG 322 GOF - AGO.
22. Ibid.
23. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 11, par 17, 15 Mar 49; No. 12, par 12b, 22 Mar 49.
24. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 15, par 7e, 12 Apr 49.
25. Ibid., No. 35, par 5, 30 Aug 49.
26. Ibid., No. 37, par 12, 13 Sep 49.
27. Ibid., No. 21, par 2, 24 May 49.
28. Ibid., par 3; cable WCL - 41331, DA to EUCOM and USAFE, 18 May 49.
29. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 33, par 5, 16 Aug 49.
30. Ibid., No. 48, par 6, 11, 28 Nov 49.
31. Ibid., No. 3, par 6b, 18 Jan 49.
32. Ltr, DA to EUCOM, 27 Jul 49, sub: Reserve Duty Training Attendance Pay, AGAO - S 353 (27 Jul 49) CSQPA - M.
33. Admin Memo, EUCOM OPOT, 17 Nov 49, par III.
34. Encl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tng Ltr, Lt Gen C.R. Haebner, EUCOM Encl, to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, DA D/OST, 10 Oct 49.
35. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 1, par 10, 4 Jan 49.
36. Ibid., No. 5, par 15, 1 Feb 49.
37. Ibid., No. 11, par 11a, 15 Mar 49.

UNCLASSIFIED EDITION NOTES Chapter II (cont.)

38. Ibid., No. 11, par 11b, 15 Mar 49; cable WX - 84700, DA to EUCOM, 25 Feb 49; ltr, DA to EUCOM, 1 Feb 49, sub: Activation, Inactivation and Reorganization of Certain Units in EUCOM, AOA0 - I 322 (10 Jan 49) CSGOT - M.
39. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 28, par 17, 12 Jul 49; Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 50, par 6, 13 Dec 49.
40. Memo for Record, Maj H. Hammond, SGS, for Col J.G. Hill, DCOFS for Opn, 28 Oct 49.
41. Memo for Record, 1 Aug 49, sub: Conference Between General Heubner and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
42. Memo for Record, Maj H. Hammond, SGS, for Col J.G. Hill, DCOFS for Opn, 28 Oct 49.
43. IRS, EUCOM DCOFS to Compt, 31 Mar 49, sub: Designation of Units as Major Commands; EUCOM Staff Memo No. 21, 1 Apr 49, sub: Organization and Functions; Eur. ed. Stars and Stripes, May 12, 1949.
44. IRS, to EUCOM DCOFS from Compt, 31 Mar 49, sub: Revision of Organizations and Functions, EUCOM.
45. EUCOM GO No. 38, 6 May 49.
46. Memo, EUCOM Off of CofS, Col J.G. Hill for Gen Taylor, 13 Jul 49, sub: Organization Charts; IRS, Compt to EUCOM CofS, 6 Jul 49, sub: Future Organization of EUCOM.
47. Memo, EUCOM, Col J.G. Hill to Gen Nese, 20 Oct 49; EUCOM, Staff Memo No. 73, 8 Dec 49, sub: Command Publications and Correspondence.
48. Memo, Gen T.T. Handy for Generals Heubner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes, 28 Oct 49, sub: Organization of the EUCOM Staff.
49. Memo, Generals Heubner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes, for Gen T.T. Handy, 17 Nov 49, sub: Organization of the Staff, European Command, approved 16 Dec 49 by Gen Handy.
50. Ibid.
51. Cable, SX - 4422, EUCOM to COMNAVFORGER and CG, US Constab, 23 Dec 49.
52. Ltr, EUCOM to CG, US Constab, COMNAVFORGER, 23 Mar 49, sub: Training and Operation of the Rhine River Patrol, AG 353 GOT - AGO.

53. Directive, sgd Secy of Defense, 2 Aug 49, sub: Military Sea Transport Service.
54. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 6, par 5, 7 Feb 50.
55. For a detailed treatment of this phase, see Chapter VIII, Relations with OMGUS and HICOG.
56. Memo, USA JCS for EUCOM CinC, 18 Jul 49, sub: Revised Directive to the Commander in Chief, European Command, SM - 1361 - 49.
57. Ibid.
58. Ltr, Maj Gen Carter B. Magruder, DUSofA, to the Hon Charles M. Hulten, Act DUSofS, 22 Aug 49.
59. Ltr, John E. Peurifoy, DUSofS, to Maj Gen Carter B. Magruder, DUSofA, 25 Aug 49.
60. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 64, 26 Oct 49, sub: OMGUS Liquidation Group.
61. EUCOM GO No. 53, 9 Jun 49, par II, sub: Abolishment of Position of Budget and Fiscal Director, CINCEUR, Berlin.
62. EUCOM GO No. 69, 19 Jul 49, par I, sub: Abolishment of Positions of the Director of Management Control and the Director of Civilian Personnel, CINCEUR, Berlin.
63. For greater details on this phase and on the turn-over of Military Government functions from Army to State Department, see Chapters III, The Commander in Chief; IV, The Deputy Commander in Chief, and VIII, Relations with OMGUS and HICOG.
64. IRS, D/Log to EUCOM CofS, 24 May 49.
65. Ltr, Lt Gen T.B. Larkin, DA, to Brig Gen W.B. Palmer, 22 Sep 49, with incl, dtd 6 Aug 49, sub: Proposed Agreement, EUCOM Logistic Support to HICOG, and incl, n.d., sub: Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Logistic Support of the U.S. Government Successor Agencies Taking Over Military Government Functions for Germany.
66. Ltr, EUCOM Off of CINCEUR, 31 Aug 49, sub: Orders, from Gen Huebner to Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor; USCOB GO No. 1, 1 Sep 49.
67. Draft, Ltr of Instruction, EUCOM to USAFE CG, COMNAVFORGER, USCOB, 22 Dec 49, SGS 322, EUCOM.
68. EUCOM GO No. 90, 8 Sep 49.

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FOOTNOTES Chapter II (cont.)

69. EUCOM GO No. 108, sec I, 1 Dec 49, sub: Discontinuance of the 7780 GMS Group and the 7790 Army Advisory Group to HICOG (Military Security Board); sec II, sub: Organization of the 7792 Office of High Commissioner (Germany).

70. EUCOM Memo for Record, from Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, CofS, 28 Jul 49, sub: Conference Between HICOG and Acting CINCEUR, 27 July 1949.

71. Memo, EUCOM, for Heads All Staff Div, 16 Nov 49, sub: The HICOG - CINCEUR Monthly Meeting with Heads of Major U.S. Elements.

72. Cable WX - 89046, DA to EUCOM, 23 May 49.

73. Cable WX - 89611, DA to EUCOM, 4 Jun 49.

74. EUCOM GO No. 3, 15 Jan 49.

75. EUCOM GO No. 9, 28 Jan 49.

76. EUCOM GO No. 10, 28 Jan 49.

77. Ibid.

78. EUCOM GO No. 11, 12 Feb 49.

79. Ibid.

80. EUCOM GO No. 16, 26 Feb 49.

81. EUCOM GO No. 42, 14 May 49.

82. EUCOM GO No. 43, 15 May 49.

83. EUCOM GO No. 45, 18 May 49.

84. EUCOM GO No. 49, 31 May 49.

85. EUCOM GO No. 60, 28 Jun 49.

86. EUCOM GO No. 64, 8 Jul 49.

87. EUCOM GO No. 70, 20 Jul 49.

88. EUCOM GO No. 71, 22 Jul 49.

89. EUCOM GO No. 75, 28 Jul 49.

ECOM GO No. 79, 13 Aug 49.

ECOM GO No. 82, 22 Aug 49.

ECOM GO No. 83, 24 Aug 49.

ECOM GO No. 87, 2 Sep 49.

ECOM GO No. 88, 2 Sep 49.

ECOM GO No. 95, 27 Sep 49.

ECOM GO No. 107, 28 Nov 49.

ECOM GO No. 111, 30 Dec 49.

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CHAPTER III

The Commander in Chief, European Command

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CHAPTER III

The Commander in Chief, European Command

General Organization

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, European Command, and Military Governor of the United States Zone, Germany, was also the United States representative on both the Allied Control Council for Germany and the Bipartite Board. At the outset of 1949, General Clay maintained his office in Berlin, Germany, with Military Government Headquarters. This office, designated SECURE, was composed of the following advisers and directors:

The Political Adviser
The Special Adviser
The Director of Civilian
Personnel
The Director of Management
Control
The Budget and Fiscal Director
The Director of Intelligence
The Inspector General

Ambassador Robert D. Murphy
J. Anthony Pannish
Robert M. Barnett

James L. Sundquist

Col. J. J. Dubbelde
Maj. General Wm. E. Hall
Col. Herman O. Lane

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Changes in Personnel and Organization

Retirement of General Clay as Commander in Chief

A. Announcement of General Clay's Retirement. On 3 May 1949 President

made the following announcement concerning the retirement of General Clay as Commander in Chief, European Command, and Military Governor, U.S.

(1)

of Germany.

Four years ago President Roosevelt announced the selection of General Clay for service in Military Government in Germany. Historically the Army has had a great tradition of constructive achievement in government of occupied areas, such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, but nothing the Americans had hitherto been called upon to deal with approached the grim prospect presented by the moral and physical collapse of Germany and the resulting unexampled chaos.

General Clay was selected for this task on his record of tireless effort, his firmness and his fairness, his quality as a soldier, and finally his understanding of and devotion to the American spirit of freedom.

On 15 May 1949 I am acceding to his repeated request to be released from his task. Several times before it had been thought that his request could be granted, but in recurring emergencies I felt that his character and ability were essential to the task in Germany to which we were committed. He could not be spared.

The work of moral and economic reconstruction among Germans in the Western Zone has proceeded to a point where they are about to obtain a greatly enlarged measure of political and economic responsibility. General Clay has now completed a prodigious task of administration.

As a soldier he has raised the morale and efficiency of our troops in Germany to levels in which he and the country can take justifiable pride.

His name will always be associated with one of the toughest tasks and accomplishments of American history. He deserves and will receive the thanks of the American people.

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b. Departure of General Clay for the United States. On the afternoon

of 15 May General Clay attended his last retreat ceremony in the European

Command. After the ceremony, which was held in front of Truman Hall in

Germany, he departed for Tempelhof Airport where he explained for flight to

(2)

the United States.

General Hushner Becomes Acting Commander in Chief and Acting Military

Effective 15 May Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Hushner, by direction of the

President and pursuant to Department of the Army Special Orders 91, 1949,

became Acting Commander in Chief of the European Command and Acting Military

(3)

Governor of the U.S. Zone. Shortly after assuming the duties of Acting

Military Governor, General Hushner announced that he had delegated full

authority to Maj. Gen. G. P. Hays on all Military Government matters in-

cluding final actions on Bipartite and Tripartite board proceedings. He

asked for his own personal approval, however, those Military Government

responsibilities which he was required to retain by international law and

(4)

agreements. In his first press conference as Acting Military

Governor, General Hushner announced that he would carry out all existing

(5)

orders established by General Clay.

Some Aspects of General Hushner's Appointment as Commander in Chief

As the European Command was a unified command composed of

members of the three armed services, the Commander in Chief had command

and jurisdiction for all Army, Navy, and Air Force units in Germany. Since

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General Huebner's date of appointment as Lieutenant General was subsequent to those of both General Keyes, Commanding General, United States Forces, Austria, and General Cannon, Commanding General, United States Air Forces in Europe, it was necessary that he be appointed Acting Commander in Chief by the express direction of the President. An appointment originating directly from the President was also necessary for General Huebner to be named Acting Military Governor, who, because of his responsibilities in connection with the Allied Control Council and other international organizations, was responsible directly to the President. (6)

John J. McCloy Succeeds General Huebner as Military Governor

On 2 July John J. McCloy, who had been appointed by the President as High Commissioner for Germany, assumed duties as the Military Governor of the U.S. Zone, a position he filled concurrently with that of High Commissioner until the inactivation of the Office of Military Government (US) on 21 September. (7) Thus for the first time since the beginning of the Occupation in 1945, the positions of Military Governor and Commander in Chief were held by different persons. In a letter to General Huebner, Acting Commander in Chief, McCloy asked that EUCOM continue to furnish necessary assistance for the maintenance of law and order and for insuring the protection, security and immunities of the U.S. and Allied Occupation authorities, their agents and representatives. Specifically he asked for the continuance of enforcement of confinement for Occupation personnel; enforcement of traffic regulations; the registration and use of firearms; customs and border controls; and transfer as they concerned persons subject to the second Article of War;

the issuance of proper identification cards to persons connected with
disruption. He further authorized the Commander in Chief to take any
(8)
In order to
co-operation and discussion of problems of mutual concern an agree-
was reached between the High Commissioner and the Acting Commander in
which provided for monthly meetings between the two and their key
(9)
in Heidelberg. For details concerning HICOG - EUCOM relations
Chapter VIII.

Assumption of Command by General Thomas T. Handy

On 2 September 1949 Gen. Thomas T. Handy assumed Command of the European
(10)
and General Hushner was reappointed Deputy Commander in Chief
(11)
Chief of Staff, European Command.

Other Changes in GINER Personnel

Col. J. J. Dubbelde, Jr., was relieved as Budget and Fiscal Director,
on 28 January 1949 and was succeeded by Col. S.B. Elkins, formerly
(12)
Finance Division. On 12 February Maj. Gen. George J. Richards was
(13)
Inspector General, EUCOM, relieving Col. Herman O. Lane.

In March 1949 the U.S. Department of State announced the appointment of
B. Murphy, the Political Adviser to the Commander in Chief, as Acting
of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs in Washington. Murphy
was appointed as Political Adviser by James W. Riddelberger, formerly the
(14)
of the Political Affairs Office, OMUS.

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2. Changes in CINCEUR Organization

a. Abolishment of Four CINCEUR Positions. With the separation of the

role of Commander in Chief and Military Governor and with the estab-

lishment of the Commander in Chief's office with EUCOM Headquarters in

Heidelberg the special CINCEUR positions in Berlin were no longer necessary.

The position of the Budget and Fiscal Director, Office of the Commander in

(15)

Chief, Berlin, was abolished on 9 June 1949, and in July the positions of

Inspector of Management Control and the Director of Civilian Personnel were

abolished as elements of the Commander in Chief's office and the personnel

(16)

transferred to the Office of Military Government. When J. Anthony

Smith left the European Command on 2 October 1949, the position of Special

(17)

Adviser was terminated.

b. Military Elements Move to Heidelberg. The Inspector General, EUCOM,

the Director of Intelligence, EUCOM, who had formed part of the Commander

in Chief's staff in Berlin, moved to Heidelberg in August and September

respectively and established offices with their operational staff divisions.

c. The Political Adviser. When John J. McGloey became Military Governor

in July, James W. Riddelberger, the Political Adviser to the Commander in

Chief, also became the Military Governor's and later the High Commissioner's

Political Adviser. Although he remained as Political Adviser to the Com-

mander in Chief, most political matters of the Commander in Chief were

handled by a small staff from the HICOG Political Adviser's office located

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at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg.

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Mission of the Commander in Chief

Revision of Mission Regarding Military Government Responsibilities

At the time of the transfer of Military Government responsibilities to the High Commissioner appointed by the President, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. armed forces issued a revised directive to the Commander in Chief, European Command. This revised mission with regard to military government was substantially the same as existed previously, but Military Government responsibilities were excluded. With respect to military matters, the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, received instruction directly from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff through the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. The Commander in Chief, EUCOM, exercised unified command over all forces allocated to him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or other authority. His mission was as follows:

- (1) Support the United States policy in Europe within the scope of his command responsibilities.
- (2) Occupy the U.S. Areas of Responsibility in Germany with such force as provided by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- (3) To the extent requested, render to the Office of the High Commissioner and to the agencies of the Department of State and the Economic Reconstruction Administration and other agencies of the U.S. Government, the general type of logistical support and administrative support furnished the Office of Military Government (OMG).

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(4) Upon the request of the High Commissioner, take necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order and such other action as required to support the policy of the United States in Germany. In the event of an emergency involving the security of the United States in Germany take whatever action is considered essential to safeguard the security of U.S. troops.

(5) Advise the High Commissioner in matters respecting Germany having a military implication.

(6) Make plans and preparations for joint and combined operations, in accordance with directives issued from time to time by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and within the resources assigned to him and prospectively available to him, for meeting a general emergency to include provision for the support of U.S. Forces and personnel.

(7) Supervise and co-ordinate all plans and actions of U.S. Forces under his command and such other forces as may be available for meeting a general emergency.

(8) Maintain, as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, reserve forces which, though normally available for employment within his command, in the event of an extreme emergency be employed elsewhere.

(9) Discharge intelligence, historical information and psychological warfare missions under current Joint Chiefs of Staff directives, and insure for close co-ordination of activities in these fields in Germany with the office of the High Commissioner.

(10) Maintain close liaison with the office of the High Commissioner on all matters of common concern.

(11) Determine requirements of the occupational forces which are not from the German economy and included in the German budget. Requirements shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner. In the event that it is considered that these requirements are not being met, report this fact, together with recommendations thereon to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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Major Problems and Activities of the Commander in Chief

II. Scope of the Commander in Chief's Responsibilities

During 1949 the European Command was commanded by three Commanders in

Chief, each of whom served under different circumstances. General Clay, who had been both Military Governor and the Commander in Chief since March 1947, maintained his office in Berlin and devoted most of his time to his

Military Government responsibilities, particularly during the first four and a half months of 1949 when Berlin was being supplied by air and re-

lations with the Soviets were anything but smooth. Consequently the bulk of the military responsibilities fell to his Deputy Commander in Chief,

General Clarence Huebner. After General Clay's departure, General Huebner's duties as Acting Military Governor and Acting Commander in Chief were temporary, pending the arrival of McCloy who was to become Military Governor

and the official establishment of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner

after the arrival of a new Commander in Chief. Since Maj. Gen. George P. Blanding was delegated most of General Huebner's Military Government responsibilities, General Huebner devoted most of his time to his duties as Com-

mander in Chief. General Handy's assumption of the European Command marked the first permanent separation of the Military Governor and the Commander in Chief. However, General Handy was soon assigned several important missions with regard to Western Union, the Mutual Defense Assistance Pro-gram, and the North Atlantic Treaty planning agencies which were not within

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as Commander in Chief, European Command. Although the circumstances of command varied throughout the year the activities of the Commander in Chief were directed toward the successful carrying out of the mission assigned him by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He was further responsible for all decisions made by his staff and for assuring the successful completion of all programs and objectives deemed necessary to the mission or to the well-being and morale of his troops. Besides making final decision on many command policies the Commander in Chief devoted much time to inspection trips, communications, presentation of awards and routine conferences on command progress and progress. During the course of 1949 the Commander in Chief was confronted with many nonroutine problems which required much of his time and attention, such as the expulsion of the Soviet Repatriation Mission from Frankfurt, supply economy, staff organization, housing shortage, the airlift, and many others.

Withdrawal of Accreditation from Soviet Repatriation Mission

a. Soviet Failure to Comply With Policy of Reduction of Personnel. In accordance with a general policy aimed at the reduction of foreign liaison personnel in the U.S. Zone, General Clay directed the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Frankfurt in August 1947 to reduce its staff to four officers and four enlisted drivers. Failure to comply with this directive by January 1948 forced General Hushner to refuse accreditation of replacement personnel for the Repatriation Mission. Replying to General Hushner's action in a letter to General Clay, Marshal Sokolovsky said:

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Such an attitude on the part of General Huebner towards the Repatriation Mission is a gross violation of the decisions reached at the Fourth Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers on 23 April 1947 regarding the normal work of the Mission and the repatriation of a large number of Soviet citizens who are still detained in concentration camps in the American Zone and are waiting for their return to their country, the

General Clay's Request for Withdrawal of the Mission. On 11 January

General Clay replied that he could not accept that viewpoint and that it was not that enough time had elapsed since the surrender of Germany for the resumption of voluntary repatriation. He declared that repatriation activities of the Soviet Union could be carried on by its accredited Military Mission and advised Marshal Sokolovsky that effective 1 March 1949, the Mission of the Repatriation Mission would be withdrawn and requested the personnel be withdrawn from the U.S. Zone by that date. (20)

Reply by Marshal Sokolovsky. On 19 January Marshal Sokolovsky (21)

replied to General Clay's letter of 11 January as follows:

I cannot consent to consider your proposal on the recall of the Mission on 1 March and to recognize this proposal as correct and well founded. The Four-power agreements on the question of repatriation in particular were taken in April 1947 at the Moscow Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. In view of this, the question raised by you can be decided only in the agreements of the Governments, and is not within the competency of the Commander-in-Chief of the Occupation Forces in Germany.

However, as you know, there are still in the American Zone nearly 100,000 Soviet citizens awaiting their return to their country, and this makes it indispensable for the Mission to continue its work on the repatriation of Soviet citizens to the USSR.

Soviet Mission's Failure to Comply. The Soviet Repatriation Mission

refused to comply with General Clay's orders to depart the U.S. Zone and remained in Frankfurt. Since the mission, after 1 March, was no longer officially accredited for operation in the U.S. Zone, normal utility

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... which was accorded recognized agencies only, was withdrawn. This
... included telephonic communications, electricity, gas, and water. A
... of the 709th Military Police Service battalion was assigned the
... of preventing anyone from entering the mission establishment, and
... Frankfurt Military Post authorities informed the Chief of the Soviet Mission
... they were prepared to furnish all necessary supplies, transportation
... suitable escort for the journey from Frankfurt to the Soviet Zone border. (22)

... 1. Departure of the Soviet Mission. Late on 3 March 1949 Marshal
... ordered the Soviet Repatriation Mission to depart the U.S. Zone,
... several hours later, on the morning of 4 March 1949, the eight-man Soviet
... was in transit to the Soviet Zone. (23)

... 2. Soviet Evacuation of AMRG Teams from Russian Zone. At approximately
... the same time Marshal Sokolovsky ordered the Soviet Repatriation Mission
... Frankfurt, he notified the Deputy U.S. Military Governor that American
... Registration Teams had been ordered to leave the Soviet Zone. The
... (24)

... American Graves Registration Command, in Paris, France, informed the European
... that there were still 836 potentially recoverable remains of U.S.
... military personnel in the Soviet Zone. There were 218 cases involving 469
... scheduled for investigation at the time the Soviets forced a cea-
... of these activities. Since the beginning of operations in February
... 2,321 remains had been recovered from the Soviet Zone of Germany. (25)

Supply Economy in the European Command

a. General Bradley's Eulogies upon Economy. In a letter to the Commander in Chief in January 1949, Gen. Omar Bradley, Chief of Staff, Army, stressed the increasing importance of economy in military institutions. He said that it had been apparent that one of the Army's greatest weaknesses had been in supply discipline. This condition was apparently about by the tremendous outpouring of equipment during the war, which had the false impression that there were unlimited sources from which equipment and supplies could be drawn. He further pointed out that since the military establishment had had considerable difficulty in living within its budget and that it was increasingly difficult for Fiscal Year 1949. He expressed the desire to assure that the Government received (26) dollar's value for each dollar appropriated to the Army.

b. General Glavin's Review of Economy and Supply Accomplishments. The

Commander in Chief stressed that the European Command had been making considerable efforts to make the Command more supply conscious by emphasizing its part of command responsibility of troop commanders. At the end of the year 1945, there were 11,000,000 tons of supplies excess to Occupation requirements. The heavy equipment and motor vehicles were relatively old, as most of the new or serviceable equipment had been shipped to the Pacific Theater to the end of the war with Japan. Consequently extensive production, rebuilding, and reclamation was initiated on the repairable portion of the equipment. By 1948 the rebuild and reclamation projects were actively operating and during the first nine months of the year 309,000 items were rebuilt, including such items as 12,600 cargo vehicles, 232 cranes, 128,000 tires

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21,000 small arms. In addition 108 tanks, 53 tank recovery vehicles, 1,300,000 hand tools of all types had been reconditioned. Requisitions for the German economy were made for numerous items including household goods, office supplies, communications equipment and others wherever consistent with the recovery of Germany. Before the procurement of such items was approved for inclusion in the Occupation Cost Budget the Command considered itself that the request was an economical one and in the best interests of the United States. Depots had been reorganized, stock record books and property accountability had been established, and property courses were being given in the EUCOM Finance School as measures to a greater supply economy. Through these and other measures, the European Command added years of serviceability to great amounts of material and (27) which might otherwise have been discarded.

Other Economy Programs. As a result of the Work Measurement and Simplification Programs, both instituted in the European Command prior to 1949, the Command had saved twenty potential hours for each hour devoted to the program. In addition, a reduction of 20,000 employees had been effected within two months of the initiation of the program. Besides these there were numerous other savings which, because of lack of a (28) cost accounting program, could not be specifically measured. Increasing emphasis upon supply economy in the European Command gave rise to the Economy Program during the last quarter of 1949. The program consisted of Command-wide publicity on the aims of supply economy, education of individual soldier in the economical use of supplies and materials, and suggestions for effecting greater economy, awards to units

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... accomplishing the greatest supply economy, and the education of officers
... and supervision of the utilization of supplies.

General Clay's Citation of the Airlift as a Combined Achievement

In an Army day statement on 6 April 1949, General Clay stated that the
Army, Navy, and Air Force, which were combined in the European Command under
(29)
... commander, demonstrated the success which comes from teamwork. He added:

... Thus, this year the Army in Europe will observe Army Day with
increased pride that with its own long tradition of Service, it is serving
by side in unity of purpose and in a unified command with the Navy
and Air Forces. . . .

... The air cargo for Berlin comes in large part from the United
States in Navy ships over ship lanes which would be kept clear, if necessary,
by Navy fighting craft. The cargo is received in part by the Army which
moves it by rail and truck to waiting air craft. The Air Forces then ac-
cept the cargo and deliver it by plane to the Berlin airports. In this
process, the Air Forces are assisted by Navy planes operated by Navy per-
sonnel. Thus, the three services work hand in hand with split-second
efficiency and with their British comrades carry to Berlin the 6,000 tons
of supplies per day. . . .

The Army is proud of its role in Europe. It is doing its utmost to be
a worthy representative of the United States. It believes it is carrying
out its mission with utmost sincerity of purpose. However, it knows that
it has no separate mission and that it can be successful only as it plays
its part on the team which it forms with the Navy and Air Forces for national
defense and national security. . . .

14. General Clay's Commendation of Airlift Record of 12,849 Tons in One Day

When on 15 and 16 April 1949 the combined airlift to Berlin established
a new lift record by transporting 12,849 tons of supplies in 1,383 flights,
(38)
General Clay made the following statement: "The record achieved today by
the Allied Airlift to Berlin was magnificent, and everyone concerned in the
setting of the record has a right to be proud of his contribution. Today
I am convinced that with a few additional aircraft Berlin can be sustained by air
as well as it was sustained prior to the imposition of the blockade."

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Lifting of the Berlin Blockade

On 5 May 1949 a four-power communique was issued announcing the lifting

of the blockade of Berlin. According to the communique the Soviet Union agreed to remove on 12 May 1949 all restrictions imposed since 1 March 1948 on communications, transportation, and trade between Berlin and the western zones of Germany and between the Soviet Zone and the western zones. It was

also agreed that the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, France remove all like restrictions imposed since 1 March and that a

meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers be convened on 23 May in Paris

to consider questions related to Germany and to problems arising from the

(31)

situation, including the currency problem.

General Clay's Appraisal of GYA

Marking the third anniversary of the Armed Forces Assistance to German

Youth Activities, known as GYA, General Clay stated that this activity could

lead to innumerable and varied accomplishments. Through cultural, vocational,

recreational, and community type activities, he said, positive assistance

had been rendered to more than 600,000 German youth each month. This assi-

stance was granted through both organized and unorganized groups in 300

centers in the U.S. Zone where facilities for indoor activities, sum-

mer camps, skiing, and sports were available. General Clay praised the

military and civilian personnel engaged in the GYA program for its success

as well as other members of the occupation forces or their dependants who

contributed their time, money and materials. He further stressed the need

for additional volunteers for GYA activities in view of increasing reductions

(32)

in personnel.

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Conference Between Generals Clay and Hushner

While making preparations for his departure on 15 May, General Clay had a conference with General Hushner, who was to become Acting Commander in Chief and Acting Military Governor, to discuss Command problems. General Clay made the following recommendations:

a. Reorganization of the Command. General Clay recommended that General Hushner, as Acting Commander in Chief and Acting Military Governor, separate himself from the Army command and that he use a staff composed of Inspector General, a Budget Director, and an Intelligence Officer.

b. The Airlift. The Airlift was scheduled to continue on a 24-hour basis until the end of the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, at which time a gradual phase out would be initiated until two transport groups were left.

c. Air Force Construction. General Clay recommended that the construction of Air Force housing in Munich and Wiesbaden should continue and that the airstrips under construction should be continued until the termination of the Airlift. Work on a new Rhein-Main runway was to be continued until completion.

d. Miscellaneous. General Clay was queried as to what, if any, recommendations had been made to Earl Carroll, a civilian lawyer employed as private counsel in several cases in the Command. General Clay replied that with the impending relaxation of restrictions on business men in the U.S. Zone, Carroll would be beyond the control of the military authorities. General Clay also expressed the opinion that although it was then premature, a need probably arise for a joint clemency board to be established to handle military government and military criminal cases.

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Black Market Activities in the European Commanda. Acting Commander in Chief's Views on Participation by Americans.

May 1949, General Hachner, then Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, reviewed black market activities in the European Command since the beginning of the occupation. The review of the black market was prompted by allegations appearing in a Minneapolis, Minnesota, newspaper that there was such widespread illegal trading on the part of U.S. Occupation personnel that many participants were becoming wealthy. In a letter to the publisher of that newspaper, General Hachner said it was undeniably true that a black market in critical and luxury goods had existed in Germany as elsewhere in Europe during the war. This came about, however, as the result of ravaged economies and was a war-resultant phenomenon in whose creation Americans had no part.

Investigations by Army agencies had revealed that, for the most part, black market activities were conducted on an international scale by well organized groups and that Americans generally played but a minor role. On the other hand the unlimited opportunities on all sides for personal gain through barter for such items as cameras, porcelain, and other objects unquestionably tested the moral resistance of individuals to these conditions and it would have been considered unusual had Occupation personnel yielded to temptation and risked taking part in such transactions with local persons who were willing to exchange their personal and household possessions for food or cigarettes. With military installations widely scattered in various cities of Germany and the further local dispersion of units due to the bombed out condition of some cities, effective control of the activities of Americans off-duty

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was obviously difficult. To establish complete control would have required personnel far in excess of current authorizations. It was considered economical that relatively few Americans were guilty of engaging in illegal transactions on other than a petty basis. It was hard to convince the average American, who was basically honest, that his inalienable right to buy, sell, or exchange, as guaranteed to him by the Constitution and upheld by the Supreme Court, was to be denied him overseas. Like the Volstead Act, enforcement of the law was difficult. (34)

2. Protection Against Loss to the Government. Although some degree of black marketing on the part of Occupation personnel was recognized, no loss to the U.S. Government or taxpayer occurred. The EUCOM Exchange System was an independent chain store type of organization which was a government instrumentality but not government-owned. Its stock was bought and sold entirely by the exchange system and its profits accrued to the EUCOM Welfare Fund. Consequently no loss could accrue to the U.S. Government as a result of theft, pilferage, or mismanagement. Although Quartermaster Commissaries were controlled and operated by the Army, purchases of commodities were controlled according to the size of the families and all items with monetary value were rigidly rationed. In addition all American supervisory personnel in commissaries were bonded as a protection against possible loss. (35)

3. Financial Transactions. U.S. dollars could be used to advantage by persons evaders of the law if they were interested in purchasing luxury goods of German origin because dollars commanded a very favorable exchange rate in reichsmarks and later in deutsche marks. Except for dealing in large

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in a highly intricate scheme, usually tied in with large scale smuggling. Americans were unable to profit by the exchange of foreign currencies. Because of the relatively more stable condition of most European currencies and liberalized official exchange rates, even intricate transactions were all but impracticable by 1949. U.S. Military Payment Certificates, commonly referred to as scrip, also had an advantageous exchange value in the German black market. After the German currency reform in 1948 one dollar in scrip brought as many as 15 DM, but by early 1949 a scrip dollar brought approximately 6 DM and by May 1949 only 4 or 5 DM. The official rate was 3.3 DM to the dollar until the fall of 1949 when it was devalued to 4.8 DM to the dollar. In some instances there were large rings trading in gold, silver and cigarettes but they had been convicted and given sentences commensurate with their offenses. One post exchange employee was seized with \$50,000 dollars obtained from selling post exchange cigarettes to a large number of displaced persons. As a result of this large scale operation involving ten Americans, one post exchange showed a deficit of \$5,000, all of which was replaced from the seized funds. Not one cent of loss accrued to the post in this case. An excellent system of merchandise control and efficient government agencies prevented the successful completion of any such large scale embezzlements.

(36)

Counterfeiting. Counterfeiting of scrip was attempted twice on a large scale, both times by large international counterfeiting organizations. In both cases the offenders were apprehended and their equipment seized. In some instances Americans were involved, but only as intermediaries. Counterfeit detecting lamps were available in most installations.

UNCLASSIFIED
- 188 -

large sums of money were passed and to aid the tracing of counterfeits
 such lamps were not available, registration of each five and ten
 (37)
 bill was required of the bearer when making purchases.

Law Enforcement. Contrary to periodic allegations to the contrary,
 European Command was never negligent in bringing justice to Americans
 of black market activities, regardless of rank or position. During
 of the Occupation three generals were summarily dealt with, one
 forced to retire from the service. Many officers, including colonels,
 returned to the United States after disciplinary action in the Com-
 which in at least one case would adversely affect his military career.

officers had been tried by a court-martial when offenses were of
 (38)
 considerable magnitude, and disciplinary action was taken against numerous
 men, civilians, and dependents.

Crime Rate and Decreasing Blackmarket Activity. The crime rate
 for the European Command for any given month was never higher than 1.7 per
 thousand per annum and the all-time average was 1.3 per thousand per annum,
 compared to a U.S. rate of 3.1, based on a Bureau of Statistics survey
 of cities having a total population of 17,000,000 inhabitants. Numerous
 investigations within the Command indicated that black market activities and
 were all but eliminated. By May 1949 cigarettes, chocolate, and
 were available in German stores in practically unlimited quantities.
 These same items had little or no demand on the black market.
 which once sold for as much as 60 DM per carton on the black
 were a drug on the market in 1949 at 12 DM, and the barter or sale of
 and chocolate was no longer lucrative. In general, other items, which
 had high black market value brought little beyond their actual dollar

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in U.S. installations. As a result black market activities were de-
(39)
creasing in frequency and magnitude.

g. The Black Market as a Continuing Problem. Although by the end of
the black market was not of the same magnitude or importance as earlier
in the Occupation, the Commander in Chief recognized it as a continuing
problem as long as a discrepancy existed between the price of items such
as coffee and cigarettes to Occupation personnel on the one hand and to the
German population on the other. This meant that the black market was no longer based
solely upon the shortage of these items for the German population but,
to a lesser degree at least, upon the lower prices for which Germans could ille-
gally purchase them from Americans. General Handy stressed, however, that
the Command would continue to suppress all such activities which came to
his attention and would take proper disciplinary action against persons
(40)
violating regulations prohibiting such transactions.

Withdrawal of Logistics Support from Certain Governments and Agencies

a. Announcement of New Policy. On 28 May 1949 both COMUS and EUCOM

announced a new policy which had been approved by General Clay in April,
providing for the withdrawal of logistics support from the agencies of all
governments other than the United States, the United Kingdom, France and
the U.S.A., and certain private agencies located in the U.S. Zone of Germany.
The new policy, which became effective 1 July 1950, did not affect accredited
press, radio, and newsreel correspondents of any of the four occupying
powers, or agencies sponsored by the Occupation Forces or international
agencies. Tourists, business men on temporary visits to Germany, consulate

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...U.S. and the removal of foreign nations except those occupying Germany, and others
...required to rely upon the resources of the German economy and auto-
...became subject to German laws and regulations affecting residents
(41)
...nonresident aliens.

b. McElroy's Proposal to Withdraw Logistics Support from the Press.

In the autumn of 1949 John J. McElroy, U.S. High Commissioner for Germany,
...the withdrawal of logistics support from the representatives of
...press, radio, and newsreel. This withdrawal was to be accomplished
...over a long period of time by the withdrawal of one type of sup-
...at a time. The Army soon felt the repercussions of this proposal and
...the desirability of the withdrawal in general and the proposed
...in particular. A gradual reduction in logistics support was con-
...undesirable because it would simply prolong the period during which
...Army would be the object of criticism from the press. General
...whose opinion was sought in the United States, thought that support
...continue to be given to the press correspondents because of their
...contribution to the objectives of the Occupation. In addition, General
...believed that with correspondents relatively poorly paid, the logistics
...granted by the Army resulted in high quality correspondents willing
...assignment in Germany. He admitted that the press was a favored
...pointed out that they formed the most important nongovernmental
...Germany as far as the Occupation itself was concerned and thereby
(42)
...to be favored.

Army Policy Regarding the Press. Under the terms of the agreement

...transfer of responsibilities to the High Commissioner it was clear

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...the Commander in Chief should defer to the wishes of the High Com-
...in this regard, but it was pointed out that since the Army provided
...logistics support and would be the object of unfavorable press reactions,
...position should be presented to McCloy and given proper consider-
...him. Also included in the State-Army agreement was a clause which
...that when the German economy became able to provide adequate support
...then furnished by the Army, the Army would cease granting that
...of support to the State Department agencies in Germany. It was the
...view that should logistics support be withdrawn from the press at the
...it was withdrawn from the State Department agencies and personnel,
...could be no justifiable unfavorable reaction from the press. Conse-
...the Army took the position that there was no objection to providing
...support to the press as long as the same support was being provided
...department agencies. General Handy was asked to support this position
(43)

...Uniform Logistics Support Policy under Consideration. No further
...was taken toward reduction of logistics support for the press prior
...of 1949, but at the year's end Tripartite negotiations were in
...to establish a uniform policy in the three zones regarding the
...of logistics support from various categories of nongovernmental
(44)
...and individuals.

General Handy's Comments on State of the Command

...First month of General Handy's presence in the European Command was
...primarily to contacting U.S., British, and French authorities and
...U.S. installations and observing numerous Command activities.

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...found the Command to be in excellent condition and stated that General
...deserved great credit for the excellent state of discipline, morale,
(45)
...maintaining.

Commendation of the Army for Military Government Accomplishments

...Praise for the Army's activities in the Military Government of Germany
...received from the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary
...the Army in a cable to General Handy in September, stating that the com-
...missions were well earned by all those who participated in the Military
...Government of Germany. Secretary of the Army Gordon Gray also pointed out
...the Army's work in Germany was not ceasing with the surrendering of
...Government responsibilities, but that the troops by their mere
...were preserving peace and making democratic government in Germany
(46)

(2A)

General Handy's Praise of Exercise HARVEST as Joint Achievement

...In a letter to General Hushner in November General Handy commended him
...the outstanding work in connection with the joint fall maneuver known
...Exercise HARVEST, stating that the outstanding feature was the high de-
...co-operation between the three services which was manifested by the
(47)
...teamwork of the members of the joint staff. According to General
...the maneuvers were most successful from the view point of troop in-
...command experience, and the testing of logistics and communications
...Another desirable aspect was that twelve nations had observers
...as well as the fact that one battalion of French troops participated
(48)
...exercise.

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Organization of the EUCOM Staff

a. Background. In 1946 the President approved a Joint Chiefs of Staff

directive which established the European Command as a unified Command with a Commander in Chief exercising command over all forces allocated to him.

According to the plan each unified commander was directed to have a joint staff with members from the other components of the armed forces under his command in key positions of responsibility. (49)

The staff of the European Command, however, remained predominately Army with only slight Air Force and Navy reinforcement. (For a more detailed discussion of the develop-

ment in the Unified Command Plan see Chapter II). In August 1949 the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Generals Bradley and Vandenberg and Admiral Denfield,

on visiting the European Command, accepted as satisfactory the existing arrangement whereby the principal U.S. Army staff in the European Command

was augmented with slight Air Force and Navy reinforcement as the staff of the Commander in Chief of the unified command. The following two coroll-

aries were also accepted: (1) that the U.S. Army technical services, post, and area commands be commanded directly by the Commander in Chief instead of a subordinate commander with a separate staff; and (2) that the U.S. mobile field forces in Europe compose a separate command on the level of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Naval Forces in Germany. (50)

b. General Handy's Request for Study of Staff Organization. In a letter to Generals Cannon and Huebner and Admiral Wilkes, component commanders in Germany, General Handy stated in October that the organization of the European Command was the subject of considerable attention and discussion both in the Command and in the United States. In September a

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Joint Chiefs of Staff group headed by Brig. Gen. T. S. Tibbeman visited the European Command and returned to the United States with recommendations for the organization of a joint theater staff. Consequently General Handy requested that the three component commanders work together and consider the problem of a unified staff and report their recommendations to him. In considering the problem he suggested that the separation of the Commander in Chief from Military Government responsibilities should be taken into account since the present staff was organized when the Commander in Chief played a dual role. Another consideration was that the organization must be designed to facilitate the execution of the Command mission and that it must be designed to continue effectively and without friction in an emergency. In addition, the possible mission and responsibilities of the European Command in connection with the Atlantic Pact organizations, the Western Union Organization, and the Mutual Defense Assistance Program should be borne in mind. Other factors of importance in considering the staff organization were the possibility of preventing one or more services from being relegated to a subordinate role; that the plan should be developed by objective consideration of that service prejudice or private or official leanings toward any one service or organization be eliminated; and that the addition of more echelons of command and organization generally prove to be expensive in personnel and a consideration particularly important in view of increasing efforts toward economy.

(51)

Proposals by Commanders of Component Services. In reply to General Handy's request to explore the possibilities of a unified staff, Generals

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General and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes recommended that no physical separation of the Army staff and the European Command staff be undertaken at that time. However, qualified Air Force and Navy personnel could be placed on the staff in positions where there were continuing Navy or Air Force interests if such personnel became available. They did recommend, however, that all directives and circulars containing policies applicable to two or more service components be required to have the concurrence of those commanders before submission to the Commander in Chief. It was further recommended that the current system of publication of directives and circulars in the European Command be changed so that issues of separate EUCOM and U.S. Army Europe publications could be avoided. In addition the following recommendations were made: (1) that the EUCOM Special Services report to the office of the Chief of Staff through the Personnel and Administration Division, (2) that the practice of using ad hoc planning staffs and committees be continued, (3) that the three component commanders have periodic conferences with the Commander in Chief, (4) and that emergency plans be amended to include head-

(12) General Handy approved these recommendations as basis for current plans.

General Handy's Comments on Unification.

At the end of 1949 General Handy stated that for all practical purposes the unification of the armed forces in the European Command had been achieved and that he received excellent cooperation from all Air Force and Navy elements as well as from the Army. General Handy stated further that EUCOM staff organization was generally working in a satisfactory manner and that he would not advocate any change in the current organization. He would, however, welcome additional

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and Air Force officers on the HUCM staff if these services could
(54)
qualified staff officers.

The Housing Problem

a. Major Causes of Shortage. The problem of a shortage of adequate housing for Occupation personnel was one of continuing concern to the Command in Chief. Total housing requirements in the Command in 1949 were approximately 18,000 dwelling units but there was a shortage of approximately 10,000 units. In addition, increased housing needs over the next two years were expected to bring total requirements in the European Command up to 20,000 units. The increasingly serious problem of housing was brought about by several factors, one of which was the end of requisitioning of German dwellings for Occupation personnel in 1947. In addition the proportion of noncommissioned officers increased. Early in the Occupation approximately 21 percent of the noncommissioned officers were married, as compared with approximately 21 percent in 1949. There were similar increases in the number of married officers and civilians. The third important factor in the serious housing shortage was the troop movements resulting from changes in the Occupation mission. Early in the Occupation, elements of the U.S. Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division were performing primarily garrison missions and their units were widely spread throughout the U.S. As the mission of these major units became tactical rather than garrison, there was a general centralization of troops with a resultant requisitioning of billets in vacated areas without increased requisitioning in the new locations.
(55)

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b. Long Range Housing Program. In an effort to relieve the shortage of

single-type billets and to replace present substandard billets with standard
billets, the Command launched a long range housing program. In 1949 there
were several housing projects under construction in many large cities in the
zone, such as Frankfurt, Munich, Wiesbaden, and Heidelberg. In addition
the 1951 Occupation Cost Budget which had not been approved by the High Com-
missioner at the year's end provided for additional construction of housing,
and if completed was expected to solve the housing problem by 1951.

Construction with funds provided from Occupation costs was undertaken
by German contractors, with the provision that the units would be returned to
the German Government when the Occupation Forces ceased using them. (56)
(See Chapter XI, Morale, Discipline, and Welfare of Troops.)

The Commander in Chief's Relations with the High Commissioner

General Handy commented that his personal relations with McCloy had
been very smooth, and that although they did not always see eye to eye on
various problems of mutual concern, the difficulties were always over-
come. He stated that McCloy had a keen understanding of and appreciation
of the problems of the Army in Germany, thereby making differences relatively
insignificant. (57)

Utilization of Negro Personnel

General Handy expressed the opinion that great progress had been made
by the European Command in the utilization of negro personnel, particularly
in special educational programs which had been functioning in the Com-
mand. He stressed, however, that the European Command would continue to

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with directives received from Washington concerning negro military (58)
 manual.

Morale and Discipline

It was the opinion of the Commander in Chief that the morale and discipline of the Occupation Forces was better than it was earlier in the Occupation and that except for the housing shortage no major morale problem existed. He did note, however, that with indications of resurgent nationalism on the part of the German population since the establishment of their civil government the possibility existed that there would be an increase in serious incidents occurring between Germans and the Occupation Forces. (59)
 such increase was evident prior to the end of the year.

Status of Command at Year's End

General Thomas T. Handy, who served as Commander in Chief of the European Command only during the last quarter of the year expressed the opinion that EUCOM was the best Command in the Army and that those serving in it were fortunate. He stated that although there were problems in the European Command, none of them were insurmountable and that the mission of the Command was being accomplished in a very satisfactory manner. (60)

General Handy's Other Major Activities

Outside of his role as Commander in Chief of the European Command, General Handy served in several capacities in regard to the Western Union, Mutual Defense Assistance Program, and the North Atlantic Treaty Planning Committee. He served as the United States Representative to the Western Union

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of Staff Committee, as the United States Overseas Representative for Military Assistance, and as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Representatives in Europe. For a more detailed resume of the Commander in Chief's responsibilities with regard to Military Assistance and Atlantic Planning see Chapter XIV, Mutual Defense Assistance Program.

Activities of Other CINCPAC Personnel

Major Activities of the Special Advisor

J. Anthony Pannish, General Clay's Special Advisor, served on several planning committees in addition to his normal advisory activities in connection with COMUS and EUCOM matters.

a. The State-Army Reorganization Committee. Pannish was chairman of this committee, which was composed of Brig. Gen. W.B. Palmer, Director of Operations, EUCOM, and James L. Sundquist, Director of Management Control, State. The State-Army Reorganization Committee was first appointed on March 1948 to work out plans for the transfer of Military Government functions to the State Department. During 1948 this committee, working with a State Department mission, formulated a plan for the transfer of Military Government responsibilities to the State Department and developed future working relationships between the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the U.S. Army Commissioner. On 11 May 1949 General Clay reactivated this committee to review the plans in the light of developments during the past year, particularly with regard to the termination of Military Government in the

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These to establish western zones and the establishment of an Allied High Commission (61)
as a western German government was established.

b. Committee on Allied Controls. Pannish also served as the U.S. member of the Committee on Allied Controls which was established for the handling of all Tripartite aspects of the cessation of Military Governments in the western zones of Germany. (62)

c. Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization (U.S.). General aspects of the introduction of a U.S. civilian organization in place of Military Government were developed by the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization. This committee, under the Chairmanship of Pannish, was composed of James L. Sundquist, the Director of Management Control, GINCEUR, and three GINCEUR officials. The committee was appointed in June 1948 when plans were being made for Tripartite military government. It continued its activities after an Allied High Commission, rather than a Tripartite Military Government, was designated to assume joint responsibility for Germany. (63)

The Director of Management Control and the Director of Civilian Personnel performed primarily Military Government functions throughout the year, and the Political Adviser. The military elements of GINCEUR, including the Inspector General, the Budget and Fiscal Director, and the Director of Intelligence, advised the Commander in Chief on matters falling within their jurisdiction, but the establishment of the Commander in Chief's Office in Germany with the operational staff divisions precluded the necessity of special advisory offices.

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CINCEUR, 27 Jul 49.

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EUCOM GO No. 10, 28 Jan 49, par 1, sub: Announcement of Budget &
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Memo, Gen T.T. Handy EUCOM Cinc, to Gen J.L. Collins, USA CofS, 7 Oct 49.

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Memo for the record, Brig Gen W.B. Palmer EUCOM VCofS, 1 Aug 49. sub:
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Memo, Gen T.T. Handy, EUCOM Cinc, for Gen Hachner, Gen Cannon, and
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Footnotes Chapter III (cont.)

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CHAPTER IV

The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCCL, and

The Commanding General, USAREUR

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CHAPTER IV

The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and

The Commanding General, USAREUR

Organization on 1 January 1949

2. Reality of General Huebner's Role

At the beginning of the period under review, Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner held the positions of Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, USAREUR. By combining these three positions in one officer, certain advantages and economies in operations were achieved.

a. Dual Mission of General Huebner's Staff. One of the major advantages of this three-fold combination of staff positions in one officer was that it permitted the elimination of one complete, intermediary headquarters. With General Huebner holding the key staff positions in both EUCOM and USAREUR, a

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single staff was thus able to serve both the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the Commanding General, USAREUR. Thus, on 1 January 1949, the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, served also as the Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR; the two Assistant Deputy Chiefs of Staff, EUCOM, served, respectively, as Deputy Chief of Staff, USAREUR, for Operations, and as Deputy Chief of Staff, USAREUR, for Administration. The duality of assignment also was extended, wherever necessary, to the Directors and personnel of the General and Special Staff Divisions of EUCOM Headquarters. (1)

b. The Issuance of Orders and Directives. The duality of General Huebner's assignment in the European Command also had the effect of simplifying procedures with respect to issuance of orders and directives to subordinate commands and commanders. With the organizations of EUCOM and USAREUR so closely interwoven, the question of jurisdiction and authority would have to be carefully studied in the issuance of orders if the positions of Commanding General, USAREUR, and Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, were separate. Under the organization as of 1 January, any order issued by General Huebner had effect upon personnel of both EUCOM and USAREUR (2) and the question of authority seldom, if ever, arose.

3. Key Personnel at Beginning of 1949

At the beginning of the period Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder was Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. Col. J.G. Hill was Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM,

and Deputy Chief of Staff, USAREUR, for Operations. Col. H.W. Johnson was Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff, USAREUR, for Administration. Lt. Col. W.E. Maulsby was Secretary of the General Staff and Capt. W.A. Jones, Jr., and 1st Lt. F.R. Pagnotta were (3)
Aides-de-Camp to General Huebner.

3. Changes in Personnel

On 12 February 1949 Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was announced as Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, vice Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, who was returning to the United States for assignment to the office of the Under Secretary of Defense. General Taylor also assumed the posts of Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. On 15 May, upon the departure from the Command (4)

of Gen. Lucius D. Clay, General Huebner became Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany. Maj. Gen. Frank B. Milburn coincidentally became Acting Commanding General, USAREUR, but because of legal questions in connection with his assumption of this command, he was not formally introduced in this capacity until the beginning of (5)
(6)
June. On 14 May General Taylor became Acting Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in

addition to retaining the positions of Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. At the same time, Colonel Hill and Colonel Johnson, who (7)
had previously been Assistants to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chiefs of Staff, USAREUR, for Operations and Administration respectively, were announced as Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Operations and Administration, respectively, of EUCOM as well as USAREUR. The position of Deputy (8)
Chief of Staff

was redesignated that of Vice Chief of Staff and, on 28 July, Brig. (9)
 Gen. Williston B. Palmer was announced as Vice Chief of Staff. The redesignation was made in order to bring the organization in the European Command in line with that used in the Department of the Army so that correlative positions would bear the same designation. (For more detailed discussion of the Vice Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary General Staff, with personnel changes and augmentations, see Chapter V.)

On 2 September Gen. Thomas T. Handy issued a general order assuming his post as Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and General Huebner resumed his former positions as Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Commanding General, US Army, Europe. (10)

General Milburn was relieved as Acting Commanding General, USAREUR, with station at Bad Tolz, Germany. Also effective 26 August, General Taylor was relieved as Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR, and as Acting Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and reassigned as U.S. Commander, Berlin (See Chapter II). On 28 September Maj. Gen. Daniel (12)

Reese became Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. On 8 March Capt. Robert D. Branagan was announced as Aide-de-Camp to General Huebner, vice 1st Lt. Frank R. Pagnotta. (13)

A. Changes in Organization

During 1949 various changes occurred in the organization of General Huebner's office, due largely to the fact that emphasis was beginning to be placed upon establishment of a joint Headquarters of which USAREUR would be

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a major command, and partly due to changes resulting from the transfer of the Office of the Commander in Chief from Berlin to Heidelberg and the transfer of Military Government functions from the Army to the Department of State.

a. Changes Due to Efforts towards Establishment of Unified Command.

Due to the presence within the European Command of certain major commands which were responsible to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and other major commands responsible directly to the Commanding General, USAREUR, it was decided that paragraph 51 of the EUCOM Manual, Organization and Functions, (14) (citing the commands termed "Major Commands, EUCOM,") should be rescinded. (15) A revised paragraph 51 was published on 11 May 1949, although the revision had been approved earlier by the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and took effect on 31 March. (16) The effect of the revision was to reduce the major commands of EUCOM from twenty-nine to five, as follows:

U.S. Army, EUROPE
U.S. Air Forces, EUROPE
U.S. Naval Forces, EUROPE
U.S. Forces, Austria
Office of Military Government for Germany, U.S.

Before the end of 1949 the two last named Commands were dropped, when USFA was made a separate command responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and OMCUS was phased out (See Chapters II and VIII). By the enumeration of USAREUR, USAFE, and USNAVFORGER as the three major commands of EUCOM, EUCOM Headquarters became, in effect, a joint headquarters. (17)

b. The Subordinate Commands of USAREUR. At the same time that the new enumeration of major commands of EUCOM were announced, a list of former major

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commands to EUCOM, which then became subordinate commands of USAREUR was also

(18)

to call for. They included:

U.S. Constabulary
1st Infantry Division
Military Posts Division (including the Bremerhaven Port of
Embarkation but excluding Wiesbaden Military Post)
The Army Airlift Support Command
7888th Special Troops
Army Technical and Administrative Services Commands

Technical Services were composed of all units assigned to a USAREUR tech-
nical staff and service division under the Chiefs of the Quartermaster, Sig-
nal, Engineer, Ordnance, Medical, Chemical, and Transportation Divisions.
Administrative services included all units assigned to the Special Ser-
vices, Provost Marshal, Finance, Army-Air Forces Troop Information and Educa-
tion Divisions, and to AGMC - EA, the 7970th Counter Intelligence Corps Group,
the 7756th Audit Agency. On 6 May 1949 the Provost Marshal Division was
established as a command of USAREUR, to consist of the Provost Marshal
(19)
Division and such units as were attached to it.

G. Changes Incident to Setting Up of HICOG. In connection with the

liquidation of OMCUS and the establishment of HICOG, General Huebner, as
Commanding General in Chief, was responsible not only for the liquidation of
OMCUS, but for the establishment of new agencies which would maintain liaison
with HICOG. As Commanding General, USAREUR, he was responsible for providing
logistics and administrative support to HICOG, and for the establishment of
offices and agencies for liaison in this connection as would be neces-
sary. He also directed the movement of Berlin elements of EUCOM Headquarters

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to Heidelberg upon the departure of General Clay and the consolidation of

(20)

EUCOM Headquarters in the one location (See Chapter VIII).

Restatement of Mission

1. Necessity for Letter of Instruction

Toward the end of 1949 work had progressed on the draft of a new statement of mission to the major commands of EUCOM, to certain subordinate commands of USAREUR, and to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. This was upon request of USAFE Headquarters and resulted from an inspection by the Air Force Inspector General which revealed that USAFE was operating without a written mission directive. However, with sweeping changes at a high level in EUCOM Headquarters organization during 1949, it was felt that a broad statement or, in some cases, restatement of mission was in order. This letter of instruction was to be addressed to the Commanding Generals of USAREUR and USAFE; the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany; the U.S. Commander, Berlin; the Commanding General, 7966th EUCOM Detachment; and the Commanding Officer, 100th Special Troops, EUCOM Headquarters.

(21)

a. Mission of Commanding General, USAREUR. That portion of the directive which dealt with the mission of the Commanding General, USAREUR, provided that he would:

a. Be primarily responsible for the conduct of the military occupation of the US Zone of Germany, maintaining security, law, and order. (All

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references to the US Zone of Germany in this directive include the US Sector of Berlin and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.)

b. Insure the security of US military personnel, US and allied civilians, and US, allied and neutral government installations in the US Zone of Germany.

c. Make plans and preparations, within the resources assigned to him and prospectively available to him and in coordination with the Commanding General, US Air Forces in Europe and the Commander, US Naval Forces, Germany, for meeting a general emergency to include provision for the safety of US forces and personnel under his jurisdiction.

d. Maintain a reserve force which, though normally available for employment within the European Command, may, in the event of an extreme emergency, be employed elsewhere.

e. Provide logistical and administrative support to the US Air Forces in Europe, US Naval Forces, Germany, and US Forces, Austria.

f. Accomplish intelligence requirements in accordance with current Intelligence Directive, this headquarters.

g. Provide logistical and administrative support to the Office of the High Commissioner, to agencies of the State Department and to the Economic Cooperation Administration, and to other agencies of the United States Government.

b. Co-ordination with Navy and Air Forces. In addition, the missions assigned to the Commanding General, USAFE, and the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, required that they co-ordinate with the Commanding General, EUSC, in making their plans and preparations for meeting a general emergency. The Commanding General, USAFE, was also to provide logistics and administrative support to both the U.S. Army, Europe; U.S. Naval Forces, Germany; and U.S. Forces, Austria, as directed by the Commander in Chief, EUSC, and be prepared to furnish air support to the Commanding General, EUSC.

(22)
EUSC.

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Activities of The Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff,
EUCOM, and Commanding General, USAFEUR, in 1949

A. General Huebner as Acting Commander in Chief

Departure for the United States of Gen. Lucius D. Clay was generally regarded as making a new phase in the U.S. Occupation of Germany and a first step toward radical change in the main structure of the Occupation. This was a phase of planning for the substitution of a State Department High Commission for Military Government, and of a High Commissioner for the Military Governor. The establishment of the Office of the High Commissioner (HICOG) for Germany was scheduled to coincide with the setting up of the first provisional government of the new German Republic some time in the summer.

a. Interim Period. Since there would be an interim period between the arrival in Germany of the High Commissioner and the setting up of HICOG, and since this interim period would be one of considerable importance and wide reorganization, the appointment of an Acting Commander in Chief and Military Governor to succeed Clay on 15 May, who would continue as Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, even after the High Commissioner had arrived and taken up his functions, was given serious consideration. On 11 May, in a memorandum signed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, the Joint Chiefs of Staff appointed (23) General Huebner to this interim post. The action of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was concurred in by the State Department and an implementing message (24) forwarded to CINCEUR on 11 May. It was understood that immediately upon the arrival of the High Commissioner, and until the actual phase-out of CMCUS,

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The High Commissioner would also assume the post of Military Governor.

b. Meeting of Generals Clay and Huebner. Upon notification of this action, General Huebner, on 11 May, went to Berlin for a conference with General Clay. General Clay recommended that General Huebner separate himself from the command of the Army upon assumption of the position of CINCEUR. He further suggested that, at the CINCEUR level, General Huebner have a staff to include an Inspector General, a Budget Director, and an Intelligence office. General Huebner agreed to the principle of separating himself from U.S. Army, Europe, and in discussion with Gen. George F. Hays, Deputy Military Governor, further indicated that he would delegate to the latter full powers in Military Government matters, except for those activities which he was required by law to discharge himself. General Huebner expressed the intention of making no essential changes in the distribution of functions during the period preceding the arrival of a High Commissioner. A number of policy matters pertaining to the future of German affairs and the conduct of the Occupation were brought up at the meeting, which are discussed in Chapter III, entitled the Commander in Chief, EUCOM.

c. General Huebner's Assumption of Command. On 12 May Department of the Army Special Order No. 91 released General Clay from his assignment as CINCEUR and designated General Huebner as Acting CINCEUR, effective 15 May when General Clay departed the U.S. Zone of Occupation, Germany.

d. Factors Affecting EUCOM Headquarters. On 9 May Colonel Hill, Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, advised Chiefs of EUCOM Staff

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visions that General Huebner would shortly be going to Berlin for the primary purpose of weighing new command arrangements. He warned that there (28) would be certain major changes involved for two primary reasons, one being that when General Huebner became Acting Commander in Chief and Acting Military Governor, his headquarters would be at Heidelberg rather than Berlin. Therefore, changes would occur in the current CINCEUR office set-up. It was contemplated that the Intelligence Division and the Inspector General would move to Heidelberg, and there was a possibility that COMNAVFORGER would also move to Heidelberg. The Intelligence Division was serving as Armed Forces Adviser to OMGUS. The second major reason was that involved in the change from a Military Governor to High Commissioner. General Huebner did not plan any changes other than purely military ones until after the appointment of a High Commissioner and opportunity to discuss arrangements with him. But it was obvious from agreements made in Washington between the Departments of State and Defense that EUCOM would be responsible for the liquidation of OMGUS and for provision of logistics and administrative support to HICOG, and that new agencies for liaison between EUCOM and HICOG would have to be established.

c. New Command Arrangements. The over-all effect upon EUCOM Headquarters of the establishment of HICOG and the consolidation in Heidelberg of the offices of the Commander in Chief was a tightening up in organization and, to a large degree, an avoidance of duplication which had existed previously. In order to release the Commander in Chief and the Deputy Commander

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Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, from normal operational and administrative matters of the Command so that they could concentrate upon relations with the commanders of other occupying forces, the Vice Chief of Staff was given wide powers of decision and assisted by the two Deputy Chiefs of Staff, was made responsible for the normal operation of the Command (See Chapter V). Freeing the Commander in Chief and Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM, from normal operations of EUCOM was also essential to permit them to handle their growing responsibilities in matters connected with the North Atlantic Pact and the Military Defense Assistance Program. Also, with a closer co-ordination of training activities with signatories of the North Atlantic Pact and the possibility of joint training maneuvers to be conducted during 1950 with such nations, General Huebner, as Commanding General, USAREUR, would be expected to devote far more effort to co-ordination and direction of such activities.

(29)

F. Upon the arrival of General Handy and his assumption of the post of Commander in Chief, General Huebner resumed his normal assignments as Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM and Commanding General, USAREUR.

Activities in Connection with Unified Command

Upon request of General Handy shortly after his arrival in the Command, Generals Huebner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes prepared a joint memorandum setting forth their views, in a single document, upon the matter of a joint

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Headquarters for the European Command (See Chapter II, Major Changes in
Organization in European Command). All three commanders of the component
services of EUCOM agreed upon certain separations of functions and responsi-
bilities but, on the whole, accepted the preponderant representation of the
Army on EUCOM Headquarters staff as a condition which could not currently
(31)
be remedied and which was not unsatisfactory. However, throughout the latter
half of 1949, continual steps were taken to separate those functions and re-
sponsibilities which concerned only the Army from those which were of con-
cern to more than one component service of EUCOM, and the responsibilities
that General Huebner carried as Commanding General, USAREUR, increased as
USAREUR Headquarters became more and more operational.

a. Separation of Publications and Directives. One step taken in this
direction was the decision to separate the publications and directives which
were of concern to only one component service from those of EUCOM, which
would be of concern to all services. This meant that USAREUR would in future
publish all those documents which were of concern only to the Army (See Chap-
ter V).

b. Transfer of Assignments from EUCOM to USAREUR. On 17 May 49 a
Staff Memo defined the provisions under which units or installations might
be assigned, attached or placed under the operational control of staff divi-
(32)
sions designated as commands of U.S. Army, Europe.

(1) Assignment. Units or installations might be assigned, the
memo stated, to staff divisions designated as commands of U.S. Army, Europe,

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without any modifying attachment, at the request of the staff division having primary interest, and with the concurrence of other interested staff divisions. Such assignments were to be confined to cases where control by staff action alone was inadequate, and to units which were essential to the accomplishment of the mission assigned to the staff division.

(2) Modified Assignment. Where a staff division having primary interest desired assignment of a unit with attachment partially or wholly outside EUCOM Headquarters, thus dividing command responsibility, procedure for such modified assignment would additionally require the approval of the Deputy Chief of Staff.

(3) Operational Control. Where a staff division with primary interest in certain units desired to retain operational control and the responsibility for retreating commanders, but did not desire to retain other administrative control, the unit or installation might be assigned elsewhere and "attached for operational control" to the staff division concerned in those exceptional circumstances when staff supervision alone would not prove sufficiently effective. Such action required the approval of the Deputy Chief of Staff.

(4) Procedure. (1) Staff divisions desiring assignment, attachment, or operational control of any unit would have to secure the concurrences of other interested staff divisions in all cases, and the approval of the Deputy Chief of Staff in cases of divided command responsibility. (2) Necessary orders effecting assignments, attachments, operational control or changes

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These instructions were to be published by Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training (OPOT) Division. (3) When the need for such assignments, attachments and operational control ceased, the staff division having primary interest was to initiate action for reassignment.

c. No Attachments at EUCOM Level. At the same time that the foregoing was provided, it was announced that the terms "attached for operations" and "attached for administration" were to be abandoned at EUCOM level and that, in future, no units would be so attached or supervised by EUCOM staff divisions. The effect of this instruction was to elevate EUCOM to a high-level planning and policy making headquarters while the headquarters of the major commands of EUCOM became the operational headquarters. (33)

d. Phase-out of AGRC

On 8 October 1948 General Huebner announced to the Vice Chief of Staff, General Nease, and the Deputy Chief of Staff, Colonel Hill, that the American Graves Registration Command, European Area, would be phased out, effective about 15 December 1949.

a. Residual of AGRC. The residual detachment of AGRC was to be stationed at Liege, Belgium, with Col. Paul Kellog, then in command at Ile St. Etienne Depot, as commanding officer reporting directly to the EUCOM Chief Quartermaster, who would from that time on be responsible for Graves Registration activities in Europe.

b. New Detachment. A EUCOM Detachment was to be activated effective 15 December, and under the command of Col. Mason Young, was to take over line

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communications and other activities currently operated by AGHC - EA in
(TONG) Paris, reporting directly to EUCOM Headquarters.

Supply Economy Campaign

It was announced at the end of September that a supply economy campaign for all USAREUR units would begin on 1 October, 1949. The rules of the campaign and criteria for judging units were contained in a letter issued on 2 September 1949. The best units in each command were to be selected for final competition as the best unit in USAREUR, and selection of this unit would be made by the Director of Posts.
(34)

Acting Chief of Staff Advises Slow-down

General Tayler, Acting Chief of Staff, EUCOM, presided at the Acting Commander in Chief's first weekly staff conference, following the departure of General Clay from the Command. He made these comments:

I am sure we all have the feeling that we are living in a period of change in the European Command. No one knows what the immediate outcome will be. It would be well for us all to look over our responsibilities to see to what extent we can avoid commitments of a long-range nature, until the situation clears up. Just now I believe we should drag our feet somewhat, particularly on such things as Post Exchange expansion, construction and similar activities.

He also mentioned that General Huebner was still concerned about the measures being taken in the field to get rid of poor soldiers. He emphasized that with strict personnel ceilings it was important that the best possible personnel be sought for the Command, and that incompetent personnel be eliminated under existing regulations.
(35)

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FOOTNOTES

1. Notes of Briefing for Members of the Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, Heidelberg, Germany, 10 Sep 49.
2. Interv, F. Chase, Jr, with Maj Gen Daniel Rocco, DCoFS, EUCOM, 9 Mar 50.
3. EUCOM Org Chart and Directory of Key Officers, 1 Dec 48.
4. EUCOM GO No. 11, 12 Feb 49.
5. EUCOM GO No. 43, 15 May 49.
6. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 23, par 1, 7 Jun 49.
7. EUCOM GO No. 42, 14 May 49.
8. Interv, Ernest Kreiling, Hist Div, with Col John G. Hill, EUCOM DCoFS for Opn, 1 Feb 50.
9. EUCOM GO No. 75, 28 Jun 49.
10. EUCOM GO No. 87, 2 Sep 49; No. 88, 2 Sep 49.
11. USAREUR GO No. 3, 26 Aug 49.
12. EUCOM GO No. 95, 27 Sep 49.
13. EUCOM GO No. 18, 8 Mar 49.
14. EUCOM Organization and Functions Manual, 1 Mar 49; EUCOM DCinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 5, par 26, 1 Feb 49.
15. EUCOM Staff Memo 21, 1 Apr 49, sub: Organization and Functions.
16. EUCOM Memo for DCoFS, attn Col Johnson, 29 Mar 49, sub: Designation of Units as Major Commands; IRS, EUCOM DCoFS to Compt, 31 Mar 49, sub: Designation of Units as Major Commands.
17. EUCOM GO No. 54, 16 Jun 49.
18. EUCOM Cir 124, 11 May 49.
19. EUCOM GO No. 38, 6 May 49.

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Footnotes Chapter IV (cont.)

20. Interv, F. Chase, Jr, Hist Div, with Maj Gen Daniel Noco, EUCOM VCofS, 9 Mar 50.
21. Draft, undated, Letter of Instruction, in SEC 322, EUCOM.
22. Ibid.
23. Memo, JCS 1259/148, copy No. 58, pp. 802-803, incl note by JCS secys on designation of an acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM.
24. Cable HCL 39352, CSUSA sgd Bradley to CINCEUR, 11 May 49.
25. Memo for the Record, sgd Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, sub: Notes on Meeting of Generals Clay and Huebner in Berlin, 11 May 49.
26. Ibid.
27. DA SO No. 91, 12 May 49.
28. Memo, Col Hill, EUCOM DCofS for Opa, for Chiefs Staff Divisions, EUCOM, 9 May 49.
29. Interv, F. Chase, Jr, Hist Div, with Col John G. Hill, EUCOM DCofS for Opa, 9 Mar 50.
30. EUCOM GO No. 88, 2 Sep 49.
31. Memo, Generals Cannon and Huebner and Admiral Wilkes to General Handy, 17 Nov 49, sub: Organization of the European Command.
32. EUCOM Staff Memo 24, 17 May 49, sub: Assignment and Attachment and Operational Control of Units to Staff Divisions of this Headquarters.
33. IRS, EUCOM, P&A to DCofS, 19 Apr 49, sub: Designation of Commands.
34. EUCOM CinC's skly Staff Conf Rept No. 39, par 16, 27 Sep 49.
35. EUCOM Actg CinC's skly Staff Conf Rept No. 20, par 1, 17 May 49.

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CHAPTER V

The Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, USAREUR,
and Secretary, General Staff

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CHAPTER V

The Vice Chief of Staff, HUCOM, and Chief of Staff, USAREUR,
and Secretary, General Staff

Organization and Personnel on 1 January 1949

At the beginning of 1949, the position currently designated Vice Chief of Staff, HUCOM, was designated the Deputy Chief of Staff, HUCOM, and was held by Gen. Carter B. Magruder. General Magruder also held the position of Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR, which gave him the same functions and responsibilities peculiar to the Chief of Staff, HUCOM, Commanding General, USAREUR, and permitted him, as General Huebner's representative, to act in matters concerning either HUCOM or USAREUR. General Magruder had two major assistants, Col. John G. Hill and Col. H. W. Johnson, who served in dual capacities. In HUCOM Headquarters, they were assistants to the Deputy Chief of Staff, while in Headquarters, USAREUR, Colonel Hill was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Colonel Johnson was Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration. The Deputy Chief of Staff acted for the

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of Staff, EUCOM, in certain designated matters, but at the beginning of 1949, did not exercise the wider powers of decision which the Vice Chief of Staff later assumed. At the beginning of 1949, the Secretary, General Staff, was Lt. Col. William M. Maulsby, Jr., and the office of the Secretary, General Staff, included an Administrative Branch, the Staff Duties Branch, Staff Studies Branch, Statistical Analysis Branch, and the Staff Message Control Branch.

Organizational and Personnel Changes

During 1949, certain factors arose which greatly increased the workload of the Office of the Vice Chief of Staff and the Secretary, General Staff. The principal factors involved were: (1) transfer of the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, from Berlin to Heidelberg and its consolidation with that portion of EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg; (2) additional duties assigned the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, as a result of the Military Aid Program; and (3) the various steps taken during 1949 to separate EUCOM and USAREUR Headquarters from the operational standpoint, but with a single staff with dual responsibilities operating both headquarters. In connection with the transfer from Berlin, General Clay had previously maintained a staff which handled most joint matters arising in the Command. However, with the consolidation of this small personal staff with the Heidelberg EUCOM staff it became necessary to relieve the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, of most of the normal operational and administrative functions connected with EUCOM and USAREUR to permit him to fully assume the added responsibilities previously discharged by the Berlin staff. In connection with the Military Aid Program, responsibilities and functions of the Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and

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assistants grew rapidly in the last six months of 1949. (For a more detailed discussion, see Chapter XIV.) The last factor, the operation of headquarters with a single staff, and the separation of correspondence publications resulted in heavy increases in staff work, especially at the level with which this chapter is concerned. (See Chapter II for more detailed discussion of above changes in EUCOM structure).
(2)

a. Redesignation of Deputy Chief of Staff. On 18 May Colonel Hill, who was assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAREUR, was made Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, USAREUR, in addition to holding the same position with USAREUR. Colonel Hill, who was Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, USAREUR, was named Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, EUCOM, in addition to continuing in the same post in USAREUR. On 12 February Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was named Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR, in addition to holding the same position with USAREUR. General Magruder who was being returned to the United States for a new assignment. On 14 May, in preparation for General Huebner's assumption of the post of Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Military Governor, U.S. Germany, General Taylor became Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in addition to holding the posts of Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. On 1 July, while General Taylor filled the role of Chief of Staff, Brig. William B. Palmer was named his successor in the Deputy Chief of Staff position. The same general order which named General Palmer also redesignated the Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM. General Palmer also served as Deputy Chief of Staff, USAREUR. On 28 September Maj. Gen. Daniel Hoge succeeded

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(7)

General Palmer as Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, USARNH. (8)
 Lt. Col. E. Timrby was designated Administrative Assistant to the Vice Chief
 of Staff. Because of the increased workload of the office of the Chief of
 Staff, assistants were assigned to each of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff. Lt.
 Col. G. P. Stone and Lt. Col. R. F. Evans were assigned to assist the Deputy
 Chief of Staff for Operations, EUCOM - USARNH, and Lt. Col. E. W. Edwards
 was assigned to assist the Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, EUCOM -
 USARNH. On 1 August Maj. W. H. Pearson became Secretary, General Staff.

During the absence of Lt. Col. Manlaby and, on 11 October the order of 1
 was amended to announce Major Pearson as Secretary, General Staff,
 (9)
 Colonel Manlaby. Previously, on 15 January, the Statistical Analysis
 of the Secretary, General Staff, was transferred to the newly created
 (10)
 of the Comptroller, EUCOM.

(8)
 B. Mission of the Vice Chief of Staff. One reason for the redesignation
 of the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff as Vice Chief of Staff was to bring
 the organization of EUCOM in line with that of the Department of the Army so
 that correlated positions would bear the same designation. A second reason
 was to give recognition to the growing responsibilities of this post in a
 staff where the Chief of Staff was assuming more and more responsibilities
 at a higher level. It was intended that the Vice Chief of Staff would relieve
 the Chief of Staff of a portion of his enormous workload in much the same way
 as the Deputy Chief of Staff had done, but on a much broader scale. Unlike
 the Deputy Chief of Staff, who had deputized for the Chief of Staff only with
 approval and sanction and was authorized to act only on his behalf, the
 Vice Chief of Staff was empowered to act in many more instances in his own

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During the period under review, the Vice Chief of Staff became responsible for the normal, internal operations and administration of EUCOM and MARKER and his major attention was given to achievement of a smooth-running organization to handle both headquarters. On matters of high policy, the Vice Chief of Staff transmitted the desires of the Commander in Chief and the Deputy Commander in Chief to the staff divisions. (11)

Major Problems Handled by the Vice Chief of Staff in 1949

The major problems handled by the Deputy Chief of Staff and the Vice Chief of Staff during 1949 involved the smooth functioning of the EUCOM - staff, economy in the Command, and the multitude of details connected with normal operations and administration.

a. Recent Reductions. Early in February, General Magruder announced that General Clay had cut EUCOM's German Occupation budget and EUCOM's Non-Occupation Cost Budget by over 200,000,000 deutsche marks. He gave the following basis reasons for this action in order to guide the staff in their expenditures in Fiscal Year 1950 and in their preparation of the budget for Fiscal Year 1951: (12)

(1) Limited Occupation a Factor. General Magruder stated that original concept of an Occupation that would last a generation was no longer valid since there was now prospect of a peace treaty with Germany. This conception made it advisable to make no expenditures which were not justified for an Occupation lasting less than three more years. (13)

(2) Housing Projects. General Magruder announced that arrangements had been made by COMUS with the German Governmental authorities in Bavaria, and were being concluded with those in Bavaria, by which the Germans would construct housing at their own expense for rental to the Occupation (14)

(3) Changes to Meet New Concept. In accordance with the above

plus detailed decisions made by General Clay during the presentation of the budget, a number of changes had been made, some of the more important of which are listed below:

(a) The proposed 15 percent wage increase had been eliminated.

(b) All major rehabilitation of family accommodations, except those in Kassel, had been eliminated from the budget.

(c) All construction projects based upon the assumption that United States Forces would remain in Germany more than three years would be reduced to what could be justified for a 3-year occupancy.

(d) Construction for units or material not definitely committed to the Command had been eliminated. This was particularly applicable to air bases.

(e) Further utilization of funds to employ Germans and to employ soldiers for training had been eliminated.

(f) The care and maintenance of displaced persons had been generally reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of personnel involved.

(g) The transportation of prisoners of war, the maintenance of their records, and their care were all being placed directly under the command.

(4) Reduction of Demands on German Economy. For the future,

General Magruder believed, the Occupation Forces should continue the reduction of demands on the German economy, including a reduction in the utilization of German personnel, with at least the same intensity as during

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12 (c) previous year. This would have to be done by budgetary controls, not
job analysis, budgetary controls. General Magruder believed those reductions which could
be made as a result of elimination of inefficiently utilized personnel had
already been largely made. In the coming year, reductions would have to
be achieved by eliminating some of the purposes for which the Occupation
(a) utilized German personnel; therefore, every staff division was
(d) expected to be prepared to defend both the number of personnel that were
utilized for any purpose and the purpose for which the personnel were
(e) utilized with as strong reasoning as would be required to justify payment
(16)
of salaries appropriated by Congress. Pay increases would have to be
offset for by personnel reductions.

(b) Reduction of Directives. At the beginning of the period, General
Magruder discussed with chiefs of staff divisions the problem of revising
directives with the purpose of reducing their number. He made the
following statement, at a meeting of the Deputy Commander in Chief's weekly
(17)
conference:

(2) We are currently engaged in revising and endeavoring to reduce EUCOM
directives of all types. This year only two types of directives will be
issued. Directives which are permanent in nature will go out as EUCOM
circulars; directives which are temporary in nature will go out as letters
in sections in the Weekly Directive. Three months after issue, in-
structions contained in letters or in Weekly Directives will cease to be
effective. All Weekly Directives now out will be rescinded 30 March. As
of February, the Adjutant General will publish an index of circulars
each a permanent number. Circulars not yet republished in 1949
will be assigned new numbers but old designations will be cataloged also.

(3) General Magruder stated that many subjects which were currently covered in
standing instructions would no longer be so covered.
The object of these measures was to reduce the number of instructions of a

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...nature to a small enough size so that responsible officers could
...be expected to be familiar with regulations which covered their
...activities. This would give more freedom of action to major commanders,
...would be expected to act more often on their own initiative and make
...decisions locally. He felt that commands were currently stabilized and
...it was no longer necessary to give them the guidance which was previously
...required. The guiding principle was that it was fairer to demand of a senior
...that he use good judgment than that he secure compliance with each
...of a set of regulations which were too voluminous to read.

c. Visiting Congressmen and Senators. At the beginning of August
...Palmer announced that within the following four months it was
...anticipated that the European Command would receive many visits from com-
... (18)
...of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Each group in turn
...have to be given an administrative type of briefing with presentations
...the Chief of Staff, Directors of Personnel and Administration, OPOT,
... (VI)
...Justice, Civil Affairs, and Comptroller. In order to be prepared in
...it was desired that those concerned begin forthwith the preparation
...their material and charts in keeping with Staff Memo No. 35 entitled
... of Briefing Conference, 20 July 1949. The Secretary, General Staff,
...be responsible for the preparation of the briefing booklet which the
...Congressman invariably requested for later reference. This pamphlet was to
...the text of the presentation, copies of charts used, and the questions
...answers given during the course of the briefing. By 20 August the text

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charts to be used for the briefings were to be submitted to the Chief of Staff. After having been approved by the Chief of Staff, the Secretary, General Staff, was to take the necessary steps to reproduce the text and the questions for the purpose of assembling the booklet. The questions and answers, in conclusion of briefing, would be referred to the speakers for editing prior to their inclusion in the booklet.

4. Manpower Survey of EUCOM Headquarters. On 26 July the Chief of Staff directed the OPOT Division to initiate a study of personnel requirements, including an economy of not less than 10 percent in military spaces, with a possible decrease in nonmilitary spaces as a possibility. This action was taken in conformity with a cable from the Department of the Army which indicated that between the current period and 31 March 1950, EUCOM might be expected to lose about 10 percent of the reserve officers in the Command. However, the Chief of Staff did not favorably consider the plans and procedure proposed to carry out reductions, since each division had recently submitted a study of its organization and functions to the office of the Comptroller, which was then engaged in further analysis of these studies and a liaison between the director of the interested division and the office of the Comptroller. The Vice Chief of Staff believed that the development of studies would secure the co-operation of the divisions and should produce better results than would a transient survey team.

(1) Means of Effecting Reductions. The Chief of Staff directed that as a means of effecting reductions, General Staff Divisions of EUCOM Headquarters would effect a complete withdrawal from operating functions, limiting themselves to plans, policy, procedure, and general staff supervision.

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Policy and procedural directives by General Staff Divisions would be prepared and consisted so as to permit chiefs of technical services and post and other commanders great latitude in accomplishing the operations and functions assigned.

(2) Reductions Effected. The OPOT Division reported early in October that instead of the anticipated reduction of 152 spaces, a total of (22) were dropped. This difference was due to some duplication which existed in the original plan for reduction and to the fact that those vacant civilian spaces against which requisitions had been made to the United States were not released as planned. The anticipated reduction of 152 spaces had previously been discussed in an Interim Report on Personnel Requirements, dated 2 September, (23) based on the reduction of 75 percent of all unified civilian spaces.

e. Reduction in Telecommunication Services. At the end of August the Secretary of Defense cabled EUCOM directing stringent administrative action to reduce telecommunication services. A EUCOM Memo of 7 November was issued stating that a study was currently in preparation assigning responsibility and establishing procedure for the implementation of this directive. Pending final action on the study, staff divisions of EUCOM Headquarters were to initiate immediate steps aimed at controlling and effectively reducing the number of messages transmitted electrically. The Secretary, General Staff, was also instructed to review all outgoing messages and to return to the (24) Registrar those which did not conform to the provisions of SR 105 - 25 - 2. A record of messages filed by month during 1949, see Table 1.

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	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
General Section													
Correspondence and cables processed	2,802	2,909	3,192	2,270	2,927	3,343	2,304	3,093	3,490	4,093	3,814	3,774	41,332
Registered correspondence	1,413	1,321	1,346	1,160	1,075	1,070	1,294	1,367	1,043	1,279	1,274	1,190	14,832
Unregistered correspondence	800	930	1,016	1,194	1,038	1,620	1,320	1,449	1,377	1,704	1,706	1,800	16,154
Cables (in and out)	589	658	830	916	816	855	772	879	1,200	1,050	834	744	10,143
Records Section													
Individual letters, cables, and memoranda filed	2,787	3,971	4,223	4,763	4,140	4,474	4,261	5,168	4,508	4,584	4,762	4,784	52,425
Cables filed	527	616	763	819	816	776	677	796	985	742	627	520	8,664
Publications filed	756	833	963	1,142	992	1,571	1,267	1,594	1,312	1,619	1,586	1,690	15,325
Index filed	1,504	2,522	2,497	2,802	2,332	2,127	2,317	2,778	2,211	2,223	2,549	2,574	28,436
Correspondence sheets filed	533	732	896	919	1,011	862	1,029	1,009	474	736	677	638	9,716
Cables placed on suspense	42	26	25	45	64	79	95	83	215	308	149	170	1,301
The General Control Section													
Individual letters, cables, and memoranda filed	88	123	291	432	432	477	464	253	366	382	200	210	4,428
Cables filed	21	32	42	52	52	47	46	36	24	28	29	36	447
Cables, SACCC papers received and filed	7	15	12	10	33	20	21	26	27	40	38	65	314
Other items indexed	60	76	237	368	350	410	397	291	315	321	433	409	3,667
Logged correspondence	--	--	73	158	171	151	186	147	135	203	248	245	1,717

Source: Secretary, General Staff.

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f. Work of the Secretary, General Staff. The Secretary, General Staff, continued its function under the Vice Chief of Staff, and like other elements of the Staff, its workload also showed a substantial increase in 1949. During the period, the Secretary, General Staff Division, handled, in addition to the work shown in Tables 1 and 2, the itineraries, accommodations and travel facilities for more than five hundred distinguished visitors. These visitors included members of Congress, representatives of other governmental departments and agencies, news correspondents and editors, distinguished foreign guests, military and civilian, and representatives of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (25) the Department of Defense.

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FOOTNOTES

EUCOM Orgn Chart & Directory of Key Officers, 1 Dec 48.

Interv, F. Chase, Hist Div, with Col J.G. Hill, DCofS for Ops, EUCOM
1, 9 Mar 50.

EUCOM GO No. 45, 18 May 49.

EUCOM GO No. 11, 12 Feb 49.

EUCOM GO No. 42, 14 May 49.

EUCOM GO No. 75, 28 Jun 49.

EUCOM GO No. 95, 27 Sep 49.

Interv, F. Chase, Hist Div, with Col Hill, 9 Mar 50.

EUCOM GO No. 76, 1 Aug 49; No. 97, 11 Oct 49.

EUCOM GO No. 3, 15 Jan 49.

Interv, F. Chase, Hist Div, with Maj Gen Daniel Nease, VCofS, and Col
1, 9 Mar 49.

EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 14, par 1, 5 Apr 49; No. 8, par 1,
Feb 49.

Ibid.

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EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, sec II, 11 Jan 49.

Ibid., No. 32, par 2, 8 Aug 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

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FOOTNOTES Chapter V (cont.)

IRS, EUCOM CofS, and Maxwell D. Taylor, to D/OPOT, 26 Jul 49, sub: Personnel Requirements, HQ EUCOM.

IRS, EUCOM VCofS, and Palmer, to D/OPOT, 12 Sep 49, sub: IRS from OPOT Vice Chief of Staff, dated 2 September.

EUCOM Staff Memo, and Taylor, 2 Sep 49, Tab "A," enclosed in SOS file 2/A.

EUCOM Memo for Record, and H.R.H (Major Hammond) to Col Johnson, 7 Oct 49.

EUCOM Interim Report, sub: Personnel Requirements, EUCOM Headquarters, Sep 49, AG 320.2; IRS, D/OPOT to VCofS, 5 Oct 49.

EUCOM Staff Memo No. 67, 7 Nov 49, sub: Control of Outgoing Cables; HQ WCL - 37978, DA to EUCOM; AR 105 - 10, 28 Sep 49; SR 105 - 25 - 2, Jan 49.

EUCOM SOS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, in EUCOM Hist Documents Br.

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CHAPTER VI

Relations with United States Air Forces, Europe (USAFE)

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Relations with United States Air Forces, Europe (USAFE)

Status of USAFE in the European Command

The armed services in the European Command had been functioning under command since their assignment in Germany. Thus, the primary mission of the United States Air Forces, Europe, as stated by the Department of the Air Force in Air Force Regulation No. 20 - 29, dated 4 May 1948, which re-stated the mission as established earlier in the occupation, was "that directed by the Commander in Chief, EUCOM." Consequently, when unification placed the Department of the Air Force on a par with the Department of the Army in the United States, there was no immediate change in the European Command. Attempts were made to take care of the requirements of the situation in the late fall of 1947 when the United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), was established on paper. But the staffs of EUCOM and USAREUR were identical and the Army in its EUCOM role continued to exercise supreme command.

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year 1949, however, saw the tangible emergence of EUCOM as separate from
USARH and the three component services, USAREUR, USAFE, and the United
States Naval Forces for Germany (USNAVFORGER), established as the three

(1)

major commands under EUCOM. The delineation between USAREUR and EUCOM

continued throughout the year, separating USAREUR from the supreme command,

USARH, and placing it on an equal basis with USAFE. On 8 December, EUCOM

stated that the preparation of correspondence and the issuance of

directives by EUCOM Headquarters be limited to those matters for which the

(2)

Commander in Chief, EUCOM, was responsible. On the same date, USAREUR, in

its second staff memo, directed that only correspondence or directives

(3)

relating exclusively to USAREUR were to emanate from USAREUR Headquarters.

Throughout the year, as will be indicated later in the chapter, more

USAREUR services attached to USAFE were separated from EUCOM and

placed under the jurisdiction of USAFE, giving the latter autonomy within

its own command.

USAFE Request for Mission Directive

On 7 September 1949, Maj Gen Robert W. Douglass, Jr., Chief of Staff,

USAFE, wrote to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, stating that the Inspector

General of Headquarters, USAF, during his inspection of Headquarters, USAFE,

on 26 August 1949, noted that USAFE had not been assigned a mission by

a mission directive from the Commanding General of EUCOM. He requested that

(4)

a mission directive be furnished USAFE as soon as practicable. The

by first indorsement dated 16 September, stated that a written mission

directive assigning missions to each of the major commands of EUCOM was then

in the process of being prepared and was expected to be published prior to

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October 1949. Such a directive, however, had not been issued by the end of the period under review.

Organizational Changes Resulting from Unification

The unification of the armed forces in the United States and the establishment of a Department of the Air Force separate from the Department of the Army resulted in organizational changes which were partially followed in the European Command.

a. Chaplains and Medical Personnel.

On 16 May the Secretary of Defense approved the transfer of chaplains serving with the Air Force to the Department of the Air Force. Similarly on 18 May he approved the establishment of a Medical Department for the Air Force and the transfer of medical personnel working with the Air Force to the Department of the Air Force. (5)

(6) Such transfers were also effected in the European Command. The chaplains and medical personnel concerned were transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Air Force on a voluntary basis.

b. Claims.

Jurisdiction over Air Force claims was also transferred (7)

from the Department of the Army to the Air Force, on 11 May 1949, and the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, called EUGCM on 7 June that the Army Foreign Claims Commissions were not authorized to pay Air Force claims after 1 July 1949. (8)

However, Air Force claims in the European Command were a negligible part of the volume of claims and the Judge Advocate, USAFE, agreed with the Judge Advocate, USAGM, to continue as before in order not to disrupt the expeditious processing of claims. EUGCM continued to process such Air Force claims throughout 1949. (9)

c. Troop Information and Education Division. In order to follow the organizational pattern in the United States, the Troop Information and Education Division was redesignated the Army-Air Force Troop Information (10) Education Division on 1 March 1949.

d. Civilian Personnel. United States civilians employed with USAFE were transferred to the Department of the Air Force on 1 July 1948, but authority over Allied and neutral employees of USAFE was not delegated to (11) USAFE until 10 August 1949. Authority for the administration of German and non-German resident civilian employees of USAFE was delegated to USAFE (12) on 15 October 1949.

e. Labor Service Units. The Commanding General, USAFE, was requested to discontinue the EUCOM labor service units attached to his command effective 1 July and to reorganize them into units bearing USAFE designation. (13)

f. Supply. In accordance with directions from the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, Headquarters, USARMC, and Headquarters, USAFE, signed a formal agreement in November 1948 for the allocation between them of approximately 900,000 tons of supplies on hand in EUCOM depots. The allocation was to be only of commonly used major items of the Chemical, Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, and Signal Divisions. There was to be allocation of Medical, Transportation, Adjutant General, Special Services, and XAS supplies. This Army-Air Force stock allocation on a proportionate basis, was completed on 30 March 1949. Of approximately 220,000 items common to both services, only about 10,000 were allocated. The allocated items were not physically separated, but a credit was established for each service against which it drew. Stock record accounts of the distribution

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supply of these items were maintained, and a report was furnished monthly beginning with 1 April to the Commanding General, USAFE, by the chief of each USAFECUR technical service on the status of all allocated items.

Question of Nonappropriated Fund Activities

a. Changes in EUCOM Special Services Welfare Fund and EUCOM Motion

Picture Fund. In the United States, the separation of the Department of the Air Force from the Department of the Army had resulted in the reorganization of nonappropriated fund activities. The post exchanges became Army-Air Force post exchanges and the Air Force organized its own Special Services activities with complete autonomy over them. In the European Command it was not considered feasible to change the existing system under which the recreational program provided by EUCOM Special Services covered the entire Command, including USAFE. Efforts were made, however, to give USAFE a greater say in the EUCOM system. On 28 April 1949, at meetings of the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Special Services Welfare Fund and the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Motion Picture Fund, the Constitutions and Bylaws of both funds were amended to include a representative of USAFE as a voting member on each board. It was believed that representation of USAFE would thus be able to participate in operating these activities and in the control of their finances.

b. USAFE Proposal Regarding EUCOM Special Services. USAFE, however,

felt that it had little or no control over the selection of services, supplies, and equipment rendered to it for Special Services activities and no consideration was given to planning for the regular needs of USAFE;

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that while it contributed 18 percent of the nonappropriated welfare fund toward supporting EUCOM Special Services, no accounting was ever presented to USAFE; that having no control over the funds expended and no choice in the services received, cost consciousness availed USAFE installation commanders little advantage; that the nonappropriated-fund personnel, such as librarians, hostesses, and athletic instructors, assigned to USAFE by EUCOM to administer the program, were prone to consider themselves working for EUCOM rather than for their USAFE station commanders; and that because of the size of the over-all EUCOM Special Services and the great amount of money and personnel involved, the point of diminishing returns had already been reached. Accordingly, on 13 July, USAFE proposed that a share of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund be allocated to USAFE; that USAFE be given complete and final jurisdiction over the recruiting, transportation, assignment, payment, promotion, transfer, and discharge of nonappropriated-fund personnel for Air Force installations; that the responsibility for the recreational program administered by such personnel be made a responsibility of USAFE; and that the budget for Fiscal Year 1951 and future budgets be submitted by USAFE.

c. Recommendation of the Office of the Chief of Special Services.

The Office of the Chief of Special Services, EUCOM, recommended against compliance with the request on the grounds that (1) it would result in greater administrative cost to USAFE and ultimately to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund; (2) it would subject the personnel involved to different standards of classification and promotion; (3) it would limit the flexibility of assignment and reassignment, and promotion of personnel, with resultant impact upon morale; (4) it would create problems of

procurement, storage, and distribution of supplies; and (5) it would offer (19)
improvement in the standard of operation of clubs and libraries.

USAFE's reply to these five points was as follows: (1) that until an analysis of the costs was made available for USAFE's study, discussion at this point was valueless since USAFE had no data on the costs being experienced by EUCOM Special Services; (2) that inasmuch as a proper balance was adequately maintained among other categories of personnel in USAFE and EUCOM, USAFE did not concur that standards needed to or would be lowered; (3) that both USAFE and USAFECUR were of adequate size to provide responsibility of assignment, reassignment, and promotion within themselves; (4) that USAFE would continue to take advantage of the procurement, transportation, storage, and distribution facilities of Special Services, EUCOM, with the opportunity of ordering what it wanted in the amounts it required to support its own programs; and (5) that the clubs and libraries (20)
USAFE would conform more to USAFE's special needs.

A. EUCOM Exchange Service. USAFE also proposed a joint control over

the EUCOM Exchange Service on the basis that it was a joint co-operative (21)
venture which should be governed bilaterally. In view of this additional

request, the Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, requested the Director of the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, to make a thorough study of the whole question of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund and related revenue-producing activities, including the EUCOM Special Services and the EUCOM Exchange System; to review the principles and procedures governing the administration of these activities for the purpose of bringing them into conformity with the principles and procedures jointly adopted by the

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departments of the Army and Air Force, but adapting them to any peculiar conditions of the European Command which might force variations from the (22) administration in the United States.

c. EUCOM Study. After a detailed study, the Director of the Personnel and Administration Division recommended on 15 November that the activities in question remain under their current jurisdiction and control. He pointed out that under the provisions of JCS Study 1725/44 of 12 September 1949, an overseas commander in effect was charged with the responsibility of establishing welfare services for the personnel in his command to the extent and in the manner he believed most appropriate under existing local conditions. For the greatest economy and efficiency in operation, (23) he believed the current system the best for the European Command. On 22 December the Chief of Special Services, EUCOM, recommended the assignment of Air Force officers to the Special Services Division, EUCOM, in order (24) to give USAFE an appropriate representation therein. However, final decision on the whole question of nonappropriated fund activities was still pending at the end of the period under review.

2. USAFE Support of Army Light Aircraft

A conference was held in July with representatives of USAFE to discuss the supply and maintenance support of Army light aircraft. In accordance with the decisions of this conference, USAFE became responsible for the procurement, issue, depot storage, and the budgeting for the performance of depot level maintenance. The units using such aircraft were given responsibility for organizational maintenance, and USAARMUR, the responsibility for

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training of personnel in organisational and field maintenance, storage and
below the depot level, budgeting for the aircraft, and budgeting for
(25)
and performance of field and organisational maintenance.

Army Support of Airlift

Army support of the Airlift continued on the same basis as during the
1948 until the Airlift phased out. To co-ordinate this support and in-
crease its efficiency, the United States Army Airlift Support Command
(26)
(USAAASO) was established with headquarters at Frankfurt as a subordinate
command of USAREUR on 6 April 1949. Since the Airlift soon phased out,
the life of this command was not of long duration. On 30 August it was
(27)
made a subordinate element of the Transportation Division, EUCOM, and the
(28)
operation and final disposition of all its units was completed by 15 October.

Joint Maneuvers

Joint maneuvers in the European Command were held for the first time
in the year 1949. The first maneuver of the year, Operation SNOWDROP, held
in January, was a purely Army exercise. On 15 February, however, in
preparation for the spring exercise, Operation SHOWERS, to be held in April,
EUCOM invited USAFE and USNAVFORGER to participate. EUCOM believed that
this would add greatly to the training value of the exercise if it were a
joint operation. With initial joint training on a modest scale in April,
the summer training of all EUCOM commands could be directed to eliminating
inefficiencies discovered and towards a full-scale joint maneuver in September
as a test of this training. USAFE was asked to furnish air support parties
with communications and high performance aircraft for both friendly and
hostile forces. Since the Airlift was stabilised, USAFE found that it

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should give more attention to training of purely combat units, and replied
(29)
that it would gladly participate. USAFE and USNAVFORGER participated on
only a small scale in Operation SHOWERS, but the fall maneuver, or
Operation HARVEST, was a fully integrated, joint operation from the start
of the planning. Lt. Gen. Huebner was the director of the entire exercise,
with the commanders of USAMXUR, USAFE, and USNAVFORGER as his Chief
Deputy Directors. A Joint Planning Staff was formed and first met on 27
August. The last meeting of the Joint HUCOM Maneuver Staff, as it was then
designated, was held on 31 August. This Staff consisted of a Joint Co-
ordinating Staff and a Joint Technical and Administrative Staff. A Joint
Umpire School opened in Puert on 23 August and its graduates became part
of the Joint Umpire Command. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born, USAF, was Deputy
Director for Air Operations. In USAFE's part in the field, Brig. Gen.
Thomas G. Darcy, USAF, commanded the 2d Air Division which fought as such
for the "U.S. Forces" and as the 2d Fighter Corps for the "Aggressor Forces,"
and Brig. Gen. E. H. Alexander, USAF, commanded the 1st Airlift Task Force.
The maneuver included an airlift. Instead of a Communications Zone,
a Joint Area Command was formed to plan and provide for rear area support,
(30)
led by another Air Force officer, Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider, USAF.

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FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Cir 124, 12 May 49.
2. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 73, 8 Dec 49, sub: Command Publications and Correspondence.
3. USAREUR Staff Memo No. 2, 8 Dec 49, sub: Command Publication.
4. Ltr, USAFE CofS to EUCOM Cinc, 7 Sep 49, sub: Mission of USAFE; 1st Ind, OPOY to DCSFS for Opa, 12 Sep 49.
5. Cables, WCL - 40557, USA CofS & Hq Dept of AF to All Comds, 16 May 49; WCL - 22622, EUCOM to USFA, OMGUS, Mil Posts, 28 May 49.
6. Cables, SC - 21629, EUCOM to USFA, OMGUS, Mil Posts, 18 May 49; SC - 22622, EUCOM to USFA, OMGUS, Mil Posts, 28 May 49.
7. JAAYA 1 - 11 - 60, Depts of the Army and AF, 11 May 49, sub: Transfer of Functions, Powers, and Duties Relating to Claims and Litigations.
8. Cable WCL - 46324, DA JAG to EUCOM, USAFE, USFA, 7 Jun 49.
9. Cable SC - 24336, EUCOM to DA JAG, 17 Jun 49; memo, Col D.F. Kiechel, Actg JA, to Col Johnson, 23 Jun 49, sub: Air Force Claims; telecon, Constance Cavares Acton, Hist Div, with Lt Col T. L. Borom, EUCOM JA Div, 6 Feb 50.
10. EUCOM GO No. 20, 17 Mar 49.
11. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 33, par 5, 16 Aug 49.
12. EUCOM Cir 100, Pt. II, 18 Oct 49, sub: Authority and Responsibility for Civilian Employee Administration and Management.
13. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 27, par 8, 5 Jul 49.
14. DA Memo, 700 - 10 - 19, 24 Sep 49; AF ltr 67 - 12, 29 Sep 48.
15. EUCOM DCinc Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 49, par 23, 7 Dec 48; No. 5, par 13, 1 Feb 49; No. 12, par 21, 22 Mar 49; No. 16, par 15, 19 Apr 49.
16. Minutes, Bd of Dir Mtg, EUCOM SpS Welfare Fund, 26 Apr 49; minutes, Bd of Dir Mtg, EUCOM Motion Picture Fund, 28 Apr 49.
17. Ltr, USAFE CofS to EUCOM Cinc, 15 Mar 50, sub: 1949 European Command History, File GCS314.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VI (cont.)

1. Ltr. USAFE CofS to EUCOM Cinc, 13 Jul 49, sub: Jurisdiction over Non-appropriated Fund Personnel.
2. Ltr. USAFE CofS to EUCOM Cinc, 13 Jul 49, sub: Jurisdiction over Non-appropriated Fund Personnel.
3. Ltr. USAFE CofS to EUCOM Cinc, 15 Mar 50, sub: 1949 European Command History, File GCS314.
4. Memo USAFE CofS for EUCOM CofS, 25 Jul 49, sub: European Command Post Exchange System.
5. Ltr. EUCOM VCoS to D/PAA Div, 17 Aug 49, sub: Central Welfare Fund and EUCOM Exchange System; ltr. EUCOM to USAFE CG, 9 Sep 49, sub: Jurisdiction over Nonappropriated Fund Personnel, AG 230 CPA.
6. Ltr. D/PAA to EUCOM CofS, 15 Nov 49, sub: EUCOM Central Welfare Fund and Related Revenue Producing Activities.
7. Ltr. EUCOM OCSS to EUCOM D/PAA Div, 22 Dec 49, sub: Proposition of Integrating Air Force and Naval Personnel into EUCOM Headquarters.
8. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 28, par 17, 12 Jul 49.
9. EUCOM GO No. 28, 5 Apr 49.
10. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 43, 26 Aug 49.
11. Hist of the USAASC to the Berlin Airlift (VITTLES) Project, 6 Apr - 15 May 49.
12. Ltr. Lt Gen C. R. Huebner, EUCOM DCinc, to Lt Gen John K. Cannon, USAFE CG, 15 Feb 49; ltr. Lt Gen John K. Cannon, USAFE CG, to Lt Gen C. R. Huebner, EUCOM DCinc, 10 Mar 49.
13. EUCOM OFOT Div, Final Rept Exercise HARVEST, 6 - 15 Sep 49.

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CHAPTER VII

Relations with U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNAVFORGER)

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Relations with U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (USNAVFORGER)

Trend During Year

The trend of relationships between the European Command (EUCOM) and USNAVFORGER during 1949 was one of increasing co-operation. This co-operation took several forms, of which the most significant were the establishment of the Rhine River Patrol, participation by U.S. Naval Forces in EUCOM field training exercises, logistics support by EUCOM of USNAVFORGER activities and installations, and increased participating by USNAVFORGER in joint EUCOM matters. The extent of this co-ordination posed the question of whether EUCOM staff should be composed of officers of all three services or continue to consist almost exclusively of Army personnel. In November it was agreed by the commanders of the three services in Germany that qualified Air Force and Navy personnel could be placed on the EUCOM staff as required by the continuing interests of those services. Under normal conditions of the occupation, however, the staff would continue to be an Army one.

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Maneuver Training

During 1949 excellent progress was made in the conduct of joint training exercises involving personnel of all three services in Germany. For the first time since World War II, U.S. Naval Forces in Germany participated actively in Command-wide maneuvers. During the EUCOM spring training exercise (Operation SHOWERS) held in April, Naval participation was limited to a port exercise held concurrently at Bremerhaven in conjunction with U.S. Army Forces. Although Naval participation in this exercise anticipated EUCOM training plans by several months, the experience gained in joint staff procedures was valuable, both in planning for and in carrying out Exercise HARVEST, the fall training exercise held in September. Navy personnel were completely integrated on maneuver staffs to the limits set by the small size of U.S. Naval Forces in Germany. Admiral John Wilkes, Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany (COMNAVFORGERM), was Deputy Director for Navy; Captain Joseph Shaw, USN, was Deputy Director for Naval Operations; and other Navy officers and enlisted personnel participated in the work of the Joint Maneuver Staff. During the exercise, the Rhine River Patrol operated in close support of U.S. Forces and was particularly active during Phase I. It was charged with providing naval support to U.S. Forces on the Rhine and Main Rivers in order to prevent Aggressor Forces from strengthening their position in that area. On 6 October USNAVFORGERM was represented on a permanent Joint Planning Staff established as a result of the experience gained in Exercise HARVEST and Captain H. S. Duryea, USN, was designated USNAVFORGERM representative. Late in the year, plans were initiated for the EUCOM spring command post exercise to be held in 1950 in which representatives of USNAVFORGERM were to be integrated into the proposed joint staff.

Rhine River Patrol

a. Establishment of Patrol. The Rhine River Patrol was activated in March as an inland water patrol under the command of the Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, with certain U.S. Constabulary personnel attached. The creation of this command was authorized in December 1948 when COMNAVFORGER was directed to establish a Rhine River Patrol to operate from the vicinity of Bingen to Karlsruhe, Germany. The patrol consisted originally of eleven craft -- one air-sea rescue craft and ten TF's (German Torpedo Recovery Boats). Naval strength for the patrol was composed of eight crews of seven men each and a small command group. The U.S. Constabulary supplied three additional men per crew, one machine-gunner and a two-man demolition team. (8) This personnel breakdown and the inland nature of the patrol was indicative of the co-operation between EUCOM and USNAVFORGER in 1949.

b. Control, Administration, and Support. Although COMNAVFORGER was charged with the normal command responsibility for the patrol, the Commanding General, U.S. Constabulary, was to assume operational control in the event of an emergency. Administratively, there was complete co-operation between EUCOM and USNAVFORGER. Requests for facilities, services, and supplies (less organizational equipment) which could not be met by the Navy, Wiesbaden Military Post, or other posts on which the Patrol might be based, were submitted to the Logistics Division, EUCOM Headquarters, together with estimated costs. The major requests made through the Logistics Division during 1949 were for funds for construction of a cinder block-house and for conversion of a barge for billeting and offices. In addition, COMNAVFORGER submitted to the CPOT Division through the U.S. Constabulary a request for certain items

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with said organizational equipment not provided by the Navy. The OPOT Division
established an Equipment Modification List covering the needs of the Rhine
River Patrol and authorized the 54th Engineer Combat Battalion to draw this
equipment for use by the Patrol on a loan basis. The materiel supplied con-
(9)
sisted of engineer, ordnance, and signal equipment. The Patrol also submitted
recommendations for a basic load of ammunition, which was established on 13
(10)
January 1950, and for training requirements necessary to accomplish its
mission. In each case action was taken by the Requirements, Organization,
Equipment, and Movements (ROEM) Branch of the OPOT Division and by the
Logistics Division, EUCOM Headquarters.

c. Operations of the Patrol. Although the major activity of the patrol
joint operations was its participation in Exercise HARVEST, it also took
part in a joint maneuver by the U.S. Constabulary and the French Army of
Occupation in late September. In this maneuver, the Rhine River Patrol
moved elements of the 1st Armored Cavalry Brigade across the Rhine River.
During the year, it also engaged in Command-level training, routine
patrolling of the Rhine, setting up supply channels through EUCOM instal-
lations, and maintaining close liaison with military posts on which its units
(11)
were based.

EUCOM Logistics Support of COMNAVFORGER

Throughout 1949 U.S. Naval Forces in Germany received almost complete
logistics support from the European Command. In material purchased for
deutsche marks, this support was complete except for special projects for
which the Navy had budgeted separately. USNAVFORGER did not have a deutsche
mark budget for the fiscal year 1950 (1 April 1949 - 1 April 1950 for German

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self-sufficiency (instead, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation budgeted for it by use
of funds specifically designated for the purpose. In supplying the Navy
at Bremerhaven, COMNAVFORGER requisitioned materials from the
United States. These supplies were financed from regular dollar appropri-
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ations made to the Navy.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Memo, Lt Gen Cannon, Lt Gen Huebner, Rear Adm Wilkes for Gen Handy, 17 Nov 49, sub: Organization of the Staff, European Command.
2. LRS, D/OPOT to GofS, attn: Col Hill, 28 Jan 49, sub: Joint Army-Navy Spring Maneuver Directive (Air Force Ex.).
3. Incl to Qtrly Narrative Tng Ltr, Lt Gen G. R. Huebner to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, USA D/O&T, 10 Oct 49.
4. Ibid.
5. EUCOM Joint Maneuver Staff (PTL-49) War Diary, 6 Sep 49, p. 18.
6. Ltr, EUCOM to CG's of USAREUR and USAFE; COMNAVFORGER, 6 Oct 49, sub: Joint Training, AG 353 GOF - AGO.
7. Memo, COMNAVFORGER for Capt H. H. Daryea, USN, 6 Oct 49, sub: Member, Joint Planning Staff, EUCOM - Disposition of.
8. Ltr, EUCOM to CG, Constabulary; COMNAVFORGER, 23 Mar 49, sub: Training and Operation of the Rhine River Patrol, AG 353 GOF - AGO.
9. Ltr, EUCOM to CG, US Constabulary, 21 Jan 50, sub: Temporary Loan of Equipment, Rhine River Patrol, AG 400.4 GOF.
10. Ltr, EUCOM to CG, USAREUR, and COMNAVFORGER, 13 Jan 50, sub: Basic Load (Class V) for US Navy Rhine River Patrol, AG 471 GOF - AGO.
11. Interv, George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Lt I. W. Matthews, USN, Rhine River Patrol, 15 Feb 50.
12. Interv, George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Lt G. R. Boyes, USN, Asst Logistics Off, COMNAVFORGER, 9 Feb 50.

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CHAPTER VIII

Relations with OMGUS and HICOG

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CHAPTER VIII

Relations with OMGUS and HICOG

Relations with OMGUS

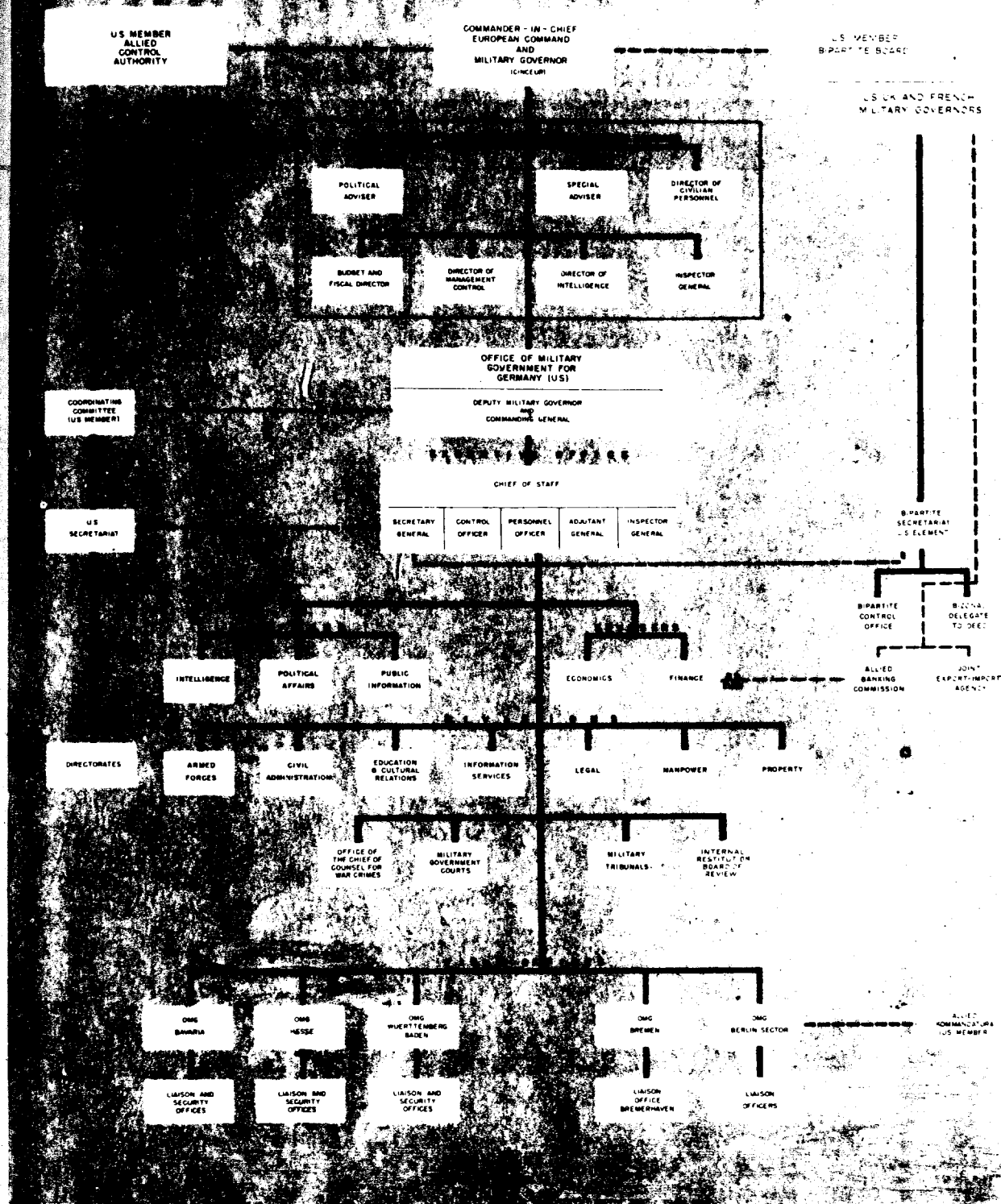
OMGUS in the European Command

OMGUS, the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), continued as major command of the European Command (EUCOM), until it was officially (1) terminated on 21 September 1949. Because of this relationship, the EUCOM Inspector General was responsible for the inspection of OMGUS activities, and (2) the inspections of and reports on various phases of Military Government. In 1949 General Lucius D. Clay, the Commander in Chief of the European Command (EUCOM), continued to serve as the Military Governor for the U.S. Zone, Germany until his departure on 15 May 1949, when Lt. Gen. Clarence H. Huebner was designated Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Acting Military Governor, (3) U.S. Zone, Germany. General Huebner served in this dual role until 2 July 1949, when John J. McCloy, the newly appointed U.S. High Commissioner for Germany,

UNCLASSIFIED

- 249 -

US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



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(4)

assumed the office of Military Governor. In this capacity, McCloy reported

(5)

to the Secretary of Defense through the Secretary of the Army. McCloy con-

tinued to serve in the dual capacity of High Commissioner and Military

(6)

Governor until 21 September 1949, when OMBUS was officially terminated. Chart

shows the relation of the Office of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the

Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

Liaison Activities

Liaison between EUCOM and OMBUS in 1949 continued as during 1948. EUCOM divisions co-ordinated with corresponding offices of OMBUS in the development of matters affecting both agencies. Staff visits were exchanged, and information was forwarded through numerous reports, as well as verbally on a local level. Matters involving the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization were channeled through a liaison officer maintained in Berlin by the Civil Affairs Division (CAD). Upon the removal of the OMBUS headquarters from Berlin to Frankfurt on 12 August 1949, the CAD liaison officer on detached service at OMBUS, Berlin, was returned to EUCOM Headquarters, Heidelberg. Since the majority of OMBUS personnel concerned with EUCOM Headquarters were then stationed in Frankfurt, it was felt that CAD could maintain its liaison with OMBUS by having an officer commute between Heidelberg and Frankfurt. The Civil Affairs Division was designated by EUCOM Headquarters to effect liaison with the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization. Such liaison was established in order that the views of EUCOM headquarters might be expressed at committee and subcommittee meetings, when considering Military Government legislation and policy in the three zones that would affect EUCOM policies. All staff divisions were required to co-operate with the Civil Affairs Division in the accomplishment of this liaison and

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and conduct co-ordination mission, and to send representatives to committee meetings
times and whenever necessary. They were further required to furnish the division with
a of summary reports of meetings attended. All communications between EUCOM Head-
quarters and the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization or
its subcommittees had to be processed and co-ordinated through the Civil
(8)
Affairs Division.

Law, Order, and Security

During 1949 various matters in the field of law, order and security re-
quired co-ordination between EUCOM and COMUS. Among these were the trial of
civilians serving with or accompanying the U.S. Armed Forces, the practice of
by U.S. civilian attorneys, development of a criminal code, the confinement
of criminals, and the extent of EUCOM responsibility for the enforcement of
law and order during McCloy's term as Military Governor.

a. Trial of Civilians. Two directives issued by the Commander in Chief,
Lucius D. Clay, involved considerable co-ordination between EUCOM and
COMUS. The first required the trial of civilians by Military Government courts
rather than by Courts-Martial. The second prohibited trial of civilians, for
violations of military orders or directives by either Courts-Martial or
Military Government courts. Although civilian personnel accompanying or
serving with the U.S. Armed Forces had been subject to the concurrent
jurisdiction of the Military Government courts, such jurisdiction, prior to
issuance of the aforementioned directives, had actually been exercised
by Military Government courts under a special grant of authority in each
individual case. The Command's policy had always been to require trial only
by Courts-Martial in the case of such civilians who were U.S. nationals, except
in cases involving traffic cases and cases involving dependents. Civilian personnel of other

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...signallities were tried either by Courts-Martial (except in traffic cases
...cases involving dependents) or Military Government courts, depending on
...recommendation made by EUCOM Headquarters after examination of the individual
...case. Thus, the first directive required a blanket transfer of jurisdiction
...such personnel to the Military Government courts. As regards the

...second directive, the Judge Advocate Division made recommendations to OMGUS
...Military Government legislation embodying provisions of certain EUCOM
...directives, so that civilians of the affected categories who might commit
...offenses denounced only in those directives would not be exempted from
(9)
...punishment. Before its final phase-out, OMGUS enacted Military Government
...Ordinance No. 38, 12 September 1949, "Prohibited Transactions and Activities,"

...to deal with the offenses covered by EUCOM Circular No. 21, 2 February 1949,
...Prohibited Activities and Transactions in the European Command," thus

...ensuring the application of these regulations to EUCOM civilians. This
...Circular was superseded by EUCOM Circular No. 21, dated 12 September 1949,

...which incorporated Military Government Ordinance No. 38 to ensure that
...military and civilian personnel should be subject to the same legal pro-
...visions. The legal status of wives and other relatives of military and
...civilian personnel of the United States Forces, with respect to the proper
...forum for the trial of offenses committed by them while residing in Germany
...with such military or civilian personnel, was discussed in a brief filed with
...the Court of Appeals, Military Government Courts for Germany, on behalf of
...the Judge Advocate, as a friend of the court, in the case of United States v
(10)

...
b. Civilian Practice of Law. After considerable discussion between EUCOM

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE DIVISION, EUCOM, on the subject of licensing U.S. civilian lawyers to practice law in the U.S. area of control in Germany, a study on the subject, prepared by the Judge Advocate Division, resulted in publication of a EUCOM circular dated 5 March 1949. The circular prescribed the terms and conditions under which qualified U.S. lawyers who agreed that their services would be available to occupation personnel exclusively might obtain authorization to engage in the practice of law in the U.S. area of control in Germany. The granting of such authorization and the supervision of the conduct of all attorneys licensed to practice under the circular was the responsibility of a board, known as the Attorney Supervising Board, set up by the circular and comprised of the Judge Advocate, EUCOM, the Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, and the Chief Judge, Court of Appeals, U.S. Military Government Courts, Germany. (11)

c. Problems in the Administration of Justice. On the whole, EUCOM and OMGUS co-ordinated in connection with criminal matters. The Judge Advocate Division submitted detailed comments on a criminal code proposed for adoption by the Military Government, and participated in a number of conferences on the subject. (12) A EUCOM circular published in February included procedures for the confinement, release, and evacuation of military government prisoners in the European Command. (13) The Provost Marshal Division experienced difficulty, however, in obtaining from OMGUS the results of trials in cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) branch and turned over to Military Government for action. Although a simple form for reporting such information had been developed by Lt. Col. William A. Karp, Chief, CID branch, and Mr. B. McCauley, Chief Attorney for OMGUS, at the close of the year there were more than 400 such cases still awaiting reports of final action. The

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information was needed to complete CID case records. With the changeover to the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany (HICOG) there was some improvement in this service. (14)

d. Continuing Responsibility of EUCOM for Security. Immediately after assuming the office of Military Governor on 3 July 1949, McCloy wrote to General Huebner, Acting Commander in Chief, requesting that he "continue to furnish the necessary services for the maintenance of law and order and ensuring the protection, security and immunities of the United States and Allied Occupation Authorities, their dependents, employees, and representatives in the United States Zone and in the United States Sector of Berlin." He specifically requested that these services include "the maintenance of places of confinement for occupation personnel, the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations through the use of military police; the registration and control of the use of firearms; customs and border control so far as these concern persons subject to Article of War 2; and the issue of personal identification cards to proper persons connected with the occupation." McCloy further advised that, until he took further action, General Huebner had authority for the investigation, arrest, detention, and execution of sentence over all occupational personnel, under the same conditions as had existed in the past. He also requested and authorized the Acting Commander in Chief to take any action which might be required in case of emergency. General Huebner transmitted a text of this letter to all commanders under EUCOM Headquarters for their information and guidance. (15)

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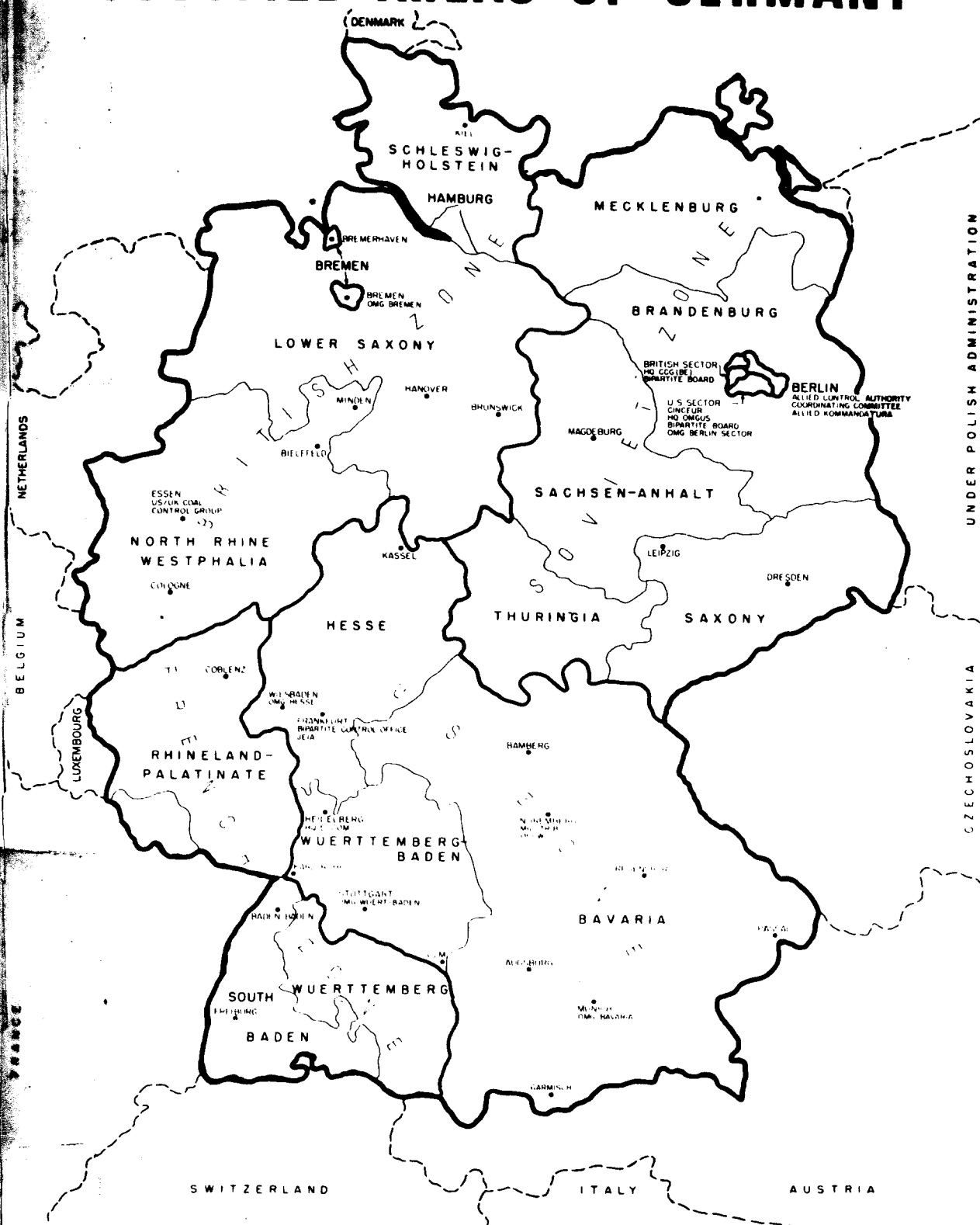
Special Problems of Interest to Occupation Personnel

ONGUS and HICOG also co-ordinated regarding adoption procedures and customs inspections as they affected occupation personnel.

a. Adoptions. EUCOM co-ordinated with ONGUS in the revision of adoption procedures. The principal change provided for the establishment of an Adoption Review Board in each of the states (Laender) within the U.S. area of control, Germany, and in the U.S. Sector of Berlin. Another change made the written consent of EUCOM Headquarters necessary only in cases where the prospective adoptee was an orphan or unaccompanied child who at the time of commencement of the adoption proceedings had not attained the age of fifteen years and who was a displaced person or refugee as defined in Part (17) Annex I, to the Constitution of the International Refugee Organisation.

b. Customs Control. EUCOM and ONGUS co-operated in the matter of inspections at international border crossings. EUCOM Circular No. 68, 25 April 1949, was a detailed implementation of Military Government Law 17, which subjected all persons, regardless of nationality, to customs control and inspection when crossing international boundaries of the U.S. area of control, Germany. To facilitate inspections, specific crossing points were designated at the U.S. Zone-Czechoslovakia and U.S. Zone-Austria borders, and terminal points were established for air and water travel. The inspections were made by German authorities under the observation of the 7751st Military Police Provost Marshal Unit, a newly created Provost Marshal Division unit. This unit had exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. and Allied personnel in matters involving inspection, seizure, and arrest. In general, with the exception of specifically prohibited items, such as alcoholic beverages, deutsche marks in excess

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY



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forty per person, European currencies other than German in excess of \$5.00, and tobacco products in excess of two cartons of cigarettes or fifty grams or one pound of smoking tobacco each, ordinary personal effects could be carried into or out of Germany. Property or goods in excess of normal requirements were subject to seizure. These regulations, in addition to their application to French, British, and U.S. occupation personnel leaving the U.S. area of control, Germany, were applicable to U.S. occupation personnel when entering or leaving Germany across the international boundaries of the French (18) and British areas of control, Germany. The boundaries of the U.S. area of control appear in Map 1.

5. EUCOM Safety Program

EUCOM endeavored to obtain full co-operation from OMGUS in the matter of a safety program. OMGUS did not, however, set up a safety program, or submit (19) the accident reports required by Standing Operating Procedure 72. The situation was ameliorated by the fact that, as of 1 January 1949, military post commanders were required to set up safety programs for, and report accidents befalling all U.S. military and civilian personnel assigned to OMGUS (20) within the areas of their respective commands. Although such reporting of accidents on an area basis, rather than through command channels, was contrary to the mentioned directive, the Department of the Army did not object providing the Commanding General, OMGUS, remained responsible for the prevention of (21) accidents. This practice continued in force down to the liquidation of OMGUS. A letter from EUCOM to OMGUS requesting the latter to organize a public safety campaign in support of the EUCOM March No-Accident Campaign met no response. Although OMGUS had been understood as pledging its support at a EUCOM campaign (22) conference in Frankfurt on 25 January 1949. In his monthly reports to the

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Commander in Chief, the EUCOM Safety Director recommended that AICOG be requested to establish a safety program, or co-ordinate in such regard with EUCOM, but at the close of the year, nothing had been done in that direction.

6. Matters Affecting Germans

a. Meals for German Employees. With the improvement of the German economy, OMSUS had consented to the discontinuance of noon day meals for German employees directly in the employ of EUCOM. This program had been initiated early in the occupation to assure a 1,200-calorie meal in their daily diet. Approximately 180,000 were so fed in 1949, paying sixty pfennigs per meal, deductible monthly from their pay. Discontinuance of the program meant an annual savings in dollar appropriations of approximately \$5,500,000. Effective 1 July 1949, military post commanders were given discretionary authority by EUCOM Headquarters to reduce or discontinue the noon day meals, and to make local arrangements with German individuals or organizations to operate messes when Army messes were discontinued. To help keep prices down, they were permitted to use Army facilities. On 25 October 1949 EUCOM Headquarters notified the Commanding General, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, and commanders of military posts (except Berlin) that, effective 1 January 1950, noon day meals for direct German employees from U.S. Army food stocks would be discontinued, except in specific cases authorized by EUCOM Headquarters. These included the following:

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Total	10,242
Troop mess employees.	4,845
Berlin Military Post (to be reduced on 31 March 1950)	3,000
Others (to be reduced to 1,321 by 31 January 1950).	2,408

This number represented a reduction, subsequent to 1 July 1949, of 92 percent in the number of employees served. Noon day meals for the German 'contract' messes were discontinued 1 January 1950. Their number totaled approximately 10,000, and comprised the German employees of independent German contractors with whom contracts had been entered into by EUCOM or OMSUS for special provisions. (25)

b. Supplying Berlin During the Blockade. The task of bringing in adequate supplies of food and other necessities for the civilian population of western Berlin during the blockade called for close co-operation between EUCOM and OMSUS. Both were represented on the Berlin Airlift Co-ordinating Committee (BERALCOM), the agency which met regularly at Frankfurt to fit the requirements of different items into monthly Air Force estimates of available cargo space. At Berlin, the military headquarters was represented through the Berlin Military Post's 3 - 4 Section on the Airlift Staff Committee, a co-ordinating group of which the Deputy Director of the Office of Military Government (OMG), Berlin Sector, was Chairman. (24)

c. Use of Army Postal Service. EUCOM concurred in an OMSUS staff study proposing approval and issuance of Military Government Ordinance No. 35, entitled "Misuse of Army Postal Service," and also in a subsequent amendment to Article I of such ordinance, so as to permit persons prohibited from using Army postal service to deposit communications, papers, documents, or

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other articles, in U.S. Army post offices, for persons authorized the use of such services. This new ruling permitted the mailing of letters for an American by a German secretary or other employee, a service previously prohibited. (25)

4. Supplies for War Criminal Prison No. 1. The Commanding General, EUCOM, took action in 1949 through military government channels to alleviate the difficulty experienced in securing supplies from the German economy for EUCOM War Criminal Prison No. 1, at Landsberg. A directive to the Commanding General, Augsburg Military Post, provided that the German economy continue to furnish such supplies, and that further difficulties in that connection be resolved through conferences between the Commanding General, Augsburg Military Post, and the Office of Military Government for Land Bavaria. (26)

5. German Youth Activities (GYA). On 6 - 7 January 1949, representatives of EUCOM Headquarters and of five major subordinate commands met in Nurnberg with representatives of OMSUS Educational and Cultural Relations Division, and state GMS youth activities officials. Plans were made for closer co-operation between EUCOM and OMSUS in connection with the implementation of the GYA program, including holding of EUCOM - OMSUS meetings at quarterly intervals. The first of these meetings was held on 13 April 1949, and questions discussed included the policies and operation of the GYA program, and problems arising in the field. Another series of quarterly conferences was initiated between GYA officers of military posts, the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, and Air Force installations, and the OMSUS youth activities chiefs of the states in which these officers were located. Among the purposes of the meetings was that of solving difficulties that might have arisen in the field between OMSUS

UNCLASSIFIED

and GYA officials. The first meetings of this series were held in each
 (27)
 state during the week 28 February - 4 March 1949. EUCOM and OMGUS also co-
 ordinated on the courses and instruction at the training school for German
 (28)
 employees of the GYA program, conducted by EUCOM Headquarters at Ruit (near
 Stuttgart) from 13 March through 31 May 1949. A total of 250 persons were
 (28)
 trained in six identical courses. Another training course was held in
 Heidelberg on 28 - 29 April, 1949, for sixty-five key GYA officers, OMGUS
 youth activities officials, and selected personnel associated with the GYA
 (29)
 program.

V. Displaced Persons

During 1949 the Civil Affairs Division (CAD) continued to direct the
 EUCOM displaced persons program in co-operation with the International
 Refugee Organization (IRO), co-ordinating with OMGUS primarily on matters
 affecting military government and the German economy. In the months preceding
 the final phase-out of OMGUS, much of this co-ordination centered upon the
 establishment of safeguards for the welfare of displaced persons. Specifi-
 cally, this co-ordination concerned the care of DP's remaining in Germany
 after the projected termination of IRO in June 1950, the tracing and settle-
 ment of unaccompanied displaced children, the kind and amount of property
 which might be removed by DP's upon leaving Germany, search and seizure
 (30)
 within DP camps, and confinement of DP's before and after trial.

a. "Hard Core Cases." EUCOM co-operated with OMGUS and IRO in
 formulating and implementing plans designed to insure adequate care of displaced
 persons remaining in Germany upon termination of the IRO program on 30 June

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Plans developed by the working group were generally endorsed at the meeting of Tripartite occupation authorities and IRO representatives, held in Baden-Baden on 17 - 18 June 1949. Approval was deferred until after the discussions of the IRO General Council meeting held in Geneva from 27 June to 3 July 1949. General concurrence in the plans was given by the Under Secretary of the Department of the Army on 20 September 1949. At the close of the year it was estimated that at the time of the IRO phase-out, on 30 June 1950, there would still remain in assembly centers in the U.S. Zone of Germany approximately 70,000 displaced persons, of which 25,500 would be "hard core" cases -- persons disqualified for resettlement due to physical disabilities, age, family composition, or other reasons. Resettlement of the remaining 44,500 would depend upon the opportunities then available. In addition to those in assembly centers, it was estimated that approximately 25,000 displaced persons outside of assembly centers, and eligible for IRO resettlement assistance, would remain. The same opportunities for resettlement would be extended to them. (21)

b. Unaccompanied Children. EUCOM and OMGUS worked together with IRO on the matter of resettlement and repatriation, or the local settlement of displaced unaccompanied children. As of 31 December 1949 the known number of unaccompanied children in Germany totaled approximately one thousand, of whom 550 were under IRO care in the U.S. area of control. The question of settling or repatriating these unaccompanied children became a pressing problem during the year 1949 in view of the contemplated phase-out of IRO by June 1950. It was deemed advisable at first to set up a board of EUCOM and OMGUS officials to decide on the disposition of these children. Later circumstances, however, indicated the advisability of investing district judges

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of the U.S. High Commission Courts for Germany with jurisdiction to decide (a) whether the child should be repatriated, (b) whether the child should be resettled in Germany, or (c) whether the child should be resettled in some country other than Germany. At the close of the year such a statute extending the jurisdiction of the District Court Judges to include the disposition of unaccompanied displaced persons children was in preparation. (23)

c. Removal of Property. Considerable co-ordination was carried on between HUCOM and OMSUS as regards the property that displaced persons and refugees should be permitted to take with them from Germany when being repatriated or resettled. OMSUS, mindful of the German economy, and HUCOM, showing a construction liberal towards displaced persons, co-operated in the drafting of a HUCOM circular that determined what possessions each might take along. Ordinary household and personal effects (including such items as a refrigerator, sewing machine, and gas or electric stove), and the hand tools and instruments (including items such as small work benches and small lathes) which normally were the property of an artisan or professional person, were permitted. Except for items specifically prohibited, they were also permitted to take along any other property which they could prove, to the satisfaction of IRO, to have been lawfully procured and paid for with funds legally acquired. (24)

d. Search and Seizure. During 1949 there was growing dissatisfaction in the matter of large search and seizure operations carried on at IRO Displaced Persons Assembly Centers. These operations were carried on at times with large troop contingents on the theory that they were necessary as an instrument in carrying out the security mission imposed on the Army.

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the evident unfairness of such random search and seizure raids and the dignities suffered by displaced persons caused EUCOM, with the concurrence of COMUS and later HICOG, to extend the protection of EUCOM Standing Operating Procedure No. 96 (Revised), 1948, to displaced persons and their installations. Henceforth, under the provisions of EUCOM Circular No. 58 (Change 9), searches, seizures, and arrests in IRO Displaced Persons Assembly Centers required the issuance of warrants and adherence to orderly procedures. (25)

The policy of excluding German Police from IRO Assembly Centers was continued.

c. Confinement of Prisoners. In 1949 EUCOM agreed to the suggestion of COMUS that displaced persons be confined in German prisons rather than at military installations. Previously, displaced persons subject to trial had been confined in military stockades and, after trial, in a special prison for displaced persons at Schwabische Hall. The German prisons remained under the supervision of COMUS, and when withdrawal of supervision over German penal institutions was suggested by COMUS, EUCOM pointed out the inadvisability of such action on the ground of the danger of discrimination against IP prisoners. COMUS replied that it would give the matter further consideration. At the close of the year, no further action had been taken (26)

and the German prisons continued under HICOG supervision.

2. Prisoners of War

a. Payment Program. The work of the Provost Marshal Division, EUCOM, in dealing with payments due to former prisoners of war was retarded considerably as a result of long delays on the part of COMUS in deciding upon the form of Certificate of Entitlement that should be issued for impounded foreign

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assets belonging to former prisoners of war, and in determining how applications for the replacement of lost or destroyed U.S. Military Payment orders should be processed, and whether the German bürgermeisters should be included in the list of persons authorized to execute the surety certificates thereon. (37)

b. Closing of PWIB. In anticipation of its intended 30 June 1949 phase-out date, the Prisoner of War Information Bureau (PWIB) of the Provost Marshal Division, HUCOM, had announced that it would accept no further prisoner of war claims after 15 April 1949. COMUS, however, maintained that the Department of the Army had agreed to continue PWIB facilities until the PWIB Prisoner of War Payment Program was terminated and, accordingly, continued to advise the German population that such claims would be accepted through 30 September 1949, and requested of the Provost Marshal Division an extension to such date. Headquarters, United States Forces in Austria (USFIA), had also objected, claiming that its agreement with the Austrian Government provided for the acceptance of such claims through 31 May 1949. The requested extension was therefore granted and the PWIB phase-out date was changed to 15 December 1949. (38)

Liquidation of COMUS

Planning the Transfer to Civilian Control

Although General Clay had thought, at the time of the Potsdam Conference in July 1945 that a transfer from military to civilian control might be possible

UNCLASSIFIED

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(39)

...ed changeover as early as 1 July 1948; and detailed planning toward the same goal had been
of such a nature as to be undertaken during the spring of 1948 by Brig. Gen. W. P. Palmer, Director,

and established in the Justice Division, EUCOM, and J. Anthony Pannich, Special Adviser to General
(40)

...y, the actual changeover from military to State Department control did
... take place until 21 September 1949. Final planning for the shift

... allowed the reaching of an agreement at Washington, in April 1949, on the
... establishment of Tripartite control machinery for western Germany, to include

... appointment of High Commissioners. The Occupation Statute of 11 April
... defined the powers to be retained by the occupation authorities upon
(41)

... establishment of the proposed new state in western Germany. Detailed
... provisions governing the functions and organization of the Allied High Com-

... were set forth in the "Charter of the Allied High Commission for
(42)

... published in June. On 18 May 1949 Secretary of State Dean

... wrote to Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson stating that in view
... of the agreements reached at Washington it seemed advisable to develop plans

... for effecting a transfer of responsibility for nonmilitary aspects of the
... occupation of Germany from the Department of the Army to the Department

... of State. Secretary Acheson suggested that a joint committee be appointed,
... and recommended certain general principles as a guide for the committee. As

... representatives he appointed Ambassador Robert D. Murphy, Acting Director
... of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs, and Arthur A. Kimball, Special

... Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Administration. The Department of
... the Army replied on 25 May 1949, designating as its representatives Harold F.

... Deputy to the Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, and Maj. Gen.
... Carter B. Magruder, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary. A series of conferences

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and communications ensued, and complete agreement on the transfer was reached on 15 July 1949.

10. Liquidation Period

OMGUS was placed in liquidation on 15 August 1949, with the proviso that the liquidation would be completed within ninety days. The major portion of the work was completed within that time; however, full liquidation of OMGUS was not expected before 30 June 1950. At the close of the year, records still had to be readied for the Adjutant General Depot in the United States, property and funds had yet to be turned over to HICOG, and OMGUS contracts had to be completed. (43)

11. Liquidation Organization

Pursuant to an agreement between the Department of State and the Department of the Army, EUCOM Headquarters was designated the agency responsible for the liquidation of OMGUS, including the release and return to the United States of OMGUS personnel surplus to the needs of HICOG. In order to fulfill this responsibility, a EUCOM Liquidation Board was appointed by the Vice Chief of Staff on 25 August 1949, to formulate policies and plans and co-ordinate the activities of the EUCOM staff division with HICOG. The Board functioned under the direction of the Chief of Staff and comprised the following members: Col. G. H. Evans, Chief, Civilian Personnel Branch, Personnel and Administration Division, President; Lt. Col. Wm. H. Barnes, Chief, Civil Supply Branch, Logistics Division; and Lt. Col. F. J. Kendall, Chief, Plans and Policy Branch, Office of the Comptroller. The administration and eventual liquidation of OMGUS personnel was accomplished in accordance (44) (45)

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...with the instructions of the board by OMGUS personnel under the direction
...of a Personnel Liquidation Control Team composed of representatives of the
...Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, and Office of Personnel
(47)
...Officer, OMGUS. On 17 October 1949 the OMGUS Liquidation Group was
...established, and attached to the Office of the Comptroller, EUCOM. This
...Group was the responsible agency for all OMGUS liquidation activities, with
(48)
...the exception of personnel, and its headquarters were in Frankfurt. The
...liquidation of OMGUS was performed by existing EUCOM units, supplemented by
...approximately five U.S. personnel and fifteen Germans employed specially
...for this project. Of these, two Americans and eight Germans were utilized
...by the OMGUS Liquidation Group, the rest with the liquidation of OMGUS
(49)

...Personnel. The Provisional Office of Administration, Office of Military
...Government for Germany (US), established on 19 July 1949 by McGloy as
...Military Governor, also served as a Provisional Office of Administration for
...the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. In the latter capacity, it acted
...for the High Commissioner in organizational and personnel planning, and in
...providing or arranging for administrative services in connection with the
...transfer of functions from the Department of the Army to the Department of
(50)
...State.

Transfer of Personnel

Operational responsibilities for personnel liquidation were delegated
...the following military posts: Frankfurt Military Post for OMGUS personnel
...offices in Frankfurt, Berlin, and OMG Hesse; Stuttgart Military Post for OMG
...Wittenburg-Baden personnel office; Munich Military Post for OMG Bavaria
...personnel office; and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation for OMG Bremen personnel

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and after the office. An orientation meeting on liquidation functions was held for the staff and civilian personnel officers of the above posts on 15 September 1949 at (51) European Headquarters. Although it was originally agreed that the OMCUS employees to be retained by HICOG would be appointed to the Department of State on 1 October 1949, delay in the organization of the Office of the High Commissioner for Germany and in the passage of the GARICA Appropriation Act, made necessary the postponement of their transfer until 16 October 1949. At the close of the year, the number of OMCUS employees affected by the liquidation totaled 2,031, as follows: (52)

Total number affected by liquidation . .	2,031
Taken over by HICOG	1,341
Taken over by EUCOM	90
Returned to United States	500
Remained for study, travel, or to work with other government agency or for a commercial firm	100

In anticipation of the impending liquidation of OMCUS, EUCOM had been notified in August that the civilian personnel authorization for the European Command would be reduced from 7,300 to 5,390 effective 1 November 1949. When the actual liquidation of OMCUS personnel took place, however, it was found to involve a total of 2,031 employees. (53)

10. Transfer of Property

The Department of State and the Department of the Army had agreed that OMCUS Property -- motor vehicles, office equipment, furniture, and the like -- would be transferred to HICOG in accordance with the requirements of the High Commissioner. Accordingly, a conference of representatives from HICOG and (54)

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was held in Heidelberg from 10 through 14 October 1949 to discuss a transfer. It was agreed that HICOG and EUCOM would take inventory of OMGUS property as of 15 November 1949, and that HICOG would appoint Accountable Property Officers to whom EUCOM would transfer the "memorandum receipt" property initially required by HICOG. Property held in HICOG in Berlin was to remain on memorandum receipt pending further study. It was also agreed that inventory shortages would be surveyed by EUCOM property officers and that property in excess of HICOG's initial requirements would be returned to EUCOM post stocks. Complete transfer of the OMGUS property required by HICOG was expected to be accomplished by 15 February 1950. Arrangements for the transfer were handled by Logistics Division and the Office of the Comptroller.

a. Transfer of Vehicles. HICOG had agreed to establish initial requirements for vehicles by make and type as of 15 November 1949, and EUCOM agreed to transfer the required vehicles to HICOG Accountable Property Officers between 15 November and 15 December 1949. The transfer was to include a maximum of German vehicles in order to minimize dollar maintenance costs. The agreement further provided that EUCOM would provide parts as required, within the OMGUS FY 50 budget, and would also operate, dispatch, and maintain the vehicles after transfer, pending the assumption of such functions by HICOG. The HICOG vehicles were to be painted black, in contrast to the olive drab of the EUCOM vehicles. At the close of the year the number of vehicles transferred totaled 1,340, including 707 sedans, 472 Volkswagens, 160 trucks, 1 bus.

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Transfer of Records

OMGUS files were terminated and blocked as of 21 September 1949, the

date on which military government had ceased to exist. Thereafter, all

OMGUS records were turned over to HICOG on a temporary loan basis, with the

agreement that they would be maintained intact, without intermingling,

additional filing, or withdrawal of documents. Uncompleted cases initiated

prior to the termination of the OMGUS files were carried forward into the

HICOG files and cross references placed in the OMGUS files. HICOG had re-

quested an Executive Order directing that OMGUS files deemed essential by

HICOG be permanently transferred to HICOG. It was agreed that HICOG, upon

receipt of such an order, would determine which files were desired for

permanent retention and also would co-ordinate with EUCOM for the retirement

of the balance of the files in accordance with appropriate regulations. HICOG

also agreed that, failing to obtain such an Executive Order, it would co-

ordinate with EUCOM in obtaining authority from the Adjutant General, Depart-

(60)

ment of the Army, for the permanent transfer of certain records. A HICOG

Military Record team, consisting of one officer and seven enlisted men from

EUCOM was attached to HICOG to assist with screening and otherwise preparing

the files and records for disposal. The team attended a 10-day briefing

school conducted by the Adjutant General Division, EUCOM, in preparation for

(61)

this assignment. Special authority was obtained from the Department of the

Army to retain within the European Command until 1 January 1952 all military

Government records, including records of OMGUS and its predecessor organi-

zations, records of the Liaison Offices of Military Government, and records

of the US elements of all bipartite and quadripartite agencies concerned with

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Military Government of Germany. This arrangement was made in order to have all military government records available for the Military Government History Branch of the Historical Division, HICOG, as well as for the various operating agencies concerned with the administration of American interests in Germany. (62)

10. Fiscal Arrangements

Agreement had been reached between the Department of State and the Department of the Army that unused Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GRAMIOA) Funds would be transferred to HICOG, with the proviso that a sufficient amount would be retained to cover the expenses of liquidation, and to compensate OMGUS personnel, including leave, severance pay, and travel expenses. It was further agreed that during the liquidation period these funds should remain within Army channels, but that moneys would be transferred to HICOG as needed. It was also agreed that upon a mutually set date, when it had become possible to ascertain the amount of money still required to complete the liquidation, all funds over this amount would be turned over to HICOG, and that any balance of this estimated amount remaining when the liquidation was finally completed would be transferred to HICOG at that time. The transfer of OMGUS property to HICOG on a nonreimbursable basis was authorized by special legislation passed by the 81st Congress and signed on 6 October 1949. It was estimated that the liquidation expenses would total approximately \$25,000, exclusive of \$69,000 allowed for continuing work on the history of military government. There had been no complete formal transfer of funds to HICOG as of 31 December 1949, but certain amounts had been transferred to HICOG for immediate operations. (63)

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Responsibility for Certain Nonmilitary Activities

a. Displaced Persons. Prior to the advent of the High Commissioner, displaced persons program had been, operationally, the responsibility (68) EUCOM, as indicated in paragraph 7 above, and co-ordination with OMGUS (69) been maintained only on matters affecting military government or the economy. However, with the transfer of the nonmilitary functions of occupation to the High Commissioner, this responsibility passed to HICOG. Occupation Statute, published by the Military Governors and Commanders in Chief of the French, British, and U.S. Zones of Germany, specifically (70) placed displaced persons in the "reserved category," thus permitting even unilateral action to the respective High Commissioners when dealing with displaced persons. Nevertheless, in view of EUCOM's activities in the (71) of the displaced persons program, and the contemplated completion of the program by 30 June 1950, the High Commissioner requested EUCOM Headquarters to continue with its operation of the program, reserving for his office, however, the exclusive power to make policy decisions in connection therewith. He accordingly requested EUCOM to notify the International Refugee Organization of the arrangement, and to continue supervising (72) the organization's activities in the U.S. Zone of Germany. As a result, (73) the only authority for EUCOM's subsequent activities in the field of displaced persons was based solely and entirely on this request of the High Commissioner. EUCOM retained its former reporting channels, making its operational reports concerning displaced persons activities directly to the Department of the (74) Army.

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b. GIA PROGRAM. The German Youth Activities program had been in-

stituted by USFET, and had functioned from the beginning as an activity of the Army and Air Force. Although it represented a nonmilitary aspect of the

operation, it was continued as a EUCOM activity even after the advent of (98)
(94)

However, at a MICOG - CINCEUR conference in Heidelberg on 25 August

1949, the High Commissioner for Germany advised that the State Department

raised the question whether use of deutsche mark funds (GARICA Non-

Occupation Cost Funds, Project 811) to support the GIA program could be

justified as a necessary expense of the occupation, a prerequisite for the

use of such funds. General Muehner, Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, (75)

explained that their use was so justified. This question had also been (76)

discussed previously by COMUS. At a later date, the chief of the GIA branch,

OFOT Division, Lt. Col. Lyden B. Cole, further justified such use of the

as a necessary expense of the occupation on the ground that the program

helped "to maintain a low juvenile delinquency rate," and stated that it also

provided "an outlet for the democratically constructive impulses of American (77)

military personnel and their dependents." The funds appropriated from the

German economy were used for rentals, utilities, and the employment of German

personnel. The amount required for FY 1950 was 4,169,459 deutsche marks.

Normally, this represented only a minor portion of the total outlay required

to carry on the program. A considerable amount in dollars was also expended.

Nevertheless, the mark funds were vital to its continuance, and their loss (78)

would have necessitated the immediate and complete elimination of GIA. At a

conference in Frankfurt on 23 August 1949 between Lt. Col. E. C. Hall, GIA

Branch, OFOT Division; Lt. Col. John H. Awtry, Judge Advocate Division;

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chester A. McClain, General Counsel for the High Commissioner; and A. B.

Hillhouse, OMGUS Office of Finance, Lt. Col. Awtry advised that the assessment

of the German economy for the GYA program was justified both under the
(79) (80)

Occupation Statute, and under the Hague Regulations. McClain indicated

that he concurred in this view, but wanted to investigate the matter further. (81)

In an informal discussion on 5 July 1949 with Col. J. J. Bians, Comptroller,

and Col. S. G. Conley, Director, OPOT Division, the High Commissioner had

stated that he would approve the deutsche mark expenditure for GYA as then
(82)

scheduled. At the close of the year, no further action had been taken by

either HICOG or EUCOM on the question concerning the legality of the use of
(83)

such funds for GYA, and the EUCOM budget for FY 1951 again included DM funds
(84)

for the GYA program. In considering the report of the Second Tripartite

Working Party on Occupation Costs, at its meeting in Bonn-Petersberg on 8

December 1949, the Council of the Allied High Commission took no decision in

principle on the inclusion of "Cultural Expenses and German Youth Activities"

as a Mandatory Expenditure, but agreed to examine the scale of proposed

expenditures on these items when budgets for Fiscal Year 1951 were presented. (85)

c. History of Military Government. The former History Section, Control

Division, OMGUS, was incorporated into the Historical Division, Headquarters
(86)

EUCOM, and designated Military Government History Branch. The section was

moved from Berlin to Frankfurt, and the sum of \$69,000 from GARIOA funds was

made available to the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, to maintain the section
(87)

until 30 June 1950. For details of this program see the EUCOM Historical

Division's annual narrative history for 1949 (in preparation).

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4. Registration of River Craft. Although OMGUS had the responsibility for registering river craft owned by occupational personnel, a function it performed through its Rhine River Field Organization, HICOG was of the opinion that this responsibility should be assumed by EUCOM's Provost Marshal Division. However, the Provost Marshal Division had neither the trained personnel nor the required equipment, such as patrol boats, to carry on this function. Accordingly, a staff study was prepared by the division recommending that the U.S. Navy assume this responsibility. Conferences were held between representatives of the three organizations and the U.S. Navy, and as a result the responsibility was taken over by the Navy.

17. HICOG Takes Over OMGUS Functions

Effective 21 September 1949, in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 10062, the authority residing in the U.S. Military Governor and the Office of Military Government for Germany (US), for the governmental functions of the United States in Germany, was assumed fully and exclusively by the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. The Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany was established as the agency through which the authority vested in the U.S. High Commissioner was exercised. Due to delay in setting up this office, however, the effective date for the State Department's assumption of full administrative responsibility for the occupation did not occur until 16 October 1949, on which date OMGUS personnel retained by HICOG became employees of the State Department. During this interim period between the political and administrative take-over dates, 21 September and 16 October 1949, the Department of the Army served in effect as agent of the Department of State. This meant that OMGUS personnel continued to

UNCLASSIFIED

(93)

continue to carry on their normal operations.

Relations With HICOG

Respective Authority

The authority of the High Commissioner for Germany stemmed from two

mediate sources: (a) the Executive Order of the President, and (b) the

of the Allied High Commission. Under the former, the High Com-

missioner was made the supreme United States authority in Germany. As such,

was empowered to exercise all governmental functions of the United States

Germany, other than the command of troops and control of military

establishments. By the latter a great part of the authority with respect to

control of Germany or over any governmental authority thereof, vested

or exercised by the U.S. Military Governor, from whatever source derived

(93)

however exercised, was transferred to the High Commissioner. It thus

was necessary to redefine the responsibilities and authority of the Com-

missioner in Chief, HICOG, subsequent to the entry into office of the High

Commissioner. A new directive from the Joint Chiefs of Staff set forth this

mission. Under its provisions, the Commander in Chief continued in

command of all troops and military establishments, and in the event of an

emergency involving the security of US forces in Germany, he was authorized

to take any action essential to safeguard the security of U.S. troops. With

respect to military matters, the Commander in Chief continued to receive

instructions directly from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and likewise to make his

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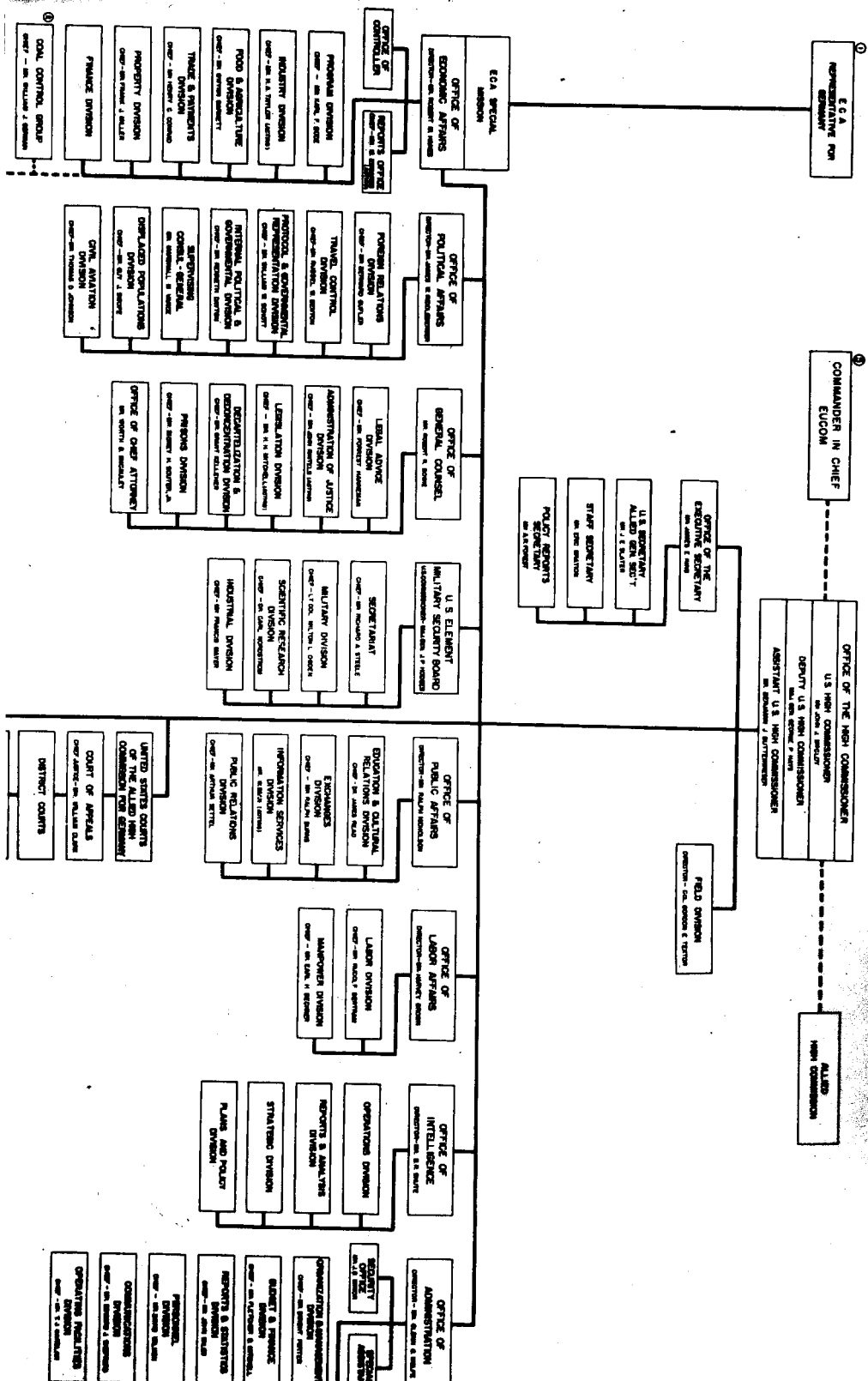
and no reports to them. In case of major differences between the High Commissioner and the Commander in Chief, HUCOM, over policy affecting military matters, they were required to submit the necessary reports and recommendations to their respective superiors, the Secretary of State and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for solution. (94)

Liaison Channels

Liaison between HICOG and HUCOM was carried on through joint meetings between HICOG and CINCHUR, by HUCOM liaison officers working at HICOG Headquarters and HICOG personnel assisting at HUCOM Headquarters, through discussions between HUCOM staff members and their counterparts in HICOG, and the representation of HUCOM by invitation of HICOG at meetings of the Bipartite Working Party. The U.S. High Commissioner for Germany and the Commander in Chief, HUCOM, held joint monthly meetings which were attended by their principal subordinate commanders and officials as well as by heads of the U.S. elements, in order that matters of common interest might be discussed. The meetings were held in the War Room of the Command Building at Wehrmacht Barracks, Heidelberg. The Civil Affairs Division appointed Lt. Col. S. Bagin and Maj. V. M. Ryan as HICOG liaison officers. HUCOM Headquarters was invited by HICOG to send representatives to the meetings of the Bipartite Working Party for placing nonmilitary agencies and personnel on the German economy. The committee comprised representatives of U.S., British, and French High Commissioners, and met from November through December 1949 to determine what logistics support would be furnished to each of the services. There was also liaison on matters of political nature. Six (97)

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ORGANIZATION CHART



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Members of the NIGOS Office of Political Affairs were stationed at EUCOM Headquarters to advise the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, in political matters. These members constituted the staff of the Office of Political Adviser with (98) the EUCOM Headquarters organization. EUCOM Headquarters divisions also maintained liaison officers at NIGOS headquarters in Frankfurt. Such liaison offices were maintained by both the Judge Advocate Division and the Logistics Division for purposes of handling matters concerned with the operations of (99) their respective divisions. The NIGOS military liaison officer at the Frankfurt headquarters was Lt. Col. George T. Stump, of the 77924 Office of High Commissioner (Germany) unit. (100) While officers of EUCOM Headquarters were free to discuss proposals for EUCOM directives at working levels with their counterparts on the High Commissioner's staff, all formal requests for concurrence had to be processed to, and prepared for the signature of, the (101) Chief of Staff, EUCOM. Chart 2 shows the relation of the Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and the US High Commissioner, Germany.

Logistics Support

Under authority of Public Law 327, the 81st Congress "Foreign Aid Appropriations Act of 1950," EUCOM provided the same logistic support to NIGOS, without reimbursement, as was previously provided for OMSUS. This was continue throughout the fiscal year 1950. EUCOM support to NIGOS beyond that budgeted for OMSUS during FY 1950 was to be supplied as available from (102) military sources on a reimbursable basis. Items not so available were purchased for NIGOS by EUCOM purchasing and contracting officers, without the usual restrictions imposed by EUCOM, using NIGOS deutsche mark funds. It was assumed that NIGOS and EUCOM should ultimately, where practicable, separate their administrative functions, such as purchasing and contracting for supplies

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to establish
services. HICOG personnel received the same logistics support as pre-
ceded for Department of Army civilian personnel, including medical service
and exemption from the ten percent overhead charge on commissary accounts.
After FY 1950, all HUCOM logistics support to HICOG was to be on a re-
(103)
imbursable basis. The Logistics Division maintained a HICOG liaison
office which, under delegated authority from the U.S. High Commissioner for
Germany, exercised supervision over the requisitioning of supplies and
materials from the German economy for the U.S. Occupation Forces and
authorities, in order to assure that such requisitioning was within the terms
(104)
Article 52, Hague Convention No. 4, of 18 October 1907. Previously
accepted by express reference therein from HUCOM Circular No. 2, "Assistance
to Nonmilitary Agencies and individuals," published 13 May 1949, due to its
position, Berlin was made subject to its provisions on 1 December
1949, by agreement between HUCOM and HICOG. It was agreed, however, that
the established logistics support to the press and foreign missions would be
(105)
continued.

II. Intelligence Operations

Directives from Washington to both HICOG and CINCEUR required each to
(106)

co-ordinate with the other in the matter of intelligence operations. As the
Senior United States representative in Germany, the High Commissioner was re-
sponsible for the co-ordination of all normal intelligence-collection
(107)
activities in the area. In a memorandum to CINCEUR, the High Commissioner
gave assurance of fullest co-operation in this respect, and confirmed their
understanding that within the fields of military intelligence, including
counterintelligence, primary responsibility rested with CINCEUR and the

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Intelligence Division, HUCOM. He stated further that he recognized it would be necessary for CINCEUR to have a few individuals in his intelligence organization to interpret political and economic factors, and that similarly, High Commissioner, he would want a small number of military personnel in the HICOG intelligence organization to perform a like function with regard to military factors. (108) In view of this memorandum, the Acting Commander in Chief, HUCOM, directed the Intelligence Division to plan for a reorganization to meet the revised mission, and to prepare recommendations to HICOG to meet the request for inclusion of military personnel on his intelligence staff. It also became necessary to notify the other two services, USAF and USAF, of the role to be played by the Intelligence Division, HUCOM, (109) the senior military intelligence agency in the Command. Agreement concerning military personnel for the HICOG Office of Intelligence was reached in conferences between Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, HUCOM; Maj. Gen. W. E. Hall, and Col. R. C. Partridge, Director and Deputy Director, respectively, of the HUCOM Intelligence Division; and Innis D. Davis, Deputy Director of the HICOG Office of Intelligence. It was decided to provide one officer from each service, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and to establish liaison between HICOG field officers and HUCOM, through Post 5 - 2's GIC liaison officers. (110) At the close of the year, appointment of military personnel to HICOG had not yet been made, and the matter of reorganizing the Intelligence Division was being studied with a view toward determining the Division's requirements in the field of political and economic coverage. It was also planned not to effect the reorganization until it had been determined in detail what HICOG would cover, and until the HICOG intelligence staff had

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(111)

initially commenced functioning. The services of Maj. Gen. W. K. Hall were
available to the High Commissioner for the initial planning of his
(112)
intelligence organization. The offices of the US Commander, Berlin, and
EUCOM, Berlin element, co-ordinated their intelligence activities to provide
prompt exchange of intelligence information, thereby assuring prompt
(113)
action whenever necessary.

Military Personnel With HICOG

a. Personal Staff of the High Commissioner.

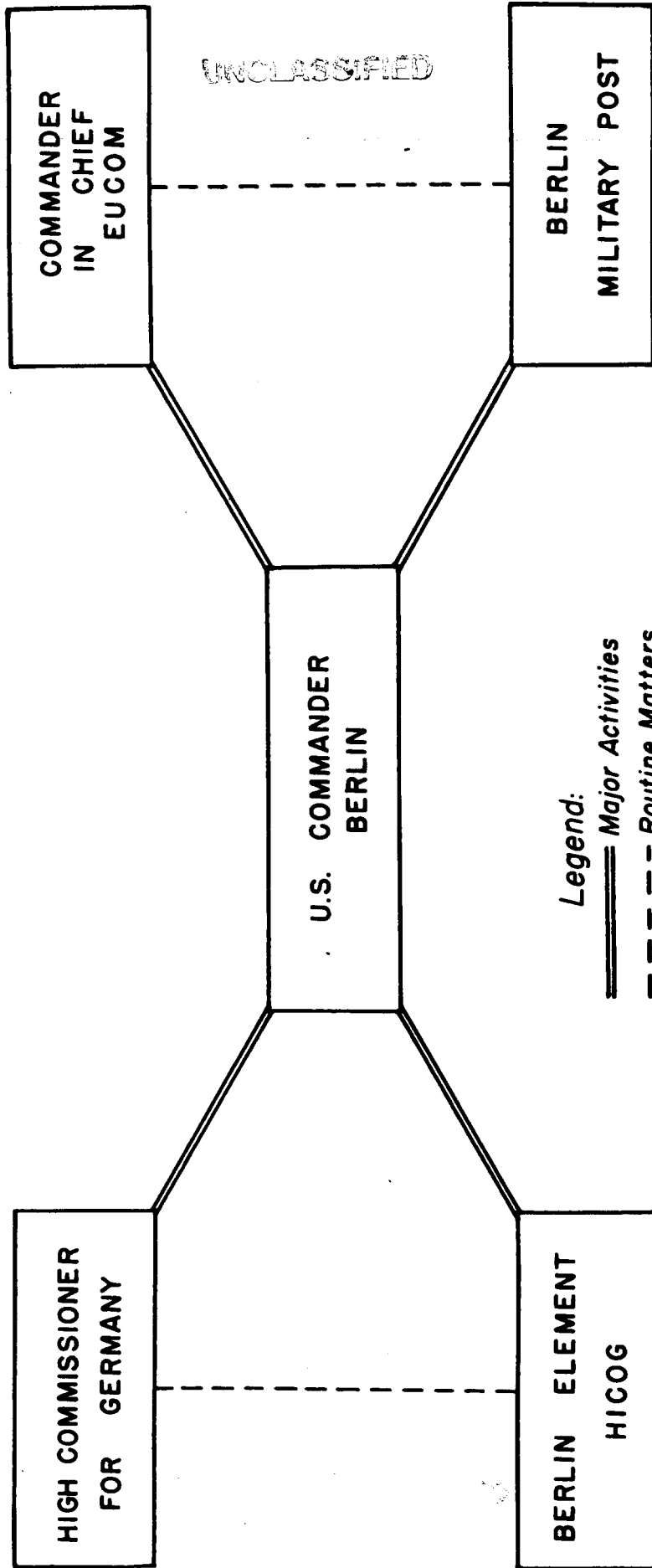
At a meeting between McCloy and General Baebner, Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, on 25 July 1949, the
High Commissioner expressed concern for the safety of the High Commissioner. McCloy
indicated that for the moment at least he did not require CIC protection for
himself or family. It was agreed, however, that the High Commissioner should
have three aides, one for Berlin, one for Frankfurt, and a third to travel
with him, making arrangements for his safety during his movements. The rank
of captain was deemed desirable for the Berlin and Frankfurt posts, but it
(114)
was considered advisable to have a senior officer for the third aide. At
the close of the year three captains, two in Frankfurt and one in Berlin,
(115)
were providing aide-de-camp services to the High Commissioner. In addition,
enlisted personnel served the High Commissioner as drivers, and one as
(116)
sergeant.

b. U.S. Commander, Berlin.

EUCOM and HICOG co-ordinated in Berlin
through the U.S. Commander, Berlin. Appointment of Maj. Gen. Maxwell D.
Taylor to this office was made on 31 August 1949. The order of appointment
authorized General Taylor to act as Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, within
territorial limits of the U.S. Sector, Berlin, excepting only the Tempelhof

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RELATIONSHIPS OF THE U.S. COMMANDER, BERLIN



Source: Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin

Legend added by Hist Div, EUCOM

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Force Base, which remained directly under the Commanding General, USAFE.

General Taylor was further directed to perform such duties as the High
(117)

Commissioner might request. On the following day, 1 September 1949, the

High Commissioner appointed General Taylor as his personal representative

Berlin, authorizing him to act on his behalf, and requesting that he perform

U.S. governmental functions in the U.S. Sector, Berlin. The General was

also requested to serve as a member of the Allied Kommandatura for Berlin,

and similar Tripartite or Bipartite bodies, acting therein in accordance with
(118)

U.S. policies. Thus, General Taylor served in a dual role. As put by

"one man, the U.S. Commander, Berlin, will be the alter-ego for McCloy
(119)

the Commander in Chief, EUCOM." The 7791st Office of U.S. Commander,

Berlin, was organized on 8 September 1949, and General Taylor assumed Command
(120)

the same day. Besides General Taylor, the authorized military personnel

included 1 colonel, 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant,

and 4 enlisted men. The unit was attached to the Berlin Military Post for
(121)

administrative purposes, effective 1 October 1949. The expense of the

Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin, (except pay of military personnel) was

borne by the budget of the High Commissioner. This financial support in-
(122)

cluded provision for contingency funds for the U.S. Commander, Berlin. Most

of General Taylor's time was devoted to HICOG matters (88%), as compared with
(123)

EUCOM functions (12%). Chart 3 shows the relationships of the U.S.

Commander, Berlin, with HICOG, GINGBUN, the Berlin Military Post, and HICOG,

Berlin element.

c. Teams Assigned to HICOG. Effective 15 September 1949 the 7790th

Advisory Group to HICOG was organized with station at Berlin, Germany, to

provide personnel for the U.S. Element of the Military Security Board. The

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not comprised seven officers and two enlisted men, and its mission was to
assist the High Commissioner on the maintenance and enforcement of disarmament
(124)
demilitarization restrictions. On 8 December 1949 the unit was dis-
(125)
banded, and the 7792d Office of High Commissioner (Germany) was organized,
with a personnel authorization of eighteen officers and twenty-nine enlisted
men as the permanent military unit placed at the service of the High Com-
(126)
missioner. Also, the Honor Guard (889th Infantry Platoon) was moved from
(127)
Berlin to Frankfurt for the High Commissioner's use.

4. Staff Positions. A number of EUCOM military personnel served with
the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. Maj. Gen. George P.
Taylor was the Deputy U.S. High Commissioner, and Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor
(128)
was the High Commissioner's Berlin representative. Among the Land Com-
missioners were Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross for Wuerttemberg-Baden, and Capt.
Charles R. Jeffe, USN, for Bremen. At the end of the year there were nine
officers on the Military Security Board, with Maj. Gen. James P. Hodges as
(129)
Chairman, Commissioner, and Col. Earl H. Thomson as Deputy Commissioner. In the
field of public health, Col. Karl Lundberg was Public Health Officer, Lt. Col.
R. De Forest, the chief of the Public Health Branch, and Maj. Robert
L. DeForest III, the Chief Nutritionist. Lt. Col. George Stump served as the
military liaison officer. At the Spandau Prison for Nazi War Criminals,
Maj. Roger F. Smith was in charge. The Diplomatic Pouch Section was
(130)
operated by soldiers, and enlisted personnel also operated the mail room. A
unit of seven enlisted men headed by Capt. P. H. Robinson worked under the
direction of the HICOG Office of Administration screening the COMUS records
which were turned over, in temporary custody, to HICOG.

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c. Support at Bonn. HICOG and GINGEUR agreed on the desirability of

limiting Army support at Bonn to a small practical working group which could

provide supervision of the necessary logistics support, but would in no
(131)

resemble a military post or sub-post. Thus, the S - 4 of the Frank-

furt Military Post detached a unit of four officers and twenty enlisted

personnel for duty at Bonn, to establish a commissary, post exchange,

post office, telephone station, billets, and dining halls, and to maintain and supervise

these activities. The unit was equipped with vehicles and supplied with

office furniture and stationery by the Frankfurt Military Post, which also
(132)

administered the personnel.

d. Law, Order, and Security

a. Continued Law Enforcement. McCloy's letter of July to General

requesting that EUCOM continue with its law enforcement and security

activities, continued in effect upon the termination of OMGUS and the
(133)

establishment of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. All

and directives issued under the authority of the Military Governor or

the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) were likewise continued

in effect, until superseded or revoked by the Office of the U.S. High Com-
(134)

missioner for Germany.

b. HICOG Ordinances. The HICOG Ordinances of general application were

made applicable to military personnel through the promulgation of such
(135)

ordinances as military orders in appropriate EUCOM publications. For

example, the HICOG Hunting and Fishing Code for Occupation Personnel,

published as HICOG Ordinance No. 1, on 28 September 1949, was promulgated by
(136)

Headquarters on 22 December 1949 as EUCOM Circular No. 53.

UNCLASSIFIED

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c. Disparity in Punishment.

A conference was held in Frankfurt on 21 October 1949, between Brig. Gen. J. L. McKee, Provost Marshal, and Brig. Gen. E. Schwarzkopf, Deputy Provost Marshal, EUCOM, and William H. Clark, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, U.S. Courts for Germany. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the disparity between the penalties meted out by courts-martial and those imposed by the U.S. Courts for Germany. The Provost Marshal pointed out that in several cases German receivers of stolen property received more lenient punishment than U.S. soldiers involved in the same thefts. In one case, two soldiers were given dishonorable discharges and three years at hard labor, and the German was given only nine months. In another case, the US soldier was given one year and a dishonorable discharge, and the German received only one month. Reporting on the conference to his Presiding District Judges, the Chief Judge called their attention to the fact that such sentences violated the very plain penological principle that receivers of stolen property without whose co-operation the theft would have been futile should receive heavier sentences than the actual thief. Accordingly, he directed that they apprise their respective district judges of the complaint made by the Provost Marshal Division, and, further, that they point out to them that, although sentencing was a matter of their judicial discretion, nevertheless the community was properly interested in having that discretion wisely exercised. The matter was especially important at the time because of several pending cases involving U.S.-employed German drivers of tank trucks who had been selling large quantities of gasoline to German manufacturing plants, replacing the gasoline with water. The punishment meted out in one such case following the Chief Judge's admonition showed a noticeable change.

(137)

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

d. War Criminals. A policy directive from the Secretary of State to

the US High Commissioner for Germany required that in collaboration with the

American Military Commander he should undertake a review of sentences

imposed in war crimes cases by American courts or tribunals in Germany, in

order to eliminate any wide disparities that might be found to exist among

sentences for comparable crimes; to ensure that the punishment was reasonable

in view of the offense, and to establish uniform standards for amnesty, pardon,

(138)

commutation, parole, or release. Along such lines, HICOG and EUCOM co-

operated in formulating a policy with regard to the crediting of good-

conduct time to prisoners of War Criminal Prison No. 1, effective 20 December

1949, as well as in the establishment of a uniform policy for the granting

(139)

of compassionate leave to imprisoned war criminals.

Welfare of HICOG Families

a. Housing. EUCOM's housing program for 1949 was highly co-ordinated

with HICOG. The entire Command program was planned with the knowledge of the

High Commissioner, as well as with the assurance that he would concur in

details yet to be developed. Early discussions with representatives of HICOG

indicated an urgent need for a co-ordinated HICOG - EUCOM program that would

provide for the construction of new housing, and the conversion of kasernes

into family quarters. Initially, the housing was planned and

constructed for the relief of the more congested areas, such as Frankfurt,

Stuttgart, Wiesbaden, Munich, Heidelberg, and Muenberg. In addition, HICOG had its own

building program in Frankfurt and EUCOM was called upon to implement this

(140)

program.

UNCLASSIFIED

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b. Schooling. EUCOM co-operated with HICOG in the matter of making

available its dependents schools for the children of HICOG personnel. There were 429 such children in attendance at the end of the year, and at a dependent School Division meeting to discuss the deutsche mark budget on 6 December 1949, a HICOG representative stated that HICOG would contribute toward this budget in proportion to the number of HICOG children attending the dependents schools. Dollar support was also sought. The average dollar amount per student was \$251 per year. Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, addressed a letter to Col. Henry A. Byrads, Director, Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, requesting that the State Department contribute to the FY 1951 Appropriated Fund Dollar Budget for Dependents Schools in Germany. EUCOM also co-ordinated with HICOG in regard to German re-education by permitting German educators to visit the schools to observe how American schools were operated. To make such visits profitable, a brochure entitled "Information for Visitors to Our American Schools," was prepared by the Dependents School Division. The purpose of the brochure was to point out the things to look for, and to explain similarities and differences in the American and German school systems, without drawing comparisons unfavorable to the Germans. A draft of the brochure was to be sent to the various HICOG education officers before its publication, for suggestions toward improving its presentation. (14E)

Water Supply Purification

On 7 December 1949 EUCOM post surgeons completed a survey to determine population density of U.S. occupation personnel, from which the Chief, Medical Division, USAREUR, compiled a list of 143 German municipalities which

UNCLASSIFIED

required chlorination of water supply by German authorities. This list was forwarded by EUCOM to HICOG for concurrence on 23 December 1949. EUCOM planned, on receipt of the HICOG concurrence, to request HICOG to disseminate the approved list to all HICOG resident officers. This action was expected and the reluctance of some resident officers to require that German authorities provide necessary chlorination of water supplies. EUCOM sanitary engineers conducted frequent surveys of water systems supplying U.S. Occupation personnel, advising HICOG representatives of chlorination requirements. They also furnished advice and assistance in the preparation of necessary chlorination. (142)

General Relationship

Statements of both the Commander in Chief and the High Commissioner indicated the excellent relations established between EUCOM and HICOG during 1949. General Handy, in a statement to a member of the Historical Division, EUCOM, expressed the view that the High Commissioner had a keen understanding and appreciation of the problems which confronted the Army in Germany, and that although he and McGeley did not see eye-to-eye on all matters, any difficulties involved were always overcome. Mr. McGeley, in his closing remarks at the U.S. Resident Officers' Conference in Frankfurt, on 13 December 1949, stated: (143)

I want to say a word about our relationships with the Army and the Armed Forces. I see a number of officials from the Armed Forces here with us, and I thank them for their presence. We move and have our being because of the Army. If it were not for the Army and the support they give us, our lives would be indeed very uncomfortable. But more important, because they are here, they give us a certain ease of mind, a certain stability, a certain time to think and deal with these problems that are so important to us and to the future of the world. (144)

UNCLASSIFIED

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FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 23, 5 May 49, sub: Organisation and Functions.

2. Memo, Col H. O. Lane, Dep IG, to Col J. G. Hill, EUCOM DCOFS, 9 May 49, sub: New Command Arrangements, EUCOM SCS 322, HICOG, p. 10H.

3. Cable WGL - 39460, RA to CINCEUR, 11 May 49.

4. COMUS GO No. 22, 2 Jul 49, sub: Assumption of Duties of Military Governor US Zone, Germany.

5. Exec Order No. 10062, 6 Jul 49, sub: Establishing Position of US High Commissioner for Germany; cable WGL - 23466, SA to CINCEUR, 30 Jun 49.

6. Memo, EUCOM AG for Heads of All Staff Divs, 15 Jul 49, sub: Mail Address for Mr. John J. McClellan, EUCOM SCS 322, HICOG, p. 33.

7. IRS, D/GAD to EUCOM SCS, 30 Aug 49, sub: GAD Liaison Officer with COMUS, EUCOM 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 27A; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj V. M. Ryan, COMUS Lia Off, GAD Gov Aff Br, 14 Dec 49; COMUS GO No. 36, 2 Aug 49, sub: Establishment of Headquarters, Office of Military Government (US) in Frankfurt; IRS, D/GAD to EUCOM SCS, 31 Aug 49, sub: GAD Liaison Officer with COMUS. EUCOM SCS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 27B.

8. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 2, 5 Jan 49, sub: Co-ordination and Liaison between EUCOM and the Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization.

9. EUCOM JAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, pp. 18-20; cables, V - 39317, and cld Clay to EUCOM for Huebner, 5 Apr 49; SC - 17875, EUCOM cld Huebner to All Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 7 Apr 49; EUCOM Cir 122, par 9, 1 Jul 49, sub: Military Justice.

10. United States v Ybarbo, US Mil Gov Court for US Area of Control in Germany, Court of Appeals Rept, Vol. I, p. 207; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with A. J. Egan, JAD Mil Just Br, 26 Jan 50.

11. EUCOM Cir No. 228, 5 May 49, sub: Practice of Law by US Lawyers in US Area of Control of Germany; EUCOM JAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, pp. 18-20; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with S. Pellack, JAD Mil Just Br, 26 Jan 50.

12. EUCOM JA Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, p. 19.

13. EUCOM Cir No. 30, para 5, 19c, 27b, 10 Feb 48, sub: European Command Detention Facilities and Administration of Prisoners.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

14. Ltr. EUCOM Asst AG to COMUS CG, 18 Aug 48, sub: CID Case Reports; Ltr. Worth B. McCauley, COMUS CG, to FMD CID Br, 7 Dec 48, sub: Handling of CID cases under Military Government Courts; Ltr. Worth B. McCauley Chief Atty, HICOG, to all Dist Attys and Asst Dist Attys, 4 Nov 49, sub: Report of Conference with EUCOM Provost Marshal; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. J. Patten, FMD Hist, 28 Nov, 6 Dec 49.

15. Ltr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner and Mil Gov of US Zone of Germany, to Lt Gen Clarence R. Nashner, EUCOM CinC, 2 Jul 49, EUCOM SOP 328, HICOG, p. 21a.

16. Cable SC - 10177, CINCEUR to All Comdrs under Hq EUCOM, 4 Jul 49.

17. Memo, Brig Gen Thomas L. Harrold, D/CAD, for DCOFS, 11 Jan 49, sub: Adoptions by Nationals of the United Nations; EUCOM Cir No. 25, 5 Feb 49, same sub; MG Law No. 10, 1 Dec 47, same sub.

18. EUCOM Cir 68, 25 Apr 49, sub: Border crossing and customs control; MG Law No. 17, 15 Apr 49, sub: International Frontier Control; DCOFS's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 17, par 2, 25 Apr 49; EUCOM FM Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, pp. 5-7; ltr. Gen Lucius D. Clay, EUCOM CinC, to Maj Gen Clarence L. Mack, US Chair, DICO, 8 Mar 49, sub: Organization, Implementation and Enforcement of Export, Import and Custom Controls Measures; ltr. EUCOM, Asst AG to FMP CG, 21 Mar 49, sub: Organization of the 7751 Military Police Systems Unit; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col P. L. Singer, Dep FM, and M. J. Patten, FMD Hist, 3 Feb 50.

19. EUCOM SOP 72, 10 Mar 48, sub: European Command Safety Program.

20. Cable FMP - 7450, EUCOM to all Comdrs under EUCOM Hq, 23 Dec 48.

21. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with E. J. Kretzer, EUCOM Safety Dir, 17, 28 Nov 49.

22. EUCOM FM Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, p. 55; ltr. EUCOM DCOFS, to COMUS CG, 19 Feb 49, sub: March No-Accident Campaign; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with E. J. Kretzer, EUCOM Safety Dir, 17 Nov 49.

23. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 45, par 13, 10 Jan 50; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Wm. E. Barnes, Log Div C/Civ Support, 19 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50.

24. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with A. W. Moran, HICOG Dep Comd (formerly Chairman, Airlift Staff Committee, Berlin), 8 Feb 50. For further details on co-ordination with regard to airlift operations see Chap. XXXVII, Part 4, this series, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48, and monograph, this series, The Berlin Airlift, 21 Jan - 31 Dec 48.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

1. NS Ordinance No. 35, 8 Apr 49, sub: Misuse of Army Postal Service; INS, D/CAD to CofS, 19 Nov 48, sub: NS Legislation Now Subject to Amendment or Repeal, and INS, SGS to EUCOM D/CAD, 28 Dec 48, same sub, EUCOM SGS 332, (1948), pp. 61 and 66 respectively; ltr, Col John M. Raymond, OMCUS Legal Div, to EUCOM CG, 24 Jan 49, sub: NS Legislation Now Subject to Amendment or Repeal, and INS, SGS to EUCOM D/CAD, 16 Feb 49, same sub, EUCOM SGS 332, OMCUS (1948), pp. 4 and 6 respectively.
2. Ltr, Asst AG to ANP CG, 24 Jan 49, sub: Supply of Landsberg War Criminal Prison Number 1, AG 400 GSP - AGO; EUCOM FM Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, 24.
3. DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 3, par 13, 18 Jan 49; No. 16, par 13, 19 Apr 49; No. 9, par 18, 1 Mar 49.
4. Ibid., No. 9, par 17, 1 Mar 49; Asstg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 23, 19, 7 Jun 49.
5. DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 19, par 12, 10 May 49.
6. For a full account of EUCOM activities relating to displaced persons, Chap. XIII, Displaced Persons.
7. CAD Annual Narrative Hist, 1949, p. 12; cable WX - 94486, Off of Under SA for European Aff to CINCPAC, 20 Sep 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with J. Witmer, CAD Control Officer, and Maj A. G. Scheidenhelm, CAD Hist, 13 Mar 50.
8. Memo, D/CAD to EUCOM D/CofS, 4 Aug 49, sub: Planning for Disposition of Displaced Persons "Hard Core." SGS EUCOM 323.7/1, Jewish Refugees and Displaced Persons, p. 20; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Eric M. Hughes, CAD Chf Opn Sec, Opn Br, 14 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50.
9. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Eric M. Hughes, CAD Chf Opn Sec, Opn Br, 24 Jan 50; interv with M. A. Roth, G/Legal Sec, Gov Aff Br, 13 Mar 50. Also ltr, W. H. Tuck, D/Gen, IRO, to Lt Gen G. R. Huebner, Asstg Cinc, EUCOM, 23 May 49, sub: Unaccompanied Displaced Children in Germany, and ltr, W. H. G. Ferris, D/CAD, to W. H. Tuck, D/Gen, IRO, 10 Jun 49, EUCOM SGS 323.7, Refugees and Displaced Persons, pp. 30b and 36 respectively.
10. Memo, Brig Gen C. K. Gailley, OMCUS CofS, to Maj Gen M. D. Taylor, EUCOM D/CofS, 1 May 49, sub: Removal of property by Refugees and Displaced Persons, EUCOM SGS 014.391/1, Immigration to United States, p. 51; EUCOM Cir 58 (Change 1), 27 Jul 49, sub: Customs Control of Group Movements of IRO Mandated Refugees and Displaced Persons; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. A. Roth, CAD G/Legal Sec, Gov Aff Br, 14 Dec 48, 24 Jan 50.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

1. EUCOM Cir 58 (Change 9), par 8, 8 Nov 49, sub: Maintenance of Law and Order among United Nations Displaced Persons; EUCOM SOP 96, 16 Mar 48, sub: Arrest, Search, and Seizure; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. A. Roth, GAD C/Legal Sec, Gov Aff Br, 14 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50.

2. IRE, D/CAD to CofS, 23 May 49, sub: Withdrawal of Supervision over German Prisoners, EUCOM SOS 322, OMSUS, p. 18a; cable V - 40014, OMSUS to EUCOM for IRE, 27 May 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. A. Roth, GAD C/Legal Sec, Gov Aff Br, 13 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50.

3. EUCOM PMD Rept of Opn 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, pp. 42, 44, 45, 51; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. J. Patten, PMD Hist, 11 Dec 49.

4. EUCOM PM Rept of Opn 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, pp. 45-46; ltr, PMD to PMO, 6 Jul 49, sub: Mission of Prisoner of War Information Bureau; cable V - 40790, PMO to PMD, 13 Aug 49; ltr, PMD to OMSUS, 23 Aug 49, sub: Prisoner of War Payment Program; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. J. Patten, PMD Hist, 28 Nov 49.

5. Gen Lucius D. Clay, "American Military Government in Germany," as (photostatic copy), p. 18. "General Eisenhower and I had already agreed that the role of the Army was to quickly organize military government, gradually replace officers with civilians, and thus be prepared to turn over the responsibility for government to a civilian agency at an early date. We thought that July 1, 1946, would be an excellent target date." (copy in Gen Sec, EUCOM Hist Div).

6. This work served as a basis for much of the final planning. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Wm. H. Barnes, Log Div C/Civ Support Br, 2 Jan 50.

7. Occupation Statute Defining the Powers to be Retained by the Occupation Authorities, Washington, 9 Apr 49.

8. For text, see OMSUS Monthly Rept of the Mil Gov, No. 42, Jun 49, pp. 116-122, Chap. I, par 23, on establishment of German Federal Republic.

9. OMSUS GO No. 38, 13 Aug 49, sub: Announcement of Liquidation of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US); interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth, Jr., P&A Div C/Opn, Civ Pers Br, and Recorder EUCOM Liq Bd, 16 Dec 49.

10. Cable W - 92621, ASCPA to CINCEUR, 9 Aug 49; ltr, Maj Gen B. Magruder, ASCPA, to Charles M. Hulton, Asstg DUSOPS, 20 Aug 49; ltr, John E. Pearisoy, DUSOPS, to Maj Gen C. B. Magruder, 25 Aug 49. Incls 8-9, Memo, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SOS - AGO.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

38. EUCOM DCINC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 36, par 4, Sep 49; cable SX - 1940 CINCEUR to OMSUS, 14 Sep 49.

39. IRS, SOS to PAA Div, 25 Aug 49, sub: Liquidation of Office of Military Government for Germany, EUCOM SOS 322, OMSUS, p. 30; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth, Jr., PAA Div C/Opn, Civ Pers Br, and Recorder EUCOM Liq Bd, 18 Dec 49.

40. EUCOM DCINC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 36, par 4, 6 Sep 49.

41. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 64, 26 Oct 49, sub: OMSUS Liquidation Group, European Command.

42. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth, Jr., PAA Div C/Opn, Civ Pers Br, 19 Dec 49; interv with V. C. Jones, Chf OMSUS Liq Op, 25 Jan 50.

43. OMSUS GO No. 26, 19 Jul 49, sub: Establishment of Office of Administration.

44. IRS, D/PAA Div to SOS, 10 Oct 49, sub: Responsibility for Liquidating of OMSUS, EUCOM SOS 322, OMSUS, p. 47A, Tab 1; cable SX - 1939, CINCEUR to RFE, WFF, WWP, and SPP, 14 Sep 49.

45. Ltr, John E. Pearisoy, DUSOS, to Maj Gen G. B. Magruder, 25 Aug 49. Incl 1, Memo, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SOS - AGO; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth Jr., PAA Div C/Opn, Civ Pers Br, 19 Dec 49.

46. Cable W - 93419, COFBA to CINCEUR, 25 Aug 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with G. H. Orr, Bud Div, C/Manpower Br, 4 Jan 50.

47. Ltr, Maj Gen G. B. Magruder, DUSOFA, to Charles M. Halten, Asstg DUSOFA, 25 Aug 49; incl 8, Memo, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SOS - AGO.

48. IRS, Log Div to PAA Div, 10 Oct 49, sub: Responsibilities for Liquidation of OMSUS, EUCOM SOS 322, OMSUS, p. 47A; EUCOM DCINC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 43, par 14, 25 Oct 49.

49. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Wm. H. Barnes, Log Div, Civ Support Br, 19 Dec 49.

50. Memo, Maj Gen D. Nees, EUCOM VCOFS, for Lt Gen G. R. Huebner, EUCOM COFS, 25 Oct 49, sub: Liquidation of OMSUS, EUCOM SOS 322, OMSUS, p. 47B.

51. Memo, Brig Gen R. J. Canine, D/Log Div for EUCOM Cinc, 26 Oct 49, sub: Statistics Comments for Week Ending 25 Oct 49, EUCOM SOS 337/2, COFS Comfs, 152.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

59. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 49, par 17, 6 Dec 49.

60. Ltr, EUCOM AG to HICOG, 15 Sep 49, sub: Disposition of OMGUS Records, AG 513.3 AGO - R; ltr, E. J. Shepherd Jr., Chf HICOG Comm Div, to Brig Gen B. M. Fitch, EUCOM AG, 6 Oct 49, same sub.

61. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Joseph E. Lowe, AG Div Records Administrator, 4 Jan 50.

62. Ltr, Lt Col Frederick A. Sturm, OMGUS Actg AG to EUCOM Actg CinC, 15 Jan 49, sub: Retention of Military Government Files in European Command, AG 513.3 (AG); cable WCL - 27747, DA AG to CINCENR, 19 Jul 49.

63. Memo, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SGS - AGO, incl 8, ltr, Maj Gen C. B. Magruder, EUCOM, to Charles M. Halton, Actg EUSOFS, 22 Aug 49.

64. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with V. C. Jones, Chf OMGUS Liq Gp, 10 Jan 50.

65. P. L. 327, 81st Cong, Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1950.

66. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth Jr., PAA Div C/Opn, Civ Pers Br, and Recorder EUCOM Liq Bd, 19 Dec 49; interv with V. C. Jones C/OMGUS Liq Gp, 10 Jan 50.

67. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with V. C. Jones, Chf OMGUS Liq Gp, 10 Jan 50, 6 Feb 50.

68. US State, War, and Navy Depts, Directive on US Objective and Basic Policies in Germany, 15 Jul 47.

69. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col E. F. Arnbrecht, CAD C/Opn Br; with Eric M. Hughes, C/Opn Sec, Opn Br, 14 Dec 49.

70. Occupation Statute, Defining the Powers to be Retained by the Occupation Authorities, 11 Apr 49.

71. Ltr, HICOG to IRO C/Opn, US Zone Germany, 1 Aug 49; ltr, MG to Actg CinC, EUCOM, 24 Aug 49, sub: Continuation in Effect of IRO - CINCENR Agreement, AG 080 (CA).

72. LRS, Maj Gen D. Hece, EUCOM VCOFS, to CAD, 8 Nov 49, sub: US Army Europe Responsibility for the Displaced Persons Program.

73. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col E. F. Arnbrecht, CAD C/Opn Br, 15 Dec 49; with Eric M. Hughes, 15 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

- 131 .G. Interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Lydon B. Cole, CPOT Div
GIA Br, 4 Jan 50; ltr, Mrs Jouett Shouse, Chairman, Gen Clay Appeal for
German Children, to Lt Gen C. R. Haebner, EUCOM Asstg Cinc, 2 Aug 49, EUCOM
SOS 353.81, GYA, p. 64-1.
- 131 .G. 13. IAS, D/CPOT Div to EUCOM CofS, 8 Jul 49, sub: Financial Support of the
GIA Program, EUCOM SOS 357.1, Comfs of Cinc, Dep Mil Sec, and Maj Comis,
Vol II, p. 212; ltr, Lt Gen C. R. Haebner, EUCOM Asstg Cinc, to Mrs. Jouett
Shouse, Chairman, General Clay Appeal for German Children, 6 Sep 49, EUCOM
SOS 353.81, GYA, p. 79.
- 131 .G. 14. IAS, D/CPOT Div to EUCOM CofS, 8 Jul 49, sub: Financial Support of the
GIA Program, EUCOM SOS 357/1, Comfs of Cinc, Dep Mil Sec, and Maj Comis, Vol
II, p. 212.
- 131 .G. 15. Interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Lydon B. Cole, CPOT Div
GIA Br, 4 Jan 50.
- 131 .G. 16. Memo, Col S. G. Conley, D/CPOT Div, for EUCOM SOS, 22 Jul 49, sub:
Brief on Financial Support of GIA Program, EUCOM SOS 353.81, GYA, p. 64;
- 131 .G. 17. Interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Fletcher D. Mitchell, HICOG C/Asst &
Asst Div, HICOG, 11 Jan 50.
- 131 .G. 18. Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, sec II (c), 15 Jun 49.
- 131 .G. 19. Treaties Governing Land Warfare, War Department, sec I, Art 52, p. 33,
Jan 44.
- 131 .G. 20. IAS, Col D. M. Gunn, JA, to Col H. W. Johnson, EUCOM DCofS, 24 Aug 49,
sub: Legality of GIA Program under International Law, EUCOM SOS 353.81, GYA, p.
64.
- 131 .G. 21. IAS, D/CPOT Div to EUCOM CofS, 8 Jul 49, sub: Financial Support of the
GIA Program, EUCOM SOS 357/1, Comfs of Cinc, Dep Mil Sec, and Maj Comis, Vol
II, p. 212.
- 131 .G. 22. Interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Lydon B. Cole, CPOT Div
GIA Br, 6 Jan 50; with Chester Melain, HICOG General Counsel, 11 Jan 50.
- 131 .G. 23. Interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Maj F. W. Hall, CPOT Div GIA Br,
Dec 49.
- 131 .G. 24. HICOM/M(49)9, Minutes of 9th Meeting, Council of the Allied High Com-
mission, par 181(b), 8 Dec 49; interv, Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col
A. Gerhart, Sp Asst to HICOG, 11 Jan 50.

UNCLASSIFIED FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

1. Name, Col H. E. Potter, C/Hist Div, EUCOM, to EUCOM CofS, 17 Nov 49, sub: History of Military Government in Germany, EUCOM SCS 322, OMSUS, p. 53.

2. Name, Maj Gen Orlando Ward, BA Chf Hist, to Gen T. T. Handy, CINCEUR, 26 Nov 49, sub: History of Military Government in Germany, EUCOM SCS 322, OMSUS, p. 53.

3. Ltr, NIOCG to PMD, 26 Oct 49, sub: Licensing of River Craft.

4. Ltr, PMD to EUCOM CofS, 10 Nov 49, sub: Water Craft Owned and Operated by US Occupation Personnel.

5. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. J. Patton, PMD Hist, 28 Nov 49.

6. Exec Order No. 10062, sig Harry S. Truman, 6 Jun 49, sub: Establishing the Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany; NIOCG Staff Announcement No. 1 (amended), 22 Sep 49, sub: Establishment of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany.

7. Name, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SCS - AGO, incl 9, ltr, John E. Pourifoy, to Maj Gen C. B. Magruder, EUSQFA, 25 Aug 49, sub: Liquidation of EUSQFA; ltr, Lt Col L. G. Van Wagoner, EUSQFA, to CINCEUR, 27 Sep 49, sub: Responsibility for Liquidation of OMSUS, EUCOM SCS 322, OMSUS, p. 39A; Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj T. C. Whitworth, Jr, PAA Div, 19 Dec 49, sub: Orga Civ Pers Br, and Recorder, EUCOM Liq Bd, 19 Dec 49.

8. Exec Order No. 10062; Charter of the Allied High Commissioner for Germany, 6 Jun 49, EUCOM SCS 324, Allied NIOCG, p. 1; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Chester McClain, NIOCG General Counsel, 10 Jan 50; interv with Lt Col John H. Awtry, JAB, 1 Feb 50; IHS, JA to EUCOM Hist Div, 10 Feb 50, sub: Mutual Relationships between Headquarters EUCOM and NIOCG.

9. Name, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SCS - AGO, incl 11, memo, JCS to EUCOM Cinc, 27 Jul 49, sub: Revised Directive to the Commander in Chief, European Command, qualifying par 1g of the Appendix to JCS 1259/27 (The Unified Command Plan); incl 1, ltr, Dean Ashton, Secy of State, for Louis A. Johnson, Secy of Defense, 18 May 49.

10. Memo for the Record, sig Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, EUCOM CofS, 28 Jul 49, sub: Conference between NIOCG and Actg CINCEUR, 27 Jul 49, EUCOM SCS 322, p. 38; memo, EUCOM AS to Heads of All Staff Div, 16 Nov 49, sub: The NIOCG - CINCEUR Monthly Meeting with Heads of Major US Elements.

11. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj Victor M. Ryan, NIOCG Lia Off, 14 Dec 49, 24 Jan 50; EUCOM Orga Chart, 1 Dec 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

1. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Rept No. 45, par 15, 10 Jan 50.
2. Interv. E. B. Lay, Hist Div, with A. J. Hagden, Adm Off, EUCOM POLAD, 1 Jan 50; EUCOM Orga Chart, 1 Dec 49.
3. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col Dean E. Ryan, JAD HICOG La Off, 11 Jan 50; with Lt Col J. K. Flemming, Log Div, HICOG La Off, 12 Jan 50.
4. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col George T. Stump, HICOG La Off, 7793d Off of High Commissioner, Germany, 12 Jan 50.
5. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 40, 8 Aug 49, sub: Obtaining Concurrence from HICOG (ONGUS).
6. P. L. 327, 81st Cong, Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1950; ltr, Lt Gen B. Larkin, D/Log, to Brig Gen W. B. Palmer, D/Log Div, 22 Sep 49, sub: Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Logistic Support of the U.S. Government Successor Agencies Taking Over Military Government Functions for Germany, EUCOM SCS 322, HICOG, p. 56; EUCOM Log Div Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 5.
7. DCinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 44, par 13, 1 Nov 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Wm H. Barnes, Log Div C/Civ Support Br, 19 Nov 49.
8. Ltr, HICOG D/Off of Econ Aff, to EUCOM D/Log Div, 14 Nov 49, sub: Movement of Materials and Products in the European Command; 29 Nov 49, sub: Communication between the EUCOM Logistics Liaison Office and XES of VFW; Rome Convention No. 4, Art 52, 18 Oct 1907, sub: Treaties Governing Land Warfare; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col John K. Flemming, Log Div, HICOG La Off, 12 Jan 50.
9. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col J. J. Ewell, USCOM Exec Off, 1 Feb 50; with Capt John R. Finney, USCOM Staff Sec, 8 Feb 50; cables, CG - USCOM to HICOG, 5 Oct 49; CG - 2562, USCOM to CINCEUR, 8 Oct 49.
10. Memo, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, AG 092 SCS - AGO, incl 11, memo, JCS to EUCOM, 18 Jul 49, sub: Revised Directive to the Commander in Chief, European Command; memo, Lt Gen G. R. Huebner, EUCOM Actg Cinc, to US High Commissioner for Mil Gov, US Zone, Germany, 27 Jul 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies in US Zone, Germany, EUCOM SCS 322, HICOG, p. 36A.
11. National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 2, 1949, sub: Coordination of Collection Activities Abroad.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

108. Memo, John J. McGloy, US High Commissioner and Mil Gov, US Zone, Germany, to CINCEUR, 1 Aug 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies in US Zone, Germany. EUCOM SGS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 243.

109. IRS, SGS to Dep D/ID, 5 Aug 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies in US Zone, Germany. EUCOM SGS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 240.

110. IRS, Dep D/ID to SGS, 29 Sep 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies in US Zone, Germany. EUCOM SGS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 31A.

111. Memo for Record, initialed RRB (Capt R. E. Baden, SGS), 23 Aug 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies, US Zone, Germany (IRS of 5 Aug 49), EUCOM SGS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 26A; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj E. C. Hamren, ID, 14, 16 Dec 49.

112. Memo, John J. McGloy to CINCEUR, 1 Aug 49, sub: Intelligence Agencies in US Zone, Germany. EUCOM SGS 322.01, Gen Staff Div, p. 243.

113. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col Homer P. Ford, USOCB Intel Div, 7 Feb 50.

114. Memo for the Record, agd Maj Gen M. D. Taylor, EUCOM CofS, 28 Jul 49, sub: Conference between HICOG and Actg CINCEUR, 27 Jul 49, EUCOM SGS 322, 1949, p. 38.

115. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col H. A. Gerhardt, Sp Asst to HICOG, 11 Jan 50.

116. Interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col G. T. Stump, HICOG Mil Liaison, 12 Jan 50.

117. Ltr, Lt Gen G. R. Hachner, EUCOM DCinC, to Maj Gen M. D. Taylor, 31 Aug 49, sub: Orders, EUCOM SGS 094, Berlin, p. 89F.

118. Ltr, John J. McGloy, HICOG, to Maj Gen M. D. Taylor, US Comd, Berlin, 1 Sep 49, EUCOM SGS 904, Berlin, p. 90; OMSGUS GO No. 42, 1 Sep 49, sub: Announcement of Appointment.

119. Comments by Maj Gen M. D. Taylor at HICOG - CINCEUR Monthly Conf, 25 Aug 49, sub: Mission of US Comd, Berlin, EUCOM SGS 337/1, Conf of CinC, Dep Mil Comd, 11, 236.

120. EUCOM GO No. 90, 8 Sep 49, sub: Organization of 7791 OUSCOMD, Berlin; OUSCOMD, Berlin, GO No. 1, 8 Sep 49, sub: Assumption of Command.

121. T/D 303 - 1439A, 7791 OUSCOMD, Berlin, 20 Sep 49; cable SC - 18226, CINCEUR to OUSCOMD, Berlin, BNP, 23 Sep 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

122. Memo, Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, EUOON CofS, to US High Commissioner and Actg Cinc, 24 Aug 49, sub: Plan for the establishment of the United States Berlin Command.

25. Interv. Harvey Korwich, Hist Div, with Maj Gen M. D. Taylor, US Comd, Berlin, 9 Feb 50.

44. NUCOM SO No. 89, 8 Sep 49, sub: Organization of the 7790 Adviser Group
to NISOG (Military Security Board).

NS. HUCOM GO No. 108, sec I, 1 Dec 49, sub: Discontinuance of the 7780
Group and the 7780 Army Advisory Group to HUCOM (Military Security Board).

10. HUCOM GO No. 108, see II, 1 Dec 49, sub: Organization of the 7792 Office of High Commissioner (Germany); T/D 303 - 1299, 5 Dec 49; interv. Harvey Norwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col Ralph Talbot, OFOT Try & Orgn Sec, Orgn & Insp Br, 14 Dec 49.

27. Memo for the record, sgd Maj Gen Maxwell D. Taylor, HUCOM CofS, sub: conference between HICOG and Actg CINCENR, 27 Jul 49, HUCOM SOB 322, HICOG, NSA.

100. NICOOG Orgn Chart. 6 Dec 49.

49. HICOG Master of the Off Pers, Mil Scty Bd, 30 Nov 49.

10. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Lt Col G. T. Stump, HICOG Mil Liaison, 12 Jan 50.

2. Cable SC - 15145, CINCEUR to PNP, 23 Aug 49, sub: Support of HICOG in

3. IDIA.; cable S - 1508, GINGER and Palmer to Berchtesgaden Recreation Center for Maebner, 11 Aug 49; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Maj A. Bregnard, S - 4, FMP, 11 Jan 50, 6 Feb 50.

3. Interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Ulrich C. Urten, Dep Dir, Police Public Safety Br, Internatl Political & Governmental Div, Off of Pol Aff, 900, 11 Jan 50.

4. HICOG Staff Announcement No. 1 (Amended), 22 Sep 49, sub: Establishment of the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany.

3. EUCOM Staff Memo No. 82, 19 Oct 49, sub: Promulgation of HICOG Ordinances Headquarters EUCOM; interv. Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Mrs. Caroline Alsop, JAD Mil Aff Br Hist, 6 Jan 50.

- 299 -

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter VIII (cont.)

135. HICOG Ord No. 1, 28 Sep 49, sub: Hunting and Fishing Code for Occupation Personnel; EUCOM Cir No. 53, 22 Dec 49, sub: Hunting and Fishing Policy.

137. Ltr, William Clark, Chf Judge, Court of Appeals, US Courts for Germany, to all Presiding District Judges, US Courts for Germany, 25 Oct 49, sub: Inadequate Sentences Meted out to Defendants by the US Courts for Germany; 1949 Annual Narrative Hist, 1949, pp. 4-5; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with M. J. Patten, PWD Hist, 19 Jan 50.

138. Policy Directive for US High Commissioner for Germany, 11 Aug 49, EUCOM Cir 322, HICOG (BP), p. 37.

139. Ltrs, Asst AG to CG, AMP, 15 Dec 49, subs: Establishment of System of Good Conduct Time Credit for War Criminals under European Command Jurisdiction, and Policy Governing Granting of Compassionate Leave to Imprisoned War Criminals under European Command Jurisdiction, AG 383 JAG - AGO; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col R. E. Chandler, JAD C/Mil Off Br, and Maj J. L. Haefele, JAD C/War Crimes Sec, Mil Aff Br, 26 Jan 50.

140. CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 39, par 14(e), 27 Sep 49; No. 40, par 2, 1 Oct 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col L. F. Gordon, Log Div C/Serv Br, 1 Feb 50.

141. Ltr, Maj Gen Carter B. Magruder, DUSOMA, to Col Henry A. Byroads, DS, War German Aff, 23 Dec 49; interv, Harvey Horwich, Hist Div, with Col J. C. Haw, C/DSS & CG 7755 Dep Sch Det; with E. R. Walker, Dep C/DSD, 17 Jan 50. The draft of the brochure was sent to HICOG early in 1950; see ltr, Col Joseph C. Haw to Chf, HICOG Edue Br, 4 Jan 50, DSD 352.9.

142. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 12, 10 Jan 50.

143. Interv, E. Kreiling, Hist Div, with Gen Thomas T. Handy, CINCEUR, 24 Feb 50.

144. Rept US Resident Officers' Conf, Frankfurt, 12 - 13 Dec 49.

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CHAPTER IX

Manpower and Management Control

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Manpower and Management Control

Summary Trends

a. Developments Prior to 1949. Most of the reorganizations and reductions occurring within the American Occupation Forces in Germany and Austria after 1 January 1947, which date roughly marks the end of the reorganization period, had been completed by 1 January 1949. The authorized strength of the Army component of EUCOM had been reduced about 30 percent (1) to 11,000 troop spaces during 1947 and 1948. While these facts would indicate that EUCOM was weaker from a tactical point of view in 1949 than in 1948, this was not the case, as intensive training throughout 1948 had actually increased the combat effectiveness of the troops. Although two Army divisions, the 1st and the 9th, had been stationed in Europe in

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as compared with only one -- the 1st -- in 1949, emphasis had been shifted from routine police-type, guard, and administrative duties to tactical training. In 1947 the Command had no major units in combat readiness. At that time most units were engaged in static guard and administrative duties, and the U.S. Constabulary, responsible for policing the entire U.S. Zone, though highly mobile was but lightly armed. By January of 1949, however, the 1st Infantry Division had become a well-equipped, full-strength, highly trained combat force undoubtedly more effective from a tactical standpoint than the 1st and 9th Infantry Divisions of 1947 taken together. With the revival of the German police force and the training and equipping of locally hired industrial police by EUCOM, it had become possible to convert most of the U.S. Constabulary into combat-type units, including three armored cavalry regiments, three light field artillery battalions, and one medium field artillery battalion, leaving only three separate Constabulary squadrons, one of which was stationed in Berlin. Throughout the two years, the strength of forces stationed in Berlin and (2) Austria remained relatively unchanged.

b. USAREUR Troop Situation in January 1949. On 31 December 1948 USAREUR was authorized 83,170 enlisted men. At that time the 81,026 men actually stationed in the Command represented an understrength of 2,144. Replacements from the United States and an active recruiting program more closely closed the gap between the authorized and actual strengths with the result that by 31 January 1949, USAREUR was authorized 82,561 enlisted (3) men and was assigned 86,812 enlisted men.

c. Trends After January 1949. If 1947 is regarded as the year of re-
 organization and consolidation and 1948 as the year of improvement in com-
 munity effectiveness, 1949 may be regarded as the year of phase-outs and
 economy. During 1949 personnel of all categories employed by or serving
 with EUCOM decreased to 391,107. The reduction in military strength was
 caused primarily by the phase-outs of OMGUS, American Graves Registration
 Command (AGRC), and the Berlin Airlift, and the institution of U.S. Forces
 Austria (USFA) as a separate command under the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.
 The corresponding decrease in civilian manpower, although influenced con-
 siderably by the phase-outs, was due largely to the fact that EUCOM
 following the lead of the Department of Defense, became more and more
 budget conscious." The establishment of the comptroller system through-
 out the Army and the expansion of management improvement techniques through-
 out the European Command were major factors in reducing the cost of
 operations and the number of personnel employed.

Enlisted Overstrength

a. Effects of Recruiting Program. The overstrength of 4,251 men in
 the Command at the end of January 1949 may be attributed in large measure
 to the EUCOM recruiting drive begun in the fall of 1948. From 15 September
 to 31 December 1948 a special extension of six months had been authorized
 in addition to the regular longer extension periods. As a result of the
 campaign for recruits during 1948, 2,747 EUCOM enlisted men extended their
 enlistment for six months, 6,692 men made longer extensions, and 6,923 men

UNCLASSIFIED

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(4)

enlisted in the Army. In spite of the overstrength, however, EUCOM continued its efforts to re-enlist or extend the enlistments of 50 percent of the men whose terms of service would expire during the fiscal year 1949.

By the end of February, 33.7 percent of the objective had been attained.

The Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Omar M. Bradley, congratulated Maj Gen.

Frank W. Milburn, Commander of the 1st U.S. Infantry Division, and Maj.

Issac D. White, Commander of the U.S. Constabulary, in February on the

high rate of re-enlistments and extensions of enlistments achieved in their

(5)

respective organizations during the past 6-month period.

b. Overstrength of Negro Troops. It was estimated in February that

the EUCOM overstrength comprised about 2 percent of white troops and about

(6)

percent of Negro troops in excess of authorized strength. To reduce the

overstrength in Negro troops, extensions of overseas tours for Negro

enlisted personnel were suspended indefinitely in February, and enlisted

Negroes whose foreign service tours were due to expire in February, March,

and April were returned from the Command to the United States in February.

Enlisted Negroes whose tours of duty expired in May or June were sent from

the Command in March. Exempted from the regulations were the following three

categories of Negro enlisted men: those with a primary Military Occupation

Specialty (MOS) of automotive mechanic; those whose services were essential

to their units, including drivers of heavy trucks; and persons engaged as

(7)

instructors of academic subjects. It was necessary to retain these three

classifications of Negro soldiers in order to provide ground support for the

Berlin Airlift and to maintain the on-duty educational program for Negro

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Approximately 2,000 persons were affected by the directive, which remained in effect until 30 June.

c. Status in May. The enlisted overstrength of the Command had increased to 7,862 men by 31 March, when 90,423 enlisted men were assigned to (8) EUCOM, as against an authorization for 82,561 men. Although the number of men assigned to USAFEUR was reduced to 80,717 by 31 May, the authorization for enlisted men had decreased to 73,915 with the establishment of USFA as a separate command; hence USAFEUR was still overstrength by 6,802 men (9) the end of May. The Department of the Army directed EUCOM Headquarters to reduce its enlisted strength to the prescribed personnel ceilings by (10) 30 June 1949.

Reduction in Overstrength

In an effort to align its enlisted strength with the authorized personnel ceiling, EUCOM Headquarters ruled that effective 1 March all men who did not intend or were not qualified to re-enlist would be returned to the United States sixty days before their normal rotation date, with the exception of noncommissioned officers in units or commands which were understrength in that category of personnel. Troop commanders were requested to exercise discretion in granting extensions of foreign service to men under their command, and to recommend discharges from the (11) ranks of those who proved to be unfit or undesirable. A further attempt to reduce the overstrength was made in March, when extensions of tours in Europe were cancelled completely for enlisted personnel in grades E3, E2,

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(12)

EL, except for the limited number of WAC personnel in the Command. Two
was the normal foreign service tour in Germany for Women's Army

personnel, who were originally not permitted to extend their first
foreign duty tour, nor to extend tours other than the first for more than

(13)

3-month period. Amendments made in March to WA regulations provided

that women in the Regular Army might be granted extensions for six months

less with the approval of their major command, and that WAC's whose

husbands were stationed in the Command might be granted an extension to make

(14)

their tours in Germany coincide with those of their husbands. In February

regulations permitting enlisted personnel of the first three grades and

below those grades without dependents in the Command to begin a new

overseas tour of duty upon their return from leave in countries other

than the United States were rescinded, although exceptions were made in

(15)

the case of key personnel or men in scarce categories. In April the

privilege previously granted to persons stationed in the Command for three

years of taking leave in the United States after re-enlisting for their

(16)

vacancies was temporarily withdrawn. Commanders were concurrently

authorized to curtail for a period of up to twelve months the overseas

tours of enlisted men having shortest time remaining on their current

(17)

tours. Shortly thereafter the Department of the Army granted the European

Command authority to decrease overseas tours by a maximum of twelve months

including expiration of term of service. It thus became possible to send

(18)

back to the United States men whose enlistments were due to expire. Sub-

ordinate commands were also permitted to shorten the overseas tours of

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enlisted men by as much as twenty-four months. To meet the reduction goal in EUCOM forces set for 30 June, an advance of eighteen months in redeployment date of white enlisted men was authorized in May. Overseas strength of white troops in the 1st Infantry Division and Constabulary could be shortened by a maximum of twenty-four months. (19) When it became obvious the foregoing measures would not suffice to reduce the troop strength of the Command to the required ceiling, more drastic action became necessary. Headquarters, EUCOM, therefore directed USAREUR and its subordinate commands to send back to the United States white enlisted personnel numbering 17 percent of their morning report strength for 31 March and Negro enlisted personnel numbering 21 percent of the strength recorded in their morning report for 31 March. The men were to be returned during the period from (20) 1 April to 20 June 1949.

Overshipment of quotas

Although the major commands were instructed to send home only enough enlisted men to reduce the Command to its authorized strength, they shipped men in excess of their quotas, resulting in an understrength in USAREUR on 30 June of 304 white and 432 Negro personnel or a total of 736 enlisted men. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, requested post commanders to justify their overshipment of enlisted men. The Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, analyzed the statements made by the post commanders to determine the reasons for the overshipment. It was learned that 233 white enlisted men and 61 Negroes had been returned

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the United States for the following reasons: poor health; acceptance
Officers' Candidate Schools; early return for cause; and discharge for
dependency, retirement, convenience of the Government, inaptitude or
undesirability. About one hundred and nine white soldiers and ten Negroes
were sent to the United States because they were considered inapt or un-
desirable. Authorization given in special instances by the Personnel and
Administration Division, EUCOM, to exceed the quotas of men returned,
accounted for the shipment of 204 Negro personnel. Special data submitted
to their commanders on seventy-one white soldiers and eighty Negroes in-
dicated that the majority of these persons were erroneously reported as
having been sent home. Commanders also gave adequate reasons for the return
of an additional 140 white and 22 Negro soldiers, thus accounting for a
(23)
total of 636 enlisted men. The reports from the posts explaining the over-
shipment of men indicated that the commanders had made a concerted effort
to send home undesirable personnel, and that the success of their efforts
was indicated by the lowered incidence of venereal disease, courts martial,
(24)
and serious incidents.

Increase in Negro Allocation to EUCOM

On 31 July the EUCOM understrength in Negroes amounted to 485 enlisted
men, although only 135 Negro replacements were scheduled to reach the Command
each month. As a considerable over-strength in Negro personnel existed in
the United States, the Department of the Army allocated 730 Negro enlisted
(25)
men to the Command to be sent in November and December 1949. In a further

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tempt to attain authorized Negro strength in the European Command, the Department of the Army assigned a monthly quota of 150 Negro soldiers to (26) sent to Germany during the first six months of 1950.

Re-enlistment Drive

HUCOM's efforts to retain in the Army men whose enlistments expired during 1949 continued unabated throughout the year, as it was considered preferable to re-enlist men of Army experience rather than enlist recruits (27) replace them. The campaign to obtain 50 percent re-enlistments or extensions of enlistments in the Command for the fiscal year 1949 ended on (28) June with a re-enlistment rate of 51.85 percent for the 12-month period. Another recruiting drive, begun on 1 July, was in effect during the latter half of 1949 to re-enlist or extend enlistments of men equal to 50 percent of the number of persons eligible for separation during the period. The measures taken to reduce enlisted strength of the Command to the numbers authorized in the Occupational Troop Basis (OTB) were rescinded on 1 July. Such measures included the curtailment of foreign service tours and the emphasis on re-enlistment of certain categories of personnel as previously (29) described. Unit Commanders were instructed to interview periodically personnel under their command to stress the advantages of a career in the Regular Army or Air Force. Men of the first three grades were encouraged (30) to enlist for indefinite periods. Efforts continued, however, to rid the Command of men considered to be undesirable. At a meeting on 23 June General (31) Warner stressed the importance of separating such personnel:

Table 1- EUCOM Personnel

	1948	1949				
	31 Dec	31 Jan	28 Feb	31 Mar	30 Apr	31 Mar
Grand Total	446,835	438,908	476,018	472,500	471,470	443,241
<u>US Military</u>	<u>123,151</u>	<u>129,474</u>	<u>132,504</u>	<u>136,493</u>	<u>139,081</u>	<u>138,041</u>
US Army	90,611	96,413	99,239	99,960	101,094	98,041
US Air Forces	21,268	25,090	25,671	28,907	30,385	31,710
US Navy	1,274	1,235	1,240	1,295	1,361	1,290
Detachment of Patients ^a	200	233	416	308	277	20
attached to EUCOM ^b	9,859	6,613	5,939	6,023	6,040	6,154
<u>US Civilians</u>	<u>16,782</u>	<u>16,288</u>	<u>16,304</u>	<u>16,401</u>	<u>16,248</u>	<u>14,142</u>
DA and DAF	2,507	2,496	2,529	2,533	2,440	7,76
HICOG and State Dept ^c	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonapp Funds Agencies	2,674	2,623	2,342	2,375	2,335	2,00
IHC and Affiliated Agencies	333	332	352	364	364	36
Other ^d	5,268	5,277	5,081	4,669	5,189	4,68
<u>Allied Military</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Allied/Neutral Civilians</u>	<u>7,152</u>	<u>7,586</u>	<u>6,468</u>	<u>6,766</u>	<u>5,782</u>	<u>2,48</u>
DA and DAF	797	774	721	702	677	61
HICOG	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-ChS	3,733	3,944	2,563	3,327	2,406	1,22
Nonapp Funds Agencies	663	735	505	558	493	4
IHC and Affiliated Agencies	1,740	1,769	1,817	1,809	1,831	1,7
Other ^e	219	364	362	370	375	375
<u>Dependents</u>	<u>32,167</u>	<u>32,997</u>	<u>33,694</u>	<u>34,051</u>	<u>34,442</u>	<u>28,14</u>
<u>Austrian Civilians</u>	<u>12,997</u>	<u>13,334</u>	<u>13,415</u>	<u>13,431</u>	<u>13,184</u>	<u>--</u>
DA and DAF	3,043	3,081	3,077	3,024	3,068	--
Nonapp Funds Agencies	4,504	5,353	5,438	5,307	5,216	--
<u>DP's/German Civilians</u>	<u>273,712</u>	<u>288,400</u>	<u>272,932</u>	<u>265,554</u>	<u>262,134</u>	<u>261,15</u>
Direct Employ	178,210	169,472	168,322	169,744	161,287	161,1
Contractors	43,878	42,349	44,717	39,577	28,731	27,7
Nonapp Funds Agencies	19,307	19,407	15,215*	23,836	23,850	23,7
Nonrecursion Cost	32,317	56,952	45,678	52,437	48,458	48,4

a All Department of Army and Department of Air Force casualties.

b Includes all personnel in attached units for which EUCOM was logistically responsible: ASA, 5th ACOS, 12th Weather Squadron, MATS, and units engaged in Operations VICTOR.

c Includes all State Department employees in US Zone. Previously included under US Civil.

d Includes employees of US Government Departments such as State and Treasury. Also includes estimated number of US businessmen, visitors, and guests in the US Zone.

e Includes employees of Allied Consulates, and Allied businessmen.

Monthly

Source: EUCOM Monthly Rept of DCinC, 31 Dec 48 through 31 Mar 49; rpt to EUCOM (244) (Military strengths for Dec 49 are based on data submitted to Comptroller).

* Nonapp = Nonappropriated

Table 1- AUCOA Personnel by Category, 1949

31 Mar	30 Apr	31 May	31 Jun	31 Jul	31 Aug	30 Sep	31 Oct	30 Nov	31 Dec
422,500	471,070	440,222	438,307	438,820	424,954	413,568	400,519	391,903	371,442
134,493	139,681	130,711	112,719	111,701	111,040	106,416	104,671	103,421	102,118
99,960	101,078	85,000	42,492	80,413	82,025	81,164	81,574	81,667	81,812
28,207	30,385	31,974	32,715	22,813	25,156	29,874	17,977	17,080	18,049
1,295	1,301	1,305	1,377	430	430	427	395	402	430
308	277	280	177	302	303	289	284	268	211
6,023	6,040	6,141	6,078	5,742	4,178	4,002	4,061	4,364	4,342
14,201	16,248	14,422	14,559	12,408	11,332	11,204	10,858	10,184	9,930
8,533	8,440	7,468	7,127	7,234	7,142	6,978	5,287	4,690	4,497
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,781	1,746	1,907
2,835	2,335	2,005	2,102	1,017	2,119	2,191	2,112	2,182	2,094
364	364	369	365	374	367	369	368	366	362
4,569	5,108	4,523	4,763	2,783	1,624	1,561	900	900	730
204	193	193	169	200	175	170	157	110	115
5,766	5,782	5,500	5,249	5,044	4,845	3,285	1,027	1,593	1,442
702	677	633	598	590	556	532	476	450	487
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
3,327	2,406	2,227	2,024	1,912	1,786	1,046	821	698	617
558	493	430	439	403	412	402	337	316	313
1,009	1,831	1,829	1,910	1,728	1,754	1,654	1,607	1,692	1,776
370	375	381	350	351	337	321	327	312	335
34,051	34,418	32,377	32,179	32,226	31,487	29,961	26,447	27,128	26,124
13,231	12,184	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7,824	7,868	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5,307	5,216	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
445,554	482,134	440,070	440,402	434,745	423,175	406,419	391,417	381,104	364,221
149,744	161,487	161,267	162,406	164,079	164,466	161,172	156,635	156,780	151,806
29,577	28,731	27,100	29,190	28,186	27,914	29,073	17,143	23,452	24,777
23,696	23,858	21,000	23,679	23,728	23,740	23,113	23,608	24,022	23,411
102,437	40,258	48,700	46,727	49,749	47,455	43,511	38,111	34,813	32,347

Logistically responsible:
 engaged in Overseas Activities
 previously included under US Civilian
 Personnel and Treasury. Also included
 in the US Group.
 women.

Monthly

31 Mar 49; 30 Apr 49; 31 May 49; 31 Jun 49; 31 Jul 49; 31 Aug 49; 30 Sep 49; 31 Oct 49; 30 Nov 49; 31 Dec 49.
 to be submitted to Comptroller.

Other.

1949, 1950

report again that a soldier who is a constant nuisance to the Command by being in the guard house is not the type of man we need over here. There should be separated, and commanders are reminded again to be more in coping with this problem." Commanders at all echelons were again reminded of their responsibility for eliminating undesirable personnel in accordance with instructions published in July. (12) Re-listed personnel could be discharged from the service for any one of the following five causes: (1) lack of aptitude; (2) inability to profit from further military training; (3) disciplinary infractions or habitual intemperance; (4) physical disability; and (5) contraction of two or more cases of venereal disease.

Measures Affecting Civilian Personnel

Reductions in Force. Economy trends continued to dominate the German manpower program during 1949. The necessity of reducing the high cost made mandatory a decrease in the number of Germans employed. During the second half of 1948 a 10 percent cut had been made in the number of Germans directly employed by the Occupation, and another 10 percent reduction in force was made during the first quarter of 1949. (13)

Reduction of employees was made in accordance with these percentages. Results of this second 10 percent cut were apparent in the decrease in indirect and direct-employ Germans, displaced persons, and non-Germans hired for the first four months of the year as shown in Table 1.

Plans for a Temporary Occupation. EUCOM's intensified efforts to reduce Occupation costs borne by the Germans reflected a major change in

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on the projected length of the Occupation. Early in 1949 it became clear that the original concept of an Occupation that would last a generation was no longer correct, since there was some prospect of a peace treaty which all four powers would withdraw their troops outside the perimeter of Germany. This possibility, together with the above-mentioned economy, made advisable the elimination of all expenditures beyond those which were justified for an Occupation lasting not longer than three years.

Budget Cuts. In February, in accordance with this new concept, General B. Clay, Commander in Chief, EUCOM, directed cuts totaling more than \$500,000,000 in the German Occupation Cost Budget and the German Non-Occupation Cost Budget for the German Fiscal Year 1950. (1 April 1949 - 31 March 1950). Another reason for the cut was the fact that the United States was paying a great proportion of these expenses indirectly by making good the deficit between the cost of German imports and the value of German exports. General Magruder, in announcing the cut, explained that "firms working for the Occupation Forces or firms producing goods for the Occupation Forces, if utilized to produce for export, would increase Germany's exports and as a result reduce the size of the United States' subsidy." (35)

Results of Budget Cuts. Some of the more important changes resulting from the budget cuts were the following:

- (1) A proposed 15 percent wage increase for German civilian workers was rejected.

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(2) All major rehabilitation of family accommodations, except the Adler Gelta Kaserne in Kassel, was eliminated. Some arrangements were made by OIGUS under which the Germans constructed housing at their own expense for rental to the Occupation Forces.

(3) All construction projects based upon the assumption that Occupation troops would remain in Germany more than three years were reduced to a minimum which could be justified for a three-year occupancy.

(4) Construction or material for units not definitely committed to the Occupation Command was disapproved. This was particularly applicable to air bases.

(5) Further utilization of funds to employ Germans to release prisoners for training was eliminated.

(6) The care and maintenance of displaced persons was generally reduced in proportion to the reduction in the number of such personnel.

(7) The transportation of prisoners of war, the maintenance of records, and their care were made a direct responsibility of the German Government.

Nonoccupation Cost Personnel. In order to decrease Occupation cost personnel, a few activities were shifted to the Nonoccupation Cost Budget of self-supporting agencies. This trend was reflected in the increased number of employees paid by nonappropriated fund agencies on 28 February 1946 as shown in Table 1. Approximately six thousand German employees of the Exchange Service (EES) formerly paid with funds allotted EES in the Occupation Cost Budget, were transferred to the EES payroll (nonappropriated). Projects paid for under the mandatory charges budget, such as

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literization, care and maintenance of displaced persons, and some other programs VITTELS work, were considered primarily of benefit to the German economy and therefore were not charged as a cost of Occupation. The relatively large increase in this category of personnel as of 30 January 1949 shown in Table 1 was not due to any policy change, but merely reflects an adjustment in statistics among the several staff sections concerned with the care and maintenance of displaced persons. After the correction of the statistics, a steady decrease was shown throughout the year in the number of nonoccupation cost personnel in the European Command. As residual operations were concluded following the end of the active demilitarization program on 1 January 1949, persons employed in the programs were dismissed. The phasing out of the Berlin Airlift also contributed to the steady decrease (30) of nonoccupation cost personnel after 1 August.

Establishment of the Office of the Controller, EUCOM

As "Package Programs" During 1948 EUCOM staff divisions had instituted a number of individual personnel and management programs, such as work simplification, work measurement, and personnel utilization surveys. In general, these programs attempted to cut costs and eliminate excess personnel by increasing internal efficiency. However, General Clay's personal advisor on management control, pointed out that "the year's progress, in general, was markedly uneven." He felt that the unevenness was due to the introduction of the various programs as "separate packages rather than parts of a single broadly conceived program. With the exception of

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the 'package program', he wrote, "it has been left almost wholly to the individual initiative of commands, technical services, and installations to develop their own programs of improved management. Well-balanced and comprehensive programs in field installations are, consequently, rarely

b. Need for a Comptroller. This report urged the establishment of a comptroller's office to carry out an over-all management control plan for the command. This program was designed to cut costs by centralizing all budget and civilian manpower functions of EUCOM. The report stated that the current Occupation mission included the abnormal task of employing more than 100,000 German civilians (direct hire) in both skilled and unskilled jobs. To annex this responsibility to those of a normal Army, designed primarily for war, "would require overcoming (1) lack of staff, (2) lack of experience, and (3) the inertia of tradition throughout the staff." The establishment of a comptroller's office, the report stated, would provide a new focus for this unusual activity and to prevent the existing staff divisions from more effective concentration on their primary jobs.

c. Recommendation of the Army Directorate. The comptroller system was studied concurrently in Washington with the aim of improving the efficiency of the Army as a whole. In a letter dated 30 December 1946, the Department of the Army directed EUCOM to establish a comptroller of general staff status. The stated purpose of this action was "to

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and expedite the use of modern management techniques in the business administration and to develop and utilize more effective tools in the control of operations and costs . . . " The letter directed that the comptroller

be assigned as, or have supervision over, the budget officer, fiscal officer, statistical officer, chief auditor, and management engineer of the

Consequently, on 15 January 1949, the Office of the Comptroller, European Command, was established under the direct supervision of the Chief of Staff.

By the same order, the Management and Statistical Branch, General Staff, was transferred to the Office of the Comptroller

all its personnel, equipment, and records. The Budget and Fiscal Division was redesignated the Budget Division and placed under direct

supervision of the Comptroller. The Logistics Division was relieved of responsibility for the Finance Division, which was also placed under the

(43)
supervision of the Comptroller.

Functions of the Comptroller. The functions of the comptroller as outlined in the European Command included the following:

(1) Development of plans for the business management of the European Command and the presentation of periodic reports to the Chief of Staff, European Command.

(2) Preparation of plans and procedures for, and exercise of direct supervision and control over, all budgetary matters of the European Command, under policies established by the Chief of Staff.

(3) Preparation of separate European Command budget estimates for appropriated funds and funds from the German economy, and their co-ordination

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the budgetary requirements of the Office of Military Government for
(US).

(4) Maintenance of budgetary planning and of current budgetary
for the Commander in Chief, European Command.

(5) Development of systems and procedures for utilization
throughout the Command of accounting and auditing for purposes of control
operations and costs.

(6) Direction of the operation of the European Command receipt and
management activities.

(7) Direction of the European Command savings and life insurance
activities.

(8) Establishment and supervision of the European Command fin-
ancial policy with respect to international monetary matters and the use of
foreign exchange.

(9) Continuing survey and development of the European Command
accounting, cost analysis, and cost control programs prescribed by
Department of the Army or the Chief of Staff, European Command.

(10) Co-ordination of programs for work measurement, work
classification, and personnel utilization executed by other staff divisions.

(11) Continuing survey of organizations, strength, allocations,
methods, and procedures of Headquarters, European Command, in the interest
of economy and efficiency.

(12) Co-ordination of the collection, analysis, and presentation
of statistical data, including the Monthly Report of the Deputy Commander

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Chief, progress reports, and such other reports as might be required
the Chief of Staff.

(44)

(13) Development and supervision of a reports control system.

c. Organizational Changes. Internal reorganizations in the Office
the Comptroller, which continued all during 1949 as the results of the
plans became known, marked the progress of the whole management-control
system. Effective 1 March 1949 the 7756th Audit Agency, European Command,
was a major command under the supervision of the Comptroller, although
was directly responsible to the Chief of Staff. On 8 June the functions
responsibilities of the Office of Comptroller were revised to include

(45)

(46)

Following:

Administration and development of manpower utilization, including
allocation of civilian spaces (less Department of the Army and allied and
neutral civilian spaces). This responsibility includes, but is not limited
work measurement, work simplification programs, and manpower utilization
plans and their co-ordination with the training activities and employee
allocation program of the Personnel and Administration Division.

Preparation of statistical reports and forecasts pertaining to manpower
programs (less Department of the Army and allied and neutral personnel) in
European Command, and their co-ordination with required reports of the
Personnel and Administration, and Operations, Plans, Organization and
Training Divisions.

Centralizing Control of Civilian Manpower

On 25 August 1949 the Comptroller commented on the divided responsibilities
the Comptroller's Office and OPOT for allocating civilian employees and
preparing statistical reports and forecasts on manpower programs. The
Comptroller pointed out that the divisions of responsibility caused duplication
effort on the part of the Comptroller and OPOT, loss of time in reconciling
budgetary limitations with civilian space allocations, and confusion in

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field. The report stated that improvement in the development, control, supervision of civilian manpower programs would best be obtained by (47) integrating these functions and centralizing responsibility. GPOF generally concurred with regard to centralizing the allocation of civilian spaces under the direction of the Comptroller, but recommended that the allocation of civilian spaces still be co-ordinated with GPOF. The Comptroller concurred with the recommendation of the Director of GPOF, and accordingly a revision in the functions of the Office of the Comptroller was (48) completed on 16 September. (49)

Interior Results of the Comptroller Action

The personnel reductions resulting from the implementation of Command management control programs were not so readily apparent as those resulting from the German budget cuts discussed above. Much time during 1949 was devoted to selecting and training comptrollers for all Army units throughout the Command. The collection of cost accounting statistics on a unit basis to base the next budget was also time-consuming. Major personnel reductions did not occur in 1949 since excess personnel in one activity were transferred to other jobs where they could be used more effectively. Money savings resulting from consolidations of functions or offices at an installation, however, added to the general decline of civilian personnel in the last few months of 1949. In the last six months of 1949, various economy and management programs sponsored by the Comptroller resulted in savings in excess of \$500,000 and 250,000 EM. These figures

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not take into account the intangible values which arose from the basic savings and economies. The results of the management control system were particularly apparent in greater internal efficiency in the Command as evidenced in space saved, machines freed for other work, a reduction in personnel required to perform specific services, reductions in backlogs, reductions in the number of complaints received, a lower personnel turnover, and lower absentee rates. The most outstanding achievement during the year was the (S0) that the Command was made "budget and management minded."

Budgetary Control

Until 1 April 1949 control of direct-hire civilian personnel under the Operation Cost Budget was regulated by responsible commanders by number control. With the establishment of the comptroller's office in line with the implementation of Army-wide business-management and cost-accounting programs, (S1) policy, of number control was changed to one of budgetary control. In furtherance of this policy, funding programs were established for each category of personnel, and funds were allocated to the several commands. A Command ceiling for the German fiscal year 1950 (1 April 1949 - 31 March 1950) was established at 158,000 average man years, representing a reduction of approximately 50,000 man years. This drastic slash effected considerable monetary savings, and required greater supervision of employees (S2) in operating agencies. In announcing the policy change, the EUSOCH Deputy Chief of Staff, stated his belief that the various economy programs during 1948 had eliminated most inefficiently used personnel. During 1949

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of the staff, it would be necessary also to reduce some of the activities for which
utilized German personnel. He declared, "It behooves every staff
to be prepared to defend both the number of personnel that are being
employed for any purpose, and also the purpose for which the personnel are
employed, with as strong reasoning as would be required to justify payment
(53)
in dollars appropriated by congress."

Work Simplification Program

General Operations. The Work Simplification Program which had been
initiated in technical service depots of the Command in March 1948, was con-
(54)
tinued at an accelerated pace during 1949. Work simplification was described
as a method of attacking the procedural problems of large organizations by
involving the immediate supervisors of workers to analyze and improve
existing conditions with the object of saving labor, money, and time. It provided
a means of tapping the great reservoir of unused practical knowledge represented
(55)
by the group. Following the completion of preliminary surveys and in-
struction courses, on-the-job training had been started on 1 July 1948 under
the supervision of work simplification officers and trainers. By 1 June 1949 a total of
1,001 supervisors from the United States, Allied/neutral, and German supervisors had been trained
in work simplification techniques, not including the 262 trained supervisors
who were being replaced by rotation of U.S. military personnel, by the expiration of contracts of
Allied/neutral civilians, or by the resignation of German
personnel. A total of 395 more supervisors were scheduled for training in
1949. The constant need for replacing supervisors indicated that continued
training would be required indefinitely. Savings resulting from suggestions

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through the work simplification program were estimated on 31 May 1949

as follows: total manhours saved, 1,976,040; total equipment saved,

1,749; transportation miles saved, 512,934; square feet of floor space

(56)

and, 372,726.

b. Military Posts. On 1 October 1949, after proving successful in

military service installations, the program was expanded to include military

and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The Comptroller, HUCOM, was

responsible for staff supervision of the program. A training school for

Simplification Officers and Instructor-Trainers appointed by the posts

held in Heidelberg from 26 - 30 September. Upon completion of the course,

Simplification Officers and Instructor-Trainers were expected to

institute at their home stations a work simplification program designed to

(57)

all supervisors during the following twelve to eighteen months. By the

of the year a work simplification master plan had been instituted at all

(58)

one of the posts, and training classes had been started at all of them.

Personnel Utilization Survey

a. Post Survey. Comparisons among military posts of personnel utili-

in various activities were continued during the early part of 1949.

commanders were requested to study the results of the analyses in order

(59)

aware of differing personnel utilization practices at different posts.

b. Reduction in Spaces. A personnel utilization survey conducted by

COM Division, HUCOM, late in 1948 resulted in a number of minor economies

military spaces, readjustment of existing military spaces among posts and

posts, and the establishment of a standard Table of Distribution for

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itary posts. This T/O standardized military post organizations so as to
more economical utilization of personnel, fix channels of command and
ordination, make inter-post comparisons possible, and improve the reports
(60)
for the Personnel Utilization Analysis Program. From 28 February to 7
1949, a HUGH team made a similar survey of Berlin Military Post, which
ranked the lowest of the eleven military posts in personnel utilization.
The team reported that personnel authorizations exceeded those required for
posting at the highest standard in the zone. As a result of the survey,
(61)
measures were reached to cut a total of 560 spaces at the Berlin Post.

c. Post Authorizations. During the first three months of 1949, a number
changes were made in the reporting of data on the personnel utilization
program. Initially the categories for comparison of personnel utilization
were rather general. In explaining the wide deviations between posts with
reference to these broad categories, GPOF Division pointed out in certain cases
the conditions brought about a high level of employment in relation to
the authorized personnel and consequently a low degree of personnel utilization. At Bremer-
haven, frequently arriving and departing peak loads governed in large part
the number of personnel required, and the irregularity of the workload tended
to keep the number of employees per unit of work rather high. The same was
true of recurring peak loads at the Wiesbaden Post in connection with Opera-
tions VITTEL. Personnel required for security purposes varied greatly from
post to post. It was pointed out that conditions existing in Berlin, Heidel-
berg, Mannheim, and Weimar Military Posts, all of which had low personnel
utilization records, affected the security of the whole Command; hence these

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Table 2- EUCOM Personnel Strength By Command Units,

31 December 1948

Command	Officers	Enlisted men	US and A/N civilians	DP, Austrian, German, Civilian	Total
Total ^a	12,823	98,960	13,037	186,563	311,043
Total Authorized . .	14,220	105,667	14,806	187,512	322,205
Understrength	1,397	7,707	2,769	1,285	12,498
AGRC	293	794	3,637	47	4,771
BFE	327	2,169	149	10,047	12,662
1st Inf Div	963	16,183	28	540	17,714
Hq EUCOM ^b	597	749	1,011	540	2,897
CMCUS	158	9	2,122	6,370	9,159
Sp Trps EUCOM ^a	50	1,200	3	162	1,415
USAFE ^c	3,169	17,825	1,580	18,857	41,431
US Constabulary	1,182	13,754	95	1,623	16,654
USFA	1,020	8,503	927	7,765	18,615
7970th CIC Group	427	468	167	344	1,406
Military Posts					
Augsburg	103	554	38	4,107	4,802
Berlin	453	3,080	119	9,912	14,564
Frankfurt	516	4,126	554	21,787	26,983
Garmisch	97	382	48	1,884	2,406
Heidelberg	314	2,530	381	13,496	16,721
Munich	439	2,759	145	15,479	22,842
Nuernberg	480	3,592	122	19,456	23,670
Stuttgart	273	1,247	85	3,859	11,464
Wetzlar	269	1,839	74	9,690	11,972
Wiesbaden ^c	248	1,279	179	5,984	8,290
Wuerzburg	243	3,053	25	4,525	7,846
Technical Services					
Chief Chemical	14	95	5	165	279
Chief Engineer	142	1,430	273	3,032	5,677
Chief Finance	49	29	133	28	359
Chief Medical	300	1,087	53	1,179	2,619
Chief Ordnance	225	1,796	213	10,840	12,874
Chief Quartermaster . . .	208	1,400	215	7,130	8,953
Chief Signal	175	1,766	111	2,163	4,115
Chief Special Service . .	74	109	0	52	235
Chief Transportation . . .	122	265	14	305	706
Chief T&E	26	154	90	289	559
DA Casuals ^d	120	5,012	0	0	5,132

^a Enlisted personnel assigned to special troops but for duty with Hq EUCOM.

^b Does not include attached units: 5th AACCS, 18th Weather Squadron, MATS, and units engaged in Operation VITLES.

^c This data not included in total since they are included in USAFE.

^d Includes pipeline in, pipeline out, and detachment of patients.

^e Does not include 414 officer and 192 enlisted nonallocated spaces (operating reserve). Does not reflect the reduction of 84 officer and 562 enlisted spaces transferred to USAFE.

Source: EUCOM Monthly Rept of DCinC, No. 13, 31 Dec 48, pp 6 - 7.

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required special security measures, and the relatively large numbers of personnel employed there could not be considered abnormal. Garnisch Military Post's large administrative staff also could not be compared justly to (42) of other posts in view of its role as a recreation center. As a result of this report, periodic personnel utilization reports were revised to provide more specific activities and more detailed workload factors in order (43) a comparison between posts might be more significant. Under the Comp-aw, comparative surveys of the posts were continued from the point of view of cost analysis. By the end of the year standards were being prepared for several functions so that effectiveness of the economy program could be tested. Posts were required to submit analysis when their effectiveness (44) greatly from the standards. The population of military personnel and civilian employees at the military posts at the end of 1948 are shown on

Work Measurement Program

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a. Extension of the Program. Work Measurement Program had been in operation in the technical services in the European Command during the last year of 1948 and the first half of 1949. These programs were generally (45) initiated by the Logistics Division, EUCOM. With the institution of cost accounting in the Command on 1 July 1949, the current work measurement program was amended to conform with provisions of TM 36 - 500 (draft of May 1949). Chiefs of the technical services co-ordinated and supervised these (46) programs, reporting to the Comptroller, on actions taken. The work measurement (47) program was extended in July to include military posts.

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b. Personnel and Procedures. The purpose of the work measurement program for EUCOM installations as defined by the Comptroller was to form a factual basis for estimating personnel requirements, substantiating these requirements, estimating performance, and improving operating efficiency. In developing the program, the first step taken was to establish uniform terminology. The basic unit of measure was the man hour equal to one person working for one hour. The second step was to develop work standards by defining functions within each operation. After data had been collected and standards had been selected, the standards (68) were used to estimate personnel requirements for the period.

Administration Economy Program

a. Method of Operations. The civilian employee suggestions and cash program, which had been in existence since 1943 under provisions of (69) the Department of the Army civilian personnel directives, received considerable impetus with the publication of special regulations describing the (70) administration economy program. The object of this program initially referred to as "Supply Discipline," was to effect all possible practical economies in the operations of the Army while maintaining requisite standards. All military and civilian personnel were directed to review these policies, procedures, and operations of the Army with which they were familiar, in order to determine in which economies might be effected. All ideas and suggestions resulting from this study were to be clearly presented in a manner susceptible of understanding by higher authority, and forwarded through command channels to the Army Comptroller in Washington. Suggestions transcending the authority

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the immediate command would be forwarded with pertinent comments to higher levels for appropriate action. Economies which were accomplished locally (72) were to be reported periodically (WD AGO Form 539). Under the cash awards program, civilians could receive from \$10 to \$275 for each suggestion resulting in improved operations or administration of the Department of the Army by means of monetary savings of appropriated funds, increased efficiency, conservation of property, improved employee working conditions, better service to the public, or otherwise. The amount of the award depended primarily on the (72) degree of applicability of the suggestion.

b. Revised Instructions. On 24 August 1949 the Department of the Army established special regulations on the economy program which superseded those (73) of 3 March 1949, and outlined in detail the method of reporting economies. (74) The Comptroller, explained the relation between the administration economy program and the work simplification suggestions developed at technical service installations and posts. Individual work simplification suggestions resulting in "major economies," as described in SR - 1 - 30 - 1, were to be reported on the new forms (DA AGO Form 416). Economies applicable only to local conditions were reported as a group on the new forms and also reported individually as work simplification suggestions. The new reporting methods required a listing of "potential economy areas." The Comptroller explained that the purpose of these "areas" was to enable commanders to plan future economy target dates, and to furnish EUCOM Headquarters with contemplated (75) economies which would be publicized for application elsewhere in the Command.

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Cost Accounting

a. Extension of the System. A significant development in management improvement during 1949 was the expansion of the cost accounting system originally to include all activities and functions of the European Command except those of the U.S. Air Force, Europe; U.S. Naval Forces, Germany; the Office of Military Governor for Germany (US); and the Army Security Agency, Europe. (76) During 1948 cost accounting procedures had been instituted by the HUCOM Engineer Division. In March 1949 the provisions of previous published directives pertaining to engineer operations and costs were consolidated into (77) a circular which provided for budgeting both deutsche mark and dollar-Engineer Corps Fund requirements in Occupied areas in the same manner as prescribed for dollar funds in the United States. The Cost Accounting circular of July 1949 stated that all Army installations, including Army headquarters and tactical units, be costed. Installations in a caretaker status, inactive installations, and sub-posts were costed separately. The system attempted to allocate expenses to performance wherever appropriated funds and Occupation funds (operations) were concerned. If activities were financed partly by appropriated funds and partly by nonappropriated funds, only the appropriated funds were costed. Activities financed from nonoccupational funds fell within the same category as nonappropriated funds and were not costed. All expenses incurred in maintaining a command as a military installation and in the performance of its mission were called "operating costs." Only three elements of the "operating costs" were considered during 1949: (1) labor, subdivided into military and civilian; (2) supplies and materials; and (3) contracts and services. Not covered in the 1949 cost accounting system were depreciation,

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the charging of nonexpendable property to cost, distribution of overhead costs, or allocation of rents paid for real estate.

D. Division of Responsibility. When in July the cost accounting

program was expanded to include all the technical services and military posts,

the Comptroller was directed to (1) establish over-all objectives; (2) pre-

pare plans for the application of a cost system for the Command, and direct

required revisions, modifications, or developments to meet these objectives;

(3) issue directives pertaining to cost accounting; and (4) make such cost

management analyses as might be required. The Chief of the Finance

Division, USARH, was made responsible for (1) developing uniform cost

accounting procedures and reports; (2) developing plans relative to establish-

ing new costing systems or methods of modifying existing systems; (3) gathering

data through prescribed reporting channels for such detailed or consolidated

reports as were required; (4) studying cost accounting operations with a

view to the progressive improvement of the cost accounting program; and (5)

providing technical supervision and assistance to agencies and commands re-

sponsible for cost accounting operations. The chief of each technical and

administrative service was required to appoint a cost accounting officer on

staff for the purpose of co-ordinating, planning, developing, and analyzing

cost data of all echelons. The Commanding General, ADRG, and the commander

of each military post and technical and administrative service installation

were directed to appoint a cost accounting officer on their staffs for the

purpose of directing the cost accounting activities applicable to their commands

in insuring that cost accounting procedures, records, and analyses conformed

with

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instructions published by the Department of the Army and the European

(79)

Transfer of the 3d Air Division

EUCOM allocations for military personnel were decreased by approximately four thousand spaces on 3 January 1949, when the 3d Air Division at Harrogate, England, was released from the command of U.S. Air Forces in Europe and placed directly under the U.S. Air Forces. Concurrently, all other Air Force units in the United Kingdom were consolidated under the 3d Air Division. The primary purpose in creating a separate command of Air Force units stationed in England was to simplify administrative procedures. The change resulted in placing an aggregate of 5,011 military personnel (374 officers and 4,637 enlisted men) under the 3d Air Division. The majority of these men had formerly been assigned to USAFE and had consequently come under EUCOM's operational troop basis.

Personnel Allocations Within EUCOM

In an adjustment of personnel authorizations between the Departments of the Army and the Air Force, USARMC authorizations for 30 June and 31 December 1949 were reduced by eight officer spaces, and the officers were transferred to the Air Force to fill certain manning responsibilities in

Increase in Women's Army Corps Authorization

(82)

On 1 January WAC strength in the Command was 301. On 6 January the Director of the Women's Army Corps submitted a proposal for increasing WAC

strength in the European Command to 690 spaces. Although the proposal was approved by EUCOM, the increase was delayed until mid-summer because of difficulties in selecting WAC's in the United States for overseas tours. By June WAC strength had decreased by normal attrition to 263 but at the end of October about 400 WAC's were assigned, of whom 20 were Negroes. By the end of the year WAC strength in EUCOM was up to 93 officers and 455 enlisted men and women. The authorization was for 540 white and 50 Negro enlisted men. As about twenty-five WAC's were arriving each month, the Command was expected to be up to strength by 30 June 1950. (83)

Creation of USFA as a Separate Command

a. Reduction in EUCOM Troop Strength. Formerly a subordinate command of the European Command, U.S. Forces in Austria (USFA) was designated as independent command as of 23 May 1949, after which date it operated directly under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The establishment of a separate command for Austria was advisable because of the forthcoming replacement of Military Governors by High Commissioners in both Germany and Austria. The Department of the Army requested the two commands to prepare separate strength reports to account for their personnel separately as soon as practicable after 1 May 1949. (84)

b. Administrative Aid to USFA. Even after being made a separate command, USFA continued to receive the same logistics support as before and a considerable amount of administrative support from the European Command, as well as assistance from U.S. Air Forces, Europe. The Personnel and Administration Division of EUCOM provided USFA Headquarters with enlisted replacements (85)

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11 November, and with officer replacements until 1 December, after which date all replacements proceeded directly to Austria from the United States. Assistance given by EUCOM's Organization, Plans, Operations, and Training Division included the assignment of quotas for USFA personnel at various EUCOM schools, the provision of training facilities for such personnel, aid in the preparation of Tables of Distribution, Tables of Personnel, and Equipment Modifications Lists, and the reservation of a number of members for the creation of Tables of Distribution units in the Austrian Command. The EUCOM Comptroller assisted USFA authorities in establishing a cost accounting system, and the Adjutant General, EUCOM, provided Machine Records Unit services and issued AGO cards for USFA personnel. The EUCOM Judge Advocate General adjudicated USFA claims until 31 May, after which date he maintained a claims team on detached service in Austria to assist the command. Responsibility for civilian personnel administration in Austria had been delegated to the Commanding General, USFA by EUCOM Commander in Chief in September of 1948.

USFA Strength. The actual personnel strength of USFA on 31 May was as follows: 1,072 officers; 8,990 enlisted men; 916 American and 7,996 Austrian employees; and 3,037 dependents, making a total of 21,971 persons. Following the creation of USFA as a separate command in May, EUCOM Headquarters lost the following military spaces, which formerly been the USFA personnel authorization within the EUCOM OTH: 29 Female Medical Department Corps; 76 warrant officers; and 4 enlisted spaces, or a total of 9,877 spaces for military personnel.

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d. Plans for USFA Troops. The Department of the Army stated in August when the Austrian Occupation ceased, EUCOM Headquarters would be responsible for evacuating and staging USFA troops during the phasing-out period, that detailed planning by both commands would be required for the move. As a preliminary measure, EUCOM was requested to report on the projected use of all or part of USFA troops in EUCOM in the event of the anticipated phase-out of USFA, to indicate USFA units according to the priority in which they were desired, and to justify their use in EUCOM. The report was to be used (93) as a basis for further study in Washington.

Security Guards

The number of Germans and displaced persons employed by EUCOM as security guards was reduced approximately 20 percent during 1949 in line with various economy programs. Under the budgetary control system, the ceiling for security guards was set at 16,000. Of these about 7,000 were Service Guards (DP's) and 9,000 were industrial police (mainly Germans). Security guards were used to augment military personnel on interior missions. They could not be used on missions where malfeasance might reduce the effectiveness of the Occupation Forces nor on missions which (94) were the normal responsibility of the civil police.

e. Labor Service Guard Units. EUCOM maintained the number of Labor Service Guards at about 7,000 by shifting personnel from DP labor units to guard units to replace guards emigrating from Germany under the IRO program. During the phase-out of the Berlin Airlift, DP's transferred to guard units were generally replaced in the labor units by Germans. After that time, the

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for labor companies diminished and the number of personnel in such
(95)
was steadily reduced.

b. Industrial Police. The number of industrial police utilized by
decreased from about 14,000 in January 1949 to about 9,000 in October,
staying off at that number. Of the 9,000 in the Command in October, 1,180
(96)
allotted to USAF.

Restrictive Employment of Allied/Neutral Civilians

The ban on further recruitment of Allied/neutral civilian employees,
(97)
and in August 1948, continued in force throughout 1949. In June 1949,
further tightened its restrictive employment policy. Allied/neutral
employees were to be retained as long as their positions existed, provided
retention was desired by the operating office and the employee. How-
ever, Allied/neutral employees were to be separated through reduction in
whenever no other means existed to place a surplus U.S. civilian
of comparable qualifications employed in a EUCM position paid from
(98)
appropriated funds. The phase-down of AECG, normal attrition, and this
tightening of employment restrictions resulted in a 90 percent de-
crease in Allied/neutral employees during the year (see Table 1).

Staff Reductions

a. Personnel Surveys. In view of the declining budget and the economy
of the Department of the Army, continuous surveys of the organization
procedures of staff divisions were made during the year by the Office of
Comptroller and by the divisions themselves.

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b. Methods of Reduction. Although a 10 percent cut in EUCOM personnel (99) directed in September, the required reductions of U.S. and Allied/neutral alien personnel did not affect EUCOM Headquarters so drastically, since phase-out of CMGUS and AGRC accounted for most of the required cuts. It (100) obvious, however, that continued retrenchment would be necessary. On September 1949, Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer, Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in (101) presiding a meeting of EUCOM division chiefs stated:

Preliminary studies have shown that considerable reductions can be made almost immediately by such simplifications as having a central room for the command post instead of every division running a separate establishment, by centralizing mimeograph functions, and by simplification and reduction of the innumerable message centers.

Beside from this sort of cut, several of the staff divisions voluntarily indicated cuts they can take. Most of the others are capable of some action. I believe you are studying the subject now in all divisions. Any division which finds no need for its officers to work overtime has too officers. Army officers who live on a 40-hour week are not very useful. Most each chief of division to give this his personal attention.

A very large number of people in this headquarters are engaged in the execution of personnel work and in the physical handling of papers to which contribute no staff action. The mechanics of shuffling papers has a way to smother the necessary thinking, co-ordinating, and final crystallization which comprises the essentials of staff action. We can do better with

Employment of German Dentists and Doctors

a. Understrength of Medical Officers. The Command shortage of U.S. dentists and doctors remained critical during 1949. On 1 December 1949, which was authorized 135 dentists and 381 doctors, was assigned 69 dentists and 168 doctors, so that the Command was understrength by 66 dentists and 13 doctors. EUCOM Headquarters had authorized the employment of ninety-German and displaced persons dentists between May 1948 and November 1949.

of 1 December 1949, eighty-five German and displaced persons dentists
 employed in EUCOM hospitals and dispensaries. Between December 1948
 and November 1949, EUCOM Headquarters also authorized the employment of
 doctors. As of 1 December 1949, 182 German and displaced persons doctors
 (102)
 employed in EUCOM hospitals and dispensaries.

b. Findings. In December the Chief of the Medical Division, USAREUR,
 reported that although German and displaced persons dentists and doctors
 employed by EUCOM had improved progressively under American on-the-job
 training, their average quality remained materially below American standards.
 He attributed this fact to language difficulties and the necessity for con-
 sidering replacement of German dentists and doctors accepting better paying
 (103)
 positions in the German economy. His analysis of the first six months of
 1950 indicated that the employment of German and displaced persons doctors
 and dentists would at best only alleviate the shortage of American medical
 personnel and that the saturation point in the employment of German personnel
 already been attained.

c. Outlook for the Future. Although approximately two hundred medical
 officers were expected to arrive by June 1950, this figure could not be con-
 sidered firm, since the ASIP program was no longer furnishing replacements
 and volunteers for extended duty were inadequate to meet losses from the
 force as a whole. The Chief, Medical Division, reported that further curtail-
 ment of medical services would be necessary, if replacements did not arrive.
 No further action was taken during 1949 pending receipt of further information
 from the Department of the Army on the availability of medical officer
 replacements.

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Termination of Army Support of Civilian Agencies

Reductions in the amount and kind of support provided by the Army in

the U.S. Zone of Germany to agencies other than those of the Department of

the Army and the Air Force and to individuals other than members and employees

of the U.S. Armed Forces with their families were defined in HUCOM regula-

(104)

published on 31 May 1949. Originally planned for 1 July 1949, the with-

drawal of logistics support from business firms and individuals was in some

deferred until the end of August to permit persons affected by the ruling

to make the necessary arrangements for living on the German economy. After 31

August post commanders required the concurrence of HUCOM Headquarters before

(105)

continuing to provide Army facilities to persons no longer entitled to them,

except in Berlin, where economic conditions did not warrant the change. No

facilities were authorized for tourists or business men who arrived after

1 July. Gen. C.M. Hubner, Deputy Commander in Chief of HUCOM, requested post

commanders to ease the transition for business men and others affected by the

regulations by close co-ordination with State Department representatives

(106)

the Military Governors for the three provinces (Lancaster). Army assistance

official agencies and personnel of nonoccupying powers was limited to post

exchange privileges, rail travel, and financial service. Post exchange privi-

leges to such personnel were discontinued on 30 September. Relief and welfare

organizations accredited to GCHQ or to HUCOM were provided with real estate

to cost, and real estate held by information media of the four Allied powers

sponsored commercial agencies was retained under requisition, subject to

charges. The changed policy resulted in placing an estimated 7,000

(107)

on the German economy.

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Replacement of GCHQS by HICOG

The long anticipated transfer of nonmilitary functions of the Occupation to the Department of the Army to the Department of State occurred at 11 a.m. 21 September, when the Occupation Statute became effective. The German (108)
Federal Republic was officially inaugurated at the same time.

Replacement of GCHQS. In anticipation of the assumption of control HICOG, the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) had been re-organizing its staff gradually since the beginning of the year. The following table lists the authorized and actual strength of GCHQS in the various categories of personnel as of 1 January 1949: (109)

<u>Subcategory</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
Total Military.....	151	64
Officers and warrant officers.....	146	57
Enlisted personnel.....	9	7
U.S. Allied/neutral civilians paid from DA funds.....	2,431	2,965
Total.....	2,582	3,032
Aggregate U.S. Military and U.S. Allied/neutral civilians.....	2,596	2,999
German employees.....	6,122	6,851

The preceding figures include all offices and agencies of Military Government with the exception of the Office of the Chief of Counsel, the U.S. Military Liaison Mission, and the Department of Justice Mission. EUGEN Meisner was responsible for making final settlement of GCHQS personnel and for administering those GCHQS employees who were engaged in liquidating GCHQS functions. The GCHQS liquidation Board, which included representatives of the Office of the Comptroller, the Legislation Division, and the Personnel and

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Administration Division of HUCOH, co-ordinated the activities of HUCOH staff divisions with NIOCG, and provided instructions to the Personnel Liquidation (110) Control Team, which directed the liquidation of CHUS personnel. Most of the Military Government employees rendered surplus by the assumption of command by NIOCG were informed of their impending separations by the first CHUS liquidation order, issued on 1 September. Although original plans provided for the return to the United States of the majority of surplus CHUS employees in October, it proved necessary to postpone their return until the end of October and beginning of November. Among the causes for the delay were difficulties encountered by NIOCG authorities in selecting CHUS personnel they wished to retain, with the resultant delay in serving many reassignment notices; the extension of leave privileges for CHUS personnel to 15 October, and the granting of leave beyond that date in particular instances; finally, the inability of NIOCG to assume responsibility for personnel administration until 16 October, thus deferring final clearance and payment (111) of CHUS employees. By 1 December the following disposition had been made of the 2,045 employees on CHUS rolls at the time of its liquidation on 16 October: 1,341 were employed by NIOCG; 104 had terminated their employment with the Command; 59 had transferred to HUCOH, USAFE, or other agencies; 467 had returned to the United States; and 44 persons, including those in (112) the liquidation office, were still awaiting shipment.

Activation of NIOCG. In addition to the 1,341 persons who transferred from CHUS to NIOCG, 302 employees were recruited in the United States, making a total of 1,643 U.S. employees on the NIOCG staff at the end of

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HICOG 31
(10 OCT 49)

HICOG OFFICES		US CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES & MILITARY PERSONNEL																										
		FSO							FSR							FSS												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	SUB TOTAL FSO	1	2	3	4	5	6	SUB TOTAL FSR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER								1		1	1									1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1
2	FIELD DIVISION											2	1										1		1		1	
3	OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY								1	1	2		3	1	1	11	1	9	1	4	2	3	3	11	3			
4	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS			1		1		2		6	6	20	34	23	14	20	2	13	1	10	1	9	14	16				
5	OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS	1	1	1	2	1	5	11	1	4	5	5	11	13	3	6	9	22	11	8	9	19	21	23				
6	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL								1	1	2	7	13	9	25	2	18	6	6	2			2	12	32			
7	OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS								1	3	4	13	10	28	16	11	19	8	5	9	3	7	8	2				
8	OFFICE OF LABOR AFFAIRS								1	2	3	1	2	4	1								1	1	3			
9	OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE								1	2	3		2	1	7	2	3	3	1	3					8	2	1	
10	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION								1	5	6	3	6	16	6	18	10	16	19	5	20	24	55	29	37			
11	U.S. ELEMENT MIL. SECURITY BOARD									2	2		8	6	3	1	3		2	6	3	4	6	13	4			
12	U.S. COURTS												9	3	8	11		10	6	5	15			2		2		
13																												
14																												
15																												
16																												
17	TOTAL	1	1	2	2	2	5	13	8	26	34	61	92	110	87	71	75	84	92	65	42	73	133	139	44			
18	TOTAL PREVIOUS REPORT	1	1	3	2	1	4	12	7	22	29	55	92	106	87	68	70	77	48	62	40	61	116	125	45			
19	BERLIN ELEMENT			1	1	2		4		1	1	2	6	8	6	7	11	7	2	9	4	12	11	6	3			
20	LAND COMMISSIONER FOR BAVARIA									1	1	3	8	15	11	35	5	69	3	18	2	3	6	3	2			
21	LAND COMMISSIONER FOR BREMEN												5	5	2	5	8	1	1	3		1	5	1				
22	LAND COMMISSIONER FOR HESSE								1	1	2	3	5	13	9	28	6	20	1	7	1	5	5	1	1			
23	LAND COMMISSIONER FOR RUHR-PROVINCE-BADEN									1	1	4	5	12	8	29	5	19		4		5	5	1				
24																												
25																												
26	TOTAL			1	1	2		4	1	4	5	12	29	53	36	104	35	116	7	41	7	26	32	12	6			
27	TOTAL PREVIOUS REPORT			1	1	2		4	1	4	5	12	28	55	35	103	35	115	7	41	6	27	32	11	1			
28	GRAND TOTAL	1	1	3	3	4	5	17	9	30	39	73	121	163	123	175	110	200	59	105	49	99	165	151	52			
29	GRAND TOTAL PREVIOUS REPORT	1	1	4	3	3	4	16	8	26	34	67	120	161	122	171	105	192	55	103	46	88	148	136	51			
30	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE BERLIN				1	2	3									1					3	4	7	3				
31	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE FRANKFURT			1		1	3	6												1	5	3	1	3	8			
32	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE BREMEN			1		1	3	6																				
33	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE HAMBURG				1	2	4	7																				
34	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE MUNICH	1	1			2	2	6							3	1	11	3	5	5	6	7	11					
35	U.S. CONSULATE OFFICE STUTTGART			1		1	5	7												1	2	1	5	1	2	9		
36	D.P. PROGRAM				1	4	18	23													3	3	3	12	4	45		
37																												
38																												
39																												
40																												
NOTES	(a) JOHN J. McCLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY / ROBERT M. HANES, CHIEF OF MISSION (INCLUDED IN TOTAL)																											
	(see) Includes 3 German Positions for Office of General Counsel - Exchange Project L 508 & for Office of Labor Affairs - Exchange I																											
	(A) Includes 17 U.S. & 64 Germans assigned to Info. Program Munich (B) German Personnel hired thru Displaced Persons Comm.																											

(A) JOHN J. McCLOY, U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY / ROBERT M. HANES, CHIEF OF MISSION (INCLUDED IN TOTAL)

(A) Includes 3 German Positions for Office of General Counsel - Exchange Project L 508 & for Office of Labor Affairs - Exchange /

(A) Includes 17 U.S. & 64 Germans assigned to Info. Program Munich

(B) German Personnel hired thru Displaced Persons Comm

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE OFFICE OF THE U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR GERMANY

STRENGTH SUMMARY AS OF 24 00 HOURS 31 DECEMBER 1949

U.S. CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES & MILITARY PERSONNEL																	GERMAN PERSONNEL										NOTES			
FSS																	TOTAL PERSONNEL			SUMMARY BY FUNDS				OCCUPATION STRENGTH	OCCUPATION COST AUTHORIZED	APPROPRIATED FUND STRENGTH		APPROPRIATED FUND AUTHORIZED	OTHERS STRENGTH	OTHERS AUTHORIZED	TOTAL GERMAN STRENGTH
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	SUB-TOTAL	MILITARY OFF. E.M.	PRESENT STRENGTH	AUTHORIZED STRENGTH	OVER UNDER	GARIOA	FOREIGN SERVICE	ECA	NON COMBAT MEAT PERS.									
					1	1	2	3	1	3	2	1	15	6	0	23*	20	3	11	6	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	1							1		1		1	6	1	0	7	5	2	6	0	0		2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2
3	1	1	11	1	9	1	4	2	3	3	11	3	53	0	0	55	61	6	52	3	0		43	26	0	0	0	0	43	3
4	23	14	20	2	13	1	10	1	9	14	16		177	0	0	186*	188	2	137	5	44		333	420	0	0	14	0	347	4
1	13	3	6	9	22	11	8	9	19	21	23		160	3	1	180	209	29	143	33	0		209	249	2	0	0	0	211	5
3	9	25	2	18	6	6	2		2	12	32		134	0	0	136	136		132	4	0		214	213	0	0	1	3	215	6
0	28	16	11	19	8	5	9	3	7	8	2		139	3	0	146	165	18	138	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	3740	1179	3740	7
2	4	1							1	1	3		13	0	0	16	19	3	15	1	0	1	22	27	0	0	3	7	25	8
2	1	7	2	3	3	1	3				8	8	1	39	0	0	42	48	6	40	2	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	9
6	16	6	18	10	16	19	5	20	24	55	29	37	264	0	0	270	301	31	215	55	0		430	1127	0	0	0	0	430	10
6	6	3	1	3		2	6	3	4	8	13	4	59	9	0	70	83	13	60	1	0		13	16	0	0	0	0	13	11
3	8	11		10	6	5	15		2		2		71	0	0	71	65	6	70	1	0		327	307	0	0	0	0	327	12
																														13
																														14
																														15
																														16
12	110	87	71	75	84	52	65	42	73	133	139	46	1130	22	1	1202	1300	98	1019	116	44	3	1593	2388	2	0	3758	1189	5353	17
12	106	87	68	70	77	48	62	40	61	116	125	45	1052	22	1	1118	1288	170	961	92	42	12	1333	1905	0	0	1810	1177	3143	18
6	8	6	7	11	7	2	9	4	12	11	6	3	94	1	0	100	109	9	89	10	0		297	179	0	0	174	164	471	19
8	15	11	35	5	69	3	18	2	3	6	3	2	183	0	0	184	189	5	184	0	0		813	736	0	0	463	626	1276	20
5	5	2	5	8	1	1	3		1	5	1		37	1	0	38	41	3	37	0	0		107	109	0	0	103	121	210	21
5	13	9	28	6	20	1	7	1	5	5	1	1	105	0	0	107	110	3	107	0	0		406	357	0	0	322	433	728	22
5	12	8	29	5	19		4		5	5	1		97	1	0	99	103	4	97	1	0		425	310	0	0	238	335	663	23
																														24
																														25
9	53	36	104	35	116	7	41	7	26	32	12	6	516	3	0	528	552	24	514	11	0	0	2048	1691	0	0	1300	1679	3348	26
8	55	35	103	35	115	7	41	6	27	32	11	6	513	3	0	525	551	26	511	11	0	0	2068	1609	0	0	1237	1643	3305	27
1	163	123	175	110	200	59	105	49	99	165	151	52	1648	25	1	1730	1852	122	1533	127	44	3	3641	4079	2	0	5058	2868	8701	28
0	161	122	171	105	192	55	103	46	88	148	134	51	1565	25	1	1643	1839	196	1472	103	42	12	3401	3514	0	0	3047	2820	6448	29
			1			1		3	4	7	3		19	0	0	22	22		0	22	0		0	0	28	28	0	0	28	30
					1	5	3	1	3	8			21	0	0	27	27		0	27	0		0	0	40	40	0	0	40	31
			1	1		2	3	4	4	9			24	0	0	30	29	1	0	30	0		1	0	56	56	0	0	57	32
						3	3	1	8	4			19	0	0	26	31	5	0	26	0		0	0	50	53	0	0	50	33
1		3	1	11	3	5	5	6	7	11			53	0	0	59	45	14	0	59	0		0	0	142	70	0	0	142	A 34
					2	1	5	1	2	9			21	0	0	28	30	2	0	28	0		0	0	39	37	0	0	39	35
					3	3	3	12	4	45			70	0	0	93	124	31	0	93	0		207	207	0	0	0	0	207	B 36
																														37
																														38
																														39
																														40

RT M. HANES, CHIEF OF MISSION (INCLUDED IN TOTAL)

(#) Includes temporary German positions as follows:
Office of Econ. Affairs 50 until May 1950
Office of Public Affairs 60 until February 1950
6 until May 1950

FOR THE PERSONNEL OFFICER:

Mary M. Wilkins
MARY M. WILKINS
CHIEF, REPORTS SECTION
ROOM 460 A / PHONE: 8

L 508 & for Office of Labor Affairs - Exchange Project M 510

1 German Personnel hired thru Displaced Persons Commission

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO US HICOG HEADQUARTERS 31 DECEMBER 1949

WD-25, 476
 10 OCT 49

OFFICES		FRANKFURT		BAD NAUHEIM		BERLIN		BONN		BREMEN		MUNICH		NURNBERG		STUTTGART		WIESBADEN		OTHERS		TOTAL			
		MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	MIL	CIV	TOT U.S. GER.	
1	OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER	6	15			2																6	17	23	
2		FIELD DIVISION	1	6	2																	1	6	7	2
3	OFF OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	20	18			1		34	25																
4	OFF OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	160	270	1	33	1	26					10						6		24	2				
5	OFF OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS	4	66	35	4	9	23	6		6	22	13	50	1	11	10	33	15	37	46	4				
6	OFF OF GENERAL COUNSEL	84	62	19	12	3	10			3	7	16	96	7	5	3	19	1	4						
7	OFF OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS	36	372	3	70	255	9	940	1	3	3	62	14	1603	5	203	1	142	1	160	3				
8	OFF OF LABOR AFFAIRS	16	25																						
9	OFF OF INTELLIGENCE	7		35																					
10	OFF OF ADMINISTRATION	252	430	6		3		2		1		3		1		1				1*					
11	U.S. ELEMENT MIL SECURITY BD					9	50	13								2		5		4*					
12	U.S. COURTS	11	42			4	17			4	12	26	136	19	84	6	21	1	15						
13																									
14																									
15																									
16																									
17	TOTAL	11	673	1256	3	135	300	9	82	1029	47	28	72	1892	33	503	23	215	23	222	78	2	23	4179	2533
18	TOTAL (PREVIOUS REPORT)	11	542	888	3	123	258	9	67	790	35	29	68	560	31	143	28	179	20	200	64	23	1095	15143	

* PERSONNEL IN (OTHERS) COL UMN ARE OUTSIDE OF U.S. ZONE OF GERMANY, I.E.:
 OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS HAS CIVILIANS LOCATED IN: ESSEN (10), DUSSELDORF (18), BADEN HADEN (11), / OFFICE OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS, TRAVEL CONTROL DIVISION, HAS CIVILIANS LOCATED IN: BERLIND (21),
 HAMBURG (11), DUSSELDORF (11), U.S. OBSERVERS FRENCH/UK LAENDERS (3), BERN (2), BRUSSELS (2), COPENHAGEN (2), THE HAGUE (2), LONDON (2), PARIS (2), PRAGUE (2), / HOME (2), WASHINGTON (1), WASHINGTON
 WIEN (1) / OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS HAS CIVILIANS LOCATED IN: ESSEN (11), LONDON (1), WASHINGTON (1) / OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION HAS CIVILIAN ON DUTY STATION IN WASHINGTON
 MILITARY SECURITY BOARD HAS 4 CIVILIANS ON DUTY STATION IN HAMBURG

OFFICE BREAKDOWN OF HICOG PERSONNEL (LAND OFFICES)

O F F I C E S		BERLIN ELEMENT			LAND COMMISSIONER FOR BAVARIA			LAND COMMISSIONER FOR BREMEN			LAND COMMISSIONER FOR HESSE			LAND COMMISSIONER FOR WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN			TOTAL			
		MIL	CIV	GER	MIL	CIV	GER	MIL	CIV	GER	MIL	CIV	GER	MIL	CIV	GER	MIL	CIV	GER	TOTAL US
1	LAND COMMISSIONER & DEPT. LAND COMMISSIONER	1	2	2		5	3	1	2	1		4	3	1	3	1	3	16	19	10
2	EXECUTIVE OFFICE		10	11						2							10	10	13	
3	ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE		12	56		12	67		5	28		8	52		8	56	45	45	259	
4	SECRETARIAT (BERLIN ONLY)		7														7	7		
5	ECONOMICS AFFAIRS DIVISION					1	5		1	13			2		1	4	3	3	24	
	* INDUSTRY		6	59		3	22			8		3	10		2	7	14	14	106	
	* FOOD & AGRICULTURE		1	16		4	13		1	4		4	14		4	10	14	14	57	
	* FINANCE		2	6		1	9		1	2		1	6		1	8	6	6	31	
	* PROPERTY		2	19		2	41								1	3	5	5	63	
	* MARITIME (BREMEN ONLY)								4	8							4	4	8	
6	POLITICAL AFFAIRS DIVISION		21	105		6	30		2	9		4	10		5	16	38	38	170	
7	LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION		7	9		2	20		2	5		2	12		2	15	15	15	61	
8	FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION					94	442		2	8		40	287		31	166	167	167	903	
9	PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIVISION		4	17		3	18		1	12		4	3		2	14	14	14	64	
	* E & C R BRANCH		9	101		31	506		8	85		24	281		20	274	92	92	1247	
	* INFORMATION SERVICES BRANCH		5	26		5	39		3	10		5	30		10	37	28	28	142	
	- EXCHANGE BRANCH		1	4		1	6		1	1		1	5		1	12	5	5	28	
	* PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH		2	26		1	7		1	5		1	5		1	5	8	8	48	
10	LABOR AFFAIRS DIVISION		2	11		2	10		1	5		1	3		1	4	7	7	33	
11	INTELLIGENCE DIVISION		6	3		9	38		2	4		5	5		5	31	27	27	81	
12	OTHERS																			
13																				
14																				
15																				
16	TOTAL	1	99	471	184	1276		1	37	210		107	728		98	663	3	525	528	3348
17	TOTAL (PREVIOUS REPORT)	1	100	444	181	1228		1	37	218		107	735		97	680	3	522	525	3305

NOTES

UNCLASSIFIED

(113)

...er, as shown in Chart 1. With their transfer to HICOG, former GHOUS
... were shifted from the employ of the Department of the Army to the
... of State. Chart 1 lists the number of employees paid from each
... the three sources of funds used to reimburse the HICOG staff --the 1950
... for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIGA), foreign
... funds of the State Department, and funds provided service funds of the
... Department, and funds provided through the Economic Co-operation Admini-
... (ECA). On 30 November the following numbers of U.S. Civilians were
... by HICOG in three different categories; 16 Foreign Service Officers
..., 14 Foreign Service Reserves (FSR), and 1,565 members of the Foreign
... Staff (FSS)--a total of 1,615 persons in addition to John J. Mulloy,
... High Commissioner for Germany, and Robert H. Hannan, the Chief of Mission.
... gives the number of persons employed in each office of HICOG by grade
... three categories, as of 31 December 1949. German employees of HICOG,
... under the same conditions as any other aliens hired abroad by the
... of State, increased from 6,448 on 30 November to 8,701 by the end
... year. Chart 2 indicates the geographical location of persons assigned
... HICOG, and Chart 3 shows the number of persons employed at each of the
... offices of the organization.

Assignment of AGO

a. Military Personnel. The American Graves Registration Command, Euro-
... Area, a subordinate command of USARHC, began the year with a decrease
... AGO spaces in its bulk authorization for military personnel as part of a
... phase-down program. The personnel allocation for AGO for the first

(114)

UNCLASSIFIED

months of 1949 was thus reduced to 244 officers, (including a nurse), warrant officers, and 893 enlisted men, a total of 1,162 military bulk (115)
 By 1 July the AGRC personnel ceiling had been cut to 913 spaces, (116)
 which included 186 officers, 9 warrant officers, and 716 enlisted men. Brig.
 M.L. Peckham, Commanding General of AGRC, was informed on 29 June that
 further reduction would be made in his military personnel allocations, but
 military personnel assigned to AGRC should be released to EUCOM as they
 (117)
 were released.

Civilian Personnel. In proportion to the decrease in AGRC's field
 activities, civilian personnel strength of the agency was also gradually re-
 duced during the year. AGRC authorizations for all categories of civilian
 personnel diminished from 4,978 employees at the beginning of 1949 to 1,028 (118)
 by the close. Actual strength declined during 1949 from 3,684 to 795 personnel
 employed as mobile guards on the local wage scale (LWS), who after
 were not included in the strength figures or authorizations, reported
 in December. After 1 April no allocations were made to cover German em-
 ployees, who were henceforth employed on a funds-available basis. On 1 Jan-
 1949, AGRC had an actual strength of 3,684, comprising 600 U.S. employees,
 Allied or neutral nationals paid on the Continental Wage Scale (CWS), 2,943
 employees, 9 Austrians, and 36 Germans. The actual strength of 795 per-
 in December 1949 included 214 U.S. employees, 19 CWS Allied employees, (119)
 562 LWS Allied employees, in addition to the 330 mobile guards.

Organization of Detachments. The American Graves Registration Com-
 mand, European Area, was constituted on 1 January 1950, when the 7887th Graves

Intervention Detachment was organized under the Quartermaster Division, (120) to assume the functions formerly performed by the AGHC. In preparation for the transfer in responsibilities, the 7966th EUCOM Detachment was formed on 1 December 1949 with an authorized strength of 150 officers, 699 enlisted men, making an aggregate strength of 846 military personnel. Attached to AGHC until 1 January, the 7966th EUCOM Detachment was assigned to the European Command and was commanded by Brig. Gen. L. Foshan, the Commanding General of AGHC. The following six units were discontinued by 15 December: the 7761st and 7762d AGHC Depot Companies; 7953d AGHC Field Company and Headquarters, 7955th AGHC Zone 1, 7956th AGHC Zone 2, 7957th AGHC Zone 3. (121) The 7966th EUCOM Detachment was responsible for liquidating all financial obligations incurred by AGHC. The American Economic Commission (AEC), which was to assume control of all U.S. military warehouses in Europe, received excess supplies from the AGHC Depot at St. Germain, near Paris. (122) After co-ordinating with the Chief, Quartermaster Division, USAF, the Chief Engineer, USAF, directed the phase-out of real estate which had been held by AGHC. (123)

Berlin Airlift

Air Force Personnel Problems. For the first few months of 1949, supply of Berlin by air continued with increasing impetus. The all-time tonnage for one day was hauled on Easter Sunday. To carry out its mission the Air Force continued operations with a greatly augmented troop strength. In addition to the regularly authorized personnel of USAF, approximately 4,000 officers and men were engaged in the operation on temporary duty assignments, and

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number of people in special attached units such as weather, air communica-
 tion, and the Military Air Transport Service (MATC) devoted much of their
 to the Airlift. During the first few months of 1949, USAF continued
 establish new Tables of Organization and Equipment and reorganize its
 tactical units. These reorganizations further complicated the manpower
 situation. During the early part of the year, the largest category of Air-
 force personnel related to the United States or other commands were those on
 temporary duty. In an attempt to stabilize the personnel situation, USAF
 announced on 15 January that personnel on temporary duty might request per-
 manent change of station. The shortage of four-engine pilots and mainten-
 ance men was not completely overcome by the steady increase in USAF person-
 nel. This shortage is reflected in personnel statistics for 31 December 1948:
 22,776 airmen were authorized by USAF; 4,009 officers and
 132 airmen were required by the Tables of Distribution; 4,131 officers and
 135 airmen were assigned permanently or on temporary duty. The difficulty
 reconciling authorizations and requirements was attributed primarily to
 needs of the Airlift. On 5 May a Four Four announcement stated that the
 blockade would end 12 May. After lifting of the blockade, quotas for cargo
 somewhat relaxed and more personnel were related to the United States.
 mid-summer, when sufficient stores had been stockpiled to supply Berlin
 a three-month period, Headquarters, Combined Airlift Task Force, announced
 (124)
 the phase-out of the Airlift would begin on 1 August.
 b. End of the Airlift. The U.S. Naval element of the Airlift
 Germany late in July, causing a decrease of about eight hundred U.S.

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al personnel in EUCOM between 30 June and 31 July as shown on Table 1.
(125)

First Air Force planes left Germany on 3 August. During the next three
the Air Force personnel authorizations were reduced considerably, and by
November, most of the reduction of personnel and reorganization of units
(126)

been accomplished. On that date USAF was authorized 2,094 officers and
137 airmen, while 2,446 officers and 14,544 airmen were actually stationed
the Command, in addition to 112 Air Force civilians, 2,186 USAF unallotted
one, and Air Force personnel in EUCOM-attached units such as the 15th
Air Squadron, and the 5th Army Airway Communications Service (AACS),
(127)

With the phase-out, some air installations were closed and most
the aircraft were returned to their proper stations. The Combined Air-
Task Force was discontinued in September and the 1st Airlift Task Force
deactivated 1 October. The last airlift flight to Berlin was made on 30
(128)
October, one month ahead of the previously announced termination date.

units assigned to the U.S. Army Airlift Support Command were reassigned
(129)
Transportation Division, USAREUR, effective 20 August. A relatively small
number of USAF and RAF Airlift planes were retained in Germany. Each Air
Force maintained installations sufficient to ensure the reactivation of the
(130)
lift to full scale, whenever such action should prove necessary.

c. Effect of the Phase-out on USAREUR. The phasing-out of the Berlin
lift had relatively little effect on the troop strength of USAREUR. For
Transportation Division, the most directly concerned of all the ground
support units, the end of the airlift meant that personnel who had been carry-
ing additional airlift duties could again devote full time to their primary

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and that some activities which had been curtailed could be expanded to their original scope. Many of the Negro truck companies, which had been used in hauling cargo to plane side at Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden, were utilized in truck-lifting cargo from Giessen to Berlin after the phase-out of the air-
(131)
The rest were rotated periodically among the bases where needed. The phase-out of the airlift meant also that locally hired personnel of the U.S. Army Service could be further reduced, in line with the various economy programs and budget limitations. Roughly 7,000 nonoccupation-cost German
(132)
were employed on airlift projects. As shown on Table I, the reduction in nonoccupation cost personnel were particularly great after October.

Reduction of non-Regular Army Officer Strength

On 24 August the Department of the Army directed that non-regular Army officer strength be reduced by approximately 3,500 officers prior to 31 March 1950. A pro rata share of this reduction was set for the European
(133)
Command. The reduction was to be completed in two phases.

a. Phase I. Names of field grade and company grade officers were submitted by all commanders to the Personnel and Administration Division, prior to 10 September 1949. These lists were divided into two groups: Group "A," containing the names of officers recommended positively for separation; and Group "B," containing the balance, if any, of officers whose current and potential value to the Army was considered to be less than that of others in
(134)
Command, who were included to fill quotas assigned. Action was taken to return these officers to the United States for separation prior to 1

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January 1950. Of the 842 officers nominated for consideration, the 177 selected for separation included 54 field grade and 121 company grade (128) officers. Forty-four officers were over-age in grade. Those separated under the program were male nonregular commissioned officers having the least present and potential value to the Army.

b. Phase II. On 11 October HUCOM Headquarters nominated 834 officers to the Department of the Army for consideration under the second phase of (134) reduction program. Of these officers, 161 were field grade and 373 were company grade officers. On 8 December the Department of the Army selected 500 HUCOM officers to be separated by 31 March 1950. Of that number fifty-one officers were over-age in grade, and 86 officers had been chosen without recommendation of HUCOM. The group comprised 82 field grade and 263 company grade officers. None of them had been returned to the United States for separation by the end of December 1949.

Increase in Dependents

An unusual development during 1949 was the large increase in the number of dependents in HUCOM, as shown in Table 1. In spite of a decrease in number of working personnel from about 180,000 on 31 December 1948 to about 160,000 on 31 December 1949, the number of dependents increased from 82,000 to 100,000 during the same period. The manpower required for the care and maintenance of dependents and the additional burden imposed on the Army by the 20 percent increase in their numbers are difficult to determine exactly since most of the personnel so employed handled billeting, rationing, recreation, and utilities for the troops as well.

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as Effort on School System. The Dependent School Division (DSD), the
of which depended upon the presence of dependents in the Command, re-
348 U.S. and Allied personnel and 280 German personnel at the end of
an increase of 87 U.S. and Allied and about 50 German personnel over the
required on 31 December 1948. Of the 348 U.S. and Allied civilians em-
by DSD on 31 December 1949, 123 were paid from Central Welfare Funds,
compared with 39 on 31 December 1948. The displaced persons and Germans,
were paid as a cost of Occupation, were employed in the field as libe-
(137)
teaching assistants, teachers of German, and clerical personnel.

as Housing Shortage. The continued critical housing shortage in the
also reflected the increase in the number of dependents. Every effort
to secure maximum utilization of existing housing facilities. Back-
(138)
quarters were resurveyed to locate additional quarters for families.

as Estimate of Manpower Required for Care and Maintenance Activities. In
to query in July from the Assistant Secretary of the Army on the number
civilian employees required in the Command because of dependents, HUCOH esti-
the total at a little over 21,000, basing that approximation on the latest
figures, and on the assumption that half the total commissary employees
and troops. The estimate of 21,000, included 349 U.S. and Allied personnel
from appropriated funds; 473 U.S. and Allied nationals paid by self-sup-
ing agencies; 14,081 Germans paid as a cost of Occupation by the German
; and 4,540 Germans paid by nonappropriated-fund agencies. These totals
not include USFA or military personnel in the technical service who were
and part time in activities concerning dependents. The majority of the

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...were employed by the quartermaster and the engineers in maintenance
(139)
housekeeping activities.

German Situation at the End of the Year

On 31 December 1949 the European Command comprised a balanced force of
and Air Force units, together with a small shore-based contingent of the
(140)
at Bremerhaven and along the Rhine, available to carry out the mission
assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The size of the United States mili-
tary force in the Occupied areas of Germany was 103,638. USARMC was auth-
(141)
and 7,639 officers and 73,923 enlisted spaces, and was assigned 8,368 of-
ficers and 72,428 enlisted personnel. USAFE was slightly overstrength, with
17 officers and 13,484 enlisted men authorized, and 2,350 officers and
12 enlisted men in addition to some 200 DAF casuals, actually assigned.
(142)
All forces remained static at about four hundred officers and men.

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FOOTNOTES

Interv. M.L. Geis, Hist Div, with Lt Col F.C. Paul, OPOT Chf OAM Br. Mar 50.

Based on notes of briefing given Maj Gen M.D. Taylor, HUCOM DCS (Assistant), Washington, 12 Jan 49. Material prepared by USA GCS for OAT info copy in HUCOM SCS file 520.2, 1949, Vol. 1.

Adm. W - 87175, DA D/OAT to HUCOM OPOT, 6 Aug 48; W - 80884, DA D/OAT HUCOM OPOT, 10 Dec 48; HUCOM DCinG's Monthly Rept, 31 Dec 48, p. 3; Jan 49.

HUCOM Press Release 89, 16 Feb 49, "General Huebner to Address Troops Tonight."

HUCOM Press Release 89, 16 Feb 49, "General Bradley Commands 1st Division Constabulary."

HUCOM Press Release 67, 4 Feb 49.

Table SX - 1296, HUCOM to Maj Comd, 2 Feb 49.

HUCOM DCinG's Monthly Rept, 31 Mar 49, pp. 4, 6.

Ind. DA OAT Div to HUCOM CinG, 11 Mar 49, to ltr, 15 Jan 49, sub: Forms A, B, B-1, and C, for European Command Troop Basis for 30 June and 31 December 1949, AG 220 007; HUCOM CinG's Monthly Rept, 31 May 49, p. 5.

Table 87075, DA D/FAA to HUCOM, 13 Apr 49.

Table 80 - 14519, HUCOM to Maj Comds, 21 Apr 49; HUCOM DCinG's Wkly Staff Rept No. 10, par 2, 8 Mar 49.

Table SX - 1981, HUCOM to Maj Comds, 17 Mar 49; HUCOM DCinG's Wkly Staff Rept No. 12, par 4, 23 Mar 49.

HUCOM Cir 9, sec 1, 26 Jan 49.

Adm. Change No. 1, 14 Mar 49, sub: Foreign Service Tours of Mil Pers.

HUCOM Wkly Dir 6, 1949; DCinG's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 7, 15 Feb 49.

HUCOM DCinG's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 18, p. 1, 3 May 49.

Table 80 - 18329, HUCOM to Maj Comds, 15 Apr 49; HUCOM DCinG's Wkly Staff Rept No. 16, par 2, 19 Apr 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter IX (cont.)

Cable W - 87078, RA PMA Div to HUCOM, 13 Apr 49.

Idid., No. 19, p. 1, 10 May 49.

HUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 16, par 2, 19 Apr 49.

Memo D/PMA Div to HUCOM VCoS, 3 Oct 49, sub: Shipment of Ralisted
Manual.

Memo dated 4 Oct 49, in HUCOM SCS file 320.2.

Memo D/PMA Div to HUCOM VCoS, 3 Oct 49, sub: Shipment of Ralisted
Manual.

Idid.

Cable W - 93714, USA CoS to GINCHUR for D/PMA, 1 Sep 49, copy in SCS
file 320.2.

Cable W - 94409, USA CoS from D/PMA Div to GINCHUR, 16 Sep 49.

Monthly Conf of CinC with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 44th Meeting, 24 Feb 49.

HUCOM Press Release 308, 1 Jul 49, "HUCOM Recruitant Recruiting Drive
Successful."

HUCOM Actg CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 27, par 2, 5 Jul 49.

HUCOM Cir 27, 29 Aug 49, sub: Recruiting, Regular Army and Air Force, p. 4.

HUCOM Monthly Conf of CinC with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 48th Meeting,
Jan 49.

HUCOM Cir 146, 15 Mar 49, Change No. 2, 29 Jul 49.

Ltr, HUCOM, 19 Apr 49, sub: Economy Program Progress -- Interim Report
to Control Symbol (SAGE - 25), AG 220 GCM - 400.

HUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 8, par 2, 21 Feb 49.

Idid.

Idid.

HUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 28 Feb 49, p. 1.

Interv. George J. Gray, Jr., Hist Div, with G.H. Orr, HUCOM Bud Div,
49; HUCOM DCinC's Monthly Rpt, 21 Jan 49, p. 1.

UNCLASSIFIED

- 350 -

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter II (cont.)

1. Memo, Off of the D/Mgt Control and Sundquist, for General Clay, Nov 48, sub: A Comptroller's Office in EUCOM Headquarters, copy in EUCOM SOS file 322.01.

2. Ibid.

3. Ltr, DA to CG's All Armies, II; Mil Dist of Washington; USA Alaska, Hawaiian, Europe, and Pacific, sub: Establishment of Comptroller in Major Commands, 30 Dec 48, AGAM - PH 322.31 OSAGS, copy in EUCOM SOS file 322.01.

4. EUCOM, GO No. 3, 15 Jan 49.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. EUCOM GO No. 15, 26 Feb 49.

8. EUCOM GO No. 52, par 10, 6 Jun 49.

9. Ltr, EUCOM Compt to D/CJCF, 25 Aug 49, sub: Centralization of Civilian Manpower, copy in EUCOM SOS file 322.01.

10. Ltr attached to IRS, EUCOM Compt to VCofS, 6 Sep 49, sub: Centralization of Civilian Manpower Functions, copy in EUCOM SOS file 322.01.

11. EUCOM GO No. 93, 16 Sep 49.

12. See EUCOM Compt. Management Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1-6, Oct - Dec 49; Vol. II, No. 1, Jan 50. Also remarks by Col J.J. Birns, Compt, at briefing members of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, Heidelberg, 17 Nov 49.

13. EUCOM DCSig's Whly Staff Conf Rpt No. 8, par 2, 31 Feb 49; No. 12, par 15c, 31 Mar 49; EUCOM Press Release 37, 16 Jan 49.

14. EUCOM, Compt Rpt of Opn. 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49, p. 3.

15. EUCOM, DCSig's Whly Staff Conf Rpt No. 8, par 2, 31 Feb 49.

16. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Whly Staff Conf Rpt No. 22, par 20, 31 May 49.

17. EUCOM, Off of Compt. Management Bulletin, 15 Oct 49, Vol. I, No. 4, p. 2.

18. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Whly Staff Conf Rpt No. 22, par 20, 31 May 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

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Based on remarks by Leon Barnham, Off of Compt, at Conf of Post Comptrols, Heidelberg, 11 Jan 50.

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IRS, EUCOM D/OPOT to D/Offs, 25 Jan 49, sub: Utilization of Personnel, in EUCOM file 320.4.

For items included and method of submission see series of EUCOM ltrs, 48, 21 Jan 49, 10 Mar 49, 28 Mar 49, sub: Personnel Utilization Analysis (pts Control Symbol EUCOM - 37), AG 320 COM - AGO.

Based on remarks of H.T. Fladland, Off of Compt, at Conf of Post Comptrols, Heidelberg, 12 Jan 50; EUCOM Cir 204, 26 Jul 49; ltr, EUCOM to Mil Post, 21 Jan 49, AG 320 COM - AGO.

EUCOM Log Div, 14 Oct 48, sub: Work Measurement Program; memo, 18 Feb 49, sub.

Ltr, EUCOM to BRANCHES Chfs of Tech Svcs, 29 Jun 49, sub: Work Measurement Program--Technical Service Installations.

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Simplified Booklet on Work Measurement Program attached to IRS, EUCOM to D/Offs, 20 Jul 49, copy in EUCOM SGM file 320.4.

Background and categories of awards described in DA Civ Pers Reg 23, May 49; EUCOM Press Release 42, 21 Jan 49, "Cash Awards for Ideas from EUCOM Civilian Workers."

DA SR 1 - 30 - 1, 3 Mar 49; ltr, EUCOM to All Mil Post Comd, 19 Apr 49, sub: Economy Programs Progress--Interim Rept; EUCOM Wkly Dir 24, 17 Jan 49, VII, p. 5, AG 320 COM - AGO.

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UNCLASSIFIED

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FOOTNOTES Chapter IX (cont.)

DA Civ Pers Reg. R 3, 5 May 49.

DA SR 1 - 30 - 1, 24 Aug 49.

DA AGO Form 415, Economy Program and Management Improvement Rept (Repts Control Symbol GSAGS - 23 (R 1)).

Ltr, HUCOM, to Comd of All Comds Directly Subordinate to USAARHUR, 19 Sep 49; sub: Administration Economy Program (Repts Control Symbol GSAGS - 23 (R 1)), AG 300 GCM - AGO.

HUCOM Cir 206, 26 Jul 49; TM 26 - 500 (Draft), May 49, sub: Cost Accounting for Army Installations.

HUCOM Cir 80, 10 Mar 49, sub: Engineer Cost and Operations, Change No. 1, Mar 49.

Based on remarks by Capt J. Briganti, Fin Div Asst Chf Procedures Br. at Comptrollers Conf, Heidelberg, 11 Jan 50.

HUCOM Cir 206, 26 Jul 49, sub: Cost Accounting.

Cable AGOOP--D 50027, D/AF Opn to 2d Air Div, 3 Jan 49.

Cable W - 59598, USA CofS from D/OMT to GINGER, 10 Jun 49.

Memo, WAG Staff Dir for HUCOM PMA Mil Pers Br, 6 Jan 49, sub: Reorganization and Consolidation of WAG Detachments, copy in HUCOM SGS file 324.5.

Memo, Dir PMA for USAARHUR CG, 25 Oct 49, sub: Status of WAG Enlisted Personnel, copy in HUCOM SGS file 324.5.

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UNCLASSIFIED

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PROTECTED Chapter IX (cont.)

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UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

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CHAPTER X

Military Training

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Military Training

Training a Unified Command

Tactical Emphasis in 1949

The reconstitution of U.S. Forces in Germany as a tactical command prepared for any emergency was a continuing process which began in late 1946 and virtually completed in 1949. During the year the reorganized 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary, the two major combat elements in the European Command, trained continuously at all levels from the individual soldier through the staff officer. As police functions of the Occupation Forces were gradually relinquished, service troops were also considered part

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this tactical command. Frequent command post exercises, infantry training of service command units, and conduct of the largest peacetime maneuvers ever held by U.S. Forces in Europe all contributed to the shift in emphasis from support of Military Government to preparation of all echelons and commands for combat. Despite this orientation, however, the SUCCM education program was not neglected. Specialists and technicians of all branches and all of the services in the U.S. Zone of Germany continued to receive technical instruction, and there was continued emphasis on military courtesy, Troop Information Program, and character and moral guidance. (1)

Joint Training

a. Field Training Exercises. The most significant development during the year was the progress made toward training a unified command. Whereas field training exercises had hitherto concerned only the Army Ground Forces in Germany, two of the three command maneuvers held during 1949 were participated in by USAFE and USNAVFONAGER. In Exercise SHOWERS, the spring training exercise, a joint operations center for air and ground elements was set for the first time and U.S. Naval Forces in Germany participated concurrently in an independent port exercise. Throughout the summer, all commands trained assiduously for joint operations and, in early September, combined to conduct the first full-scale joint maneuver yet held in the U.S. Zone of Germany. That maneuver, Exercise HARVEST, integrated Army, Navy, and Air Force units into a single, co-ordinated force.

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b. Rhine River Patrol. Late in 1948 the Rhine River Patrol, a command responsible to the Commander, Naval Forces, Germany. (COMNAVFORGER), was created to operate on the Rhine River with crews comprised of personnel from U.S. Naval Forces, Germany, and U.S. Constabulary. Because of the international nature of its mission, the patrol became more a joint and less a Navy undertaking during the year. When a training policy was formulated in March 1949, it was issued as a EUCOM letter and dealt with training of Constabulary members of patrol craft crews as well as strictly naval matters. Three phases of training were set up. The first, a responsibility of the Commanding Officer, U.S. Constabulary, was to train Constabulary members of the crews in their demilitarized role; the second was concurrent training by COMNAVFORGER of the Navy portion of the crew in the art of handling and navigating the patrol craft; and the third phase covered joint training of the crew as a whole in (2) demilitarized, care and use of crew-served weapons, and in handling the craft.

Training Program for the Year

Objectives

The objectives of all training in the European Command during 1949 were threefold: to train individuals and units for the efficient performance of occupational duties and to permit all units to operate efficiently in the field (3) in combat as a part of an army corps reinforced. In 1948 there had been no specific statement with regard to training troops for combat, the only mention of the possibility being contained in a portion of the training

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objective which stated ". . . and to insure readiness to assume responsibility (4)
er, and to discharge effectively, all foreseeable tasks." To attain the aims
stated for the 1949 program, a series of intermediate objectives was set up.
In 1948, these necessary elements of the training program contained such
subjects as discipline, courtesy, and conduct; individual weapons familiar-
ization; training of specialists; training of service units in support of
ground and air units; and training of personnel of the Women's Army Corps.
In 1949, however, these intermediate objectives were expanded to include the
(5)
following:

- a. All ground combat units would be trained in the performance of
necessary Occupational duties pertaining specifically to their units.
- b. Tactical training would include the level of the battalion re-
hearsed and be projected immediately to reach the level of the combat
ground and combat team.
- c. Organizations would be trained to operate independently, outside
the framework of their parent units.
- d. The development of prompt and expeditious staff procedures would
be stressed.

Winter Training Program (1 October 1948 - 31 March 1949)

Although the EUCOM Training Memo setting up the Winter Training Program
for the period 1 October 1948 - 31 March 1949 was published three months
earlier than the over-all directive for 1949, its provisions were directly con-
sistent with those of the latter document. The winter period was regarded as
providing opportunity to prepare for a rigorous summer training period.

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However, the benefits of cold weather training during the winter were also expressed. In addition to the school program, which continued through the winter months, a program for rotating all battalions of major combat units through the winterized camps at the Grafenwehr Reservation for 2-week periods was established and carried out. In moving to and from Grafenwehr, units adopted tactical formations and carried full field equipment, basic loads, fuel, lubricants, and rations. Overnight bivouacs and field training exercises were also held throughout the winter, culminating in Exercise EUGEN in January 1949. Other training activities included a Rhine River bridging exercise, held on 19 - 20 March; the issuance of a EUGEN school (6) catalogue; and various command post exercises.

Winter Training Exercise (EUGEN)

The first field training exercise for 1949 was a tactical operation carried out in three phases along the Rhine River from 17 - 23 January by units of the 1st Infantry Division and headquarters of U.S. Constabulary units. Essentially a test of tactical mobility and communications, this exercise afforded EUGEN Headquarters an excellent opportunity to evaluate staff operations of tactical units and to observe field operations of the (7) division-size combat in the U.S. zone. Principal deficiencies noted were inadequate intelligence training, generally unsatisfactory signal communications, and inadequate training of ground units in tactical operations involving hostile aircraft. (8) Command and staff operations, tactical operations, and logistics were rated excellent.

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Summer Training Program (1 April - 31 August 1949)

For the period 1 April - 31 August a Command-wide training schedule was carried out which included every aspect of training. A major objective of the summer program was to perfect the training of tactical teams of combined (9) arms, while another theme stressed throughout this period was that of training service and administrative units to be self-sufficient in the field. (10) Emphasis was placed on qualification in individual and crew-served weapons and, once this portion of the training program had been largely completed, combat training received primary attention. During the summer months, intensive preparations were also made for the Fall Training Exercise, HARVEST, which was regarded as the first real test of the combat command since late 1948. As the program for secondary mission infantry training of service command troops took effect in the early months of 1949, the Command gradually approached the stage in which all available personnel were being trained for participation as combat troops in case of emergency. The first inventory of this tactical manpower pool took place during Exercise SHOWERS, the training exercise held from 18 - 24 April. This maneuver also supplied information as to the logistics and tactical capabilities of the (11) Command.

Spring Training Exercise (SHOWERS)

a. Purpose and Significance. The second of the year's three maneuver training exercises, Exercise SHOWERS, (STX - 49), was a larger and more inclusive operation than any previously held in the Command. Although participation was limited to approximately 70,000 out of 130,000 military personnel in the European Command, STX - 49 provided the first real test

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of tactical and logistics functioning of units in the Command. Particular emphasis was placed on combat and service support of tactical troops, and several features unique to EUCOM maneuvers were introduced. In the first place, communications zone play was set up; secondly, personnel and facilities of the Bremerhaven Base Port were utilized; and, thirdly, a joint operations center for air and ground operations was established. Major objectives of the exercise were: to develop combat and service support procedures; to organize and test communications zone installations and their field functions; to move units into the field, co-ordinating the use of the road net in playing traffic control procedures; to develop joint field operating procedures for Army, Air Force, and Naval units; and, finally, to organize and give field training to the headquarters and staff of USAREUR. (12)

b. Staff Organization. Under the command of Lt. Gen. Clarence A. ... as Director of STX - 49, two major headquarters were set up. USAREUR ... supervised by the Director, OPOT, EUCOM, controlled the tactical activities within the corps combat zone, while USAREUR Main Headquarters, supervised by the Director, Logistics, EUCOM, was concerned primarily with logistics activity within the communications zone. Within this Communications Zone Headquarters an Advance Section, Headquarters, and Staff was established which conducted staff planning under Brig. Gen. Howard ... of the American Graves Registration Command. In Bremerhaven a Base ... was operated with the Army Commander and U.S. Naval Forces in Europe (13) cooperating. It had not been planned that air and naval participation would be as inclusive as it became, but the opportunity to begin the development of joint staff procedures in the Command was utilized beyond (14) initial concepts by all three services.

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c. Scheme of Maneuver. The general maneuver scheme of Exercise

SHOERS, which took place in northern Bavaria from 18 - 24 April, called for several types of action. Initially, there was a build-up of forces facing a superior force with a screening force covering this movement. Then, screening forces withdrew to a hastily prepared defensive position. After a stage of regroupment and buildup for a counter-offensive, a river crossing and breakthrough were carried out, and a final attack drove the Aggressor back across the border. (15) Although this scheme of maneuver embraced a bare minimum of troops engaged in by combat troops, it nevertheless represented the peak to date of EUCOM training activities. Exercise SHOWERS showed a marked improvement over the January exercise and was characterized by high morale, intensive effort by all personnel to overcome previous deficiencies, and (16) excellent cooperation between the services.

Maneuver Training Period (September 1949)

The high point of postwar training of U.S. troops in Germany was reached during September when all troops of the Command participated either in Exercise HARVEST or in separate but simultaneous field exercises. A wide range of tactical and logistics problems was presented, and the experience gained at all levels, from the individual soldier through the joint maneuver staff, was regarded as the best training possible, short of that gained in actual hostilities.

Fall Training Exercise (HARVEST)

a. Purpose and Objectives. Exercise HARVEST (FTX - 49) which took place in Bavaria and in the Fulda-Frankfurt area during the period 6 - 15

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September, was designed to provide an end-of-season test of progress made since October 1948. To achieve this, a set of training objectives was set up which was far more inclusive than that for any previous exercise. Whereas Exercise SHOWERS had been concerned largely with logistics support of combat elements, Exercise HARVEST as the first full-scale joint maneuver held by the European Command, stressed actual operations on a joint two-sided level. (17) The successful execution of this maneuver depended upon the ability of EUCOM to accomplish the followings:

- (a) To organize and operate a Joint EUCOM Maneuver Staff for elements of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
- (b) To conduct an annual field training test of the tactical capacity of the Air-Land-Water team.
- (c) To conduct a test of the tactical capacity of Air Force troop transport units and the status of training of Army units in air-lift operations.
- (d) To conduct an annual field training test of the tactical capacity of the 1st Division with attached command and service support units.
- (e) To conduct an annual field training test of the Staff and Command of the tactical corps (U.S. Constabulary less certain units) with attached command and service support units.
- (f) To conduct an exercise for the Rhine River Command in support of "U.S. Forces" and an independent Naval base port exercise.
- (g) To organize for planning purposes and develop a statement of mission for a Joint Area Command.

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(h) To organize and operate a Joint Empire System for the maneuver forces.

(i) To require maximum participation by posts in local field training exercises to test secondary mission training programs of all units not directly engaged in Exercise HARVEST.⁽¹⁸⁾

With such a comprehensive set of training objectives to fulfill, participants in FEI - 49 engaged during the course of the exercise in most of the varied types of operations that could occur. These included surprise attacks, delaying action, river crossings, defensive operations, counterattacks, the airlifting of an entire regimental combat team, pursuit, and final assault and capture of an organized defensive position.⁽¹⁹⁾

b. Planning Exercise HARVEST. Immediately after the completion of the spring exercise, General Macbuer designated Col. Samuel G. Conley, Director of the OPOT Division, as Deputy Director of the projected fall exercise, and gave general instructions as to what was to be included in the maneuver. During the summer a skeleton planning staff drew up tentative plans which were co-ordinated at a series of conferences held between 27 May and 6 September. From the outset of the planning phase, all three services were represented on maneuver staffs. As planning progressed and the overall scheme of the exercise was formulated, the maneuver evolved as a fully integrated joint exercise. The tactical and logistics plan embraced the maximum number of actions in which three services could engage in a 10-day maneuver.

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c. Staff Organization.

(1) Command, Chief of Staff, and Joint Staff Levels. The staff which drew up these plans consisted of commanders and staff officers of the three services in Germany. Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Commander in Chief, EUCOM, controlled the operations of both "U.S." and "Aggressor" Forces through the Director, FTX - 49, General Huesner. The commanders of the three services comprising the European Command were designated as General Huesner's Chief Deputy Directors. These were the Commanding General, USAFE, Lt. Gen. John T. Gannon; Commanding General, USAREUR, Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn; and Commander, Naval Forces, Germany, Rear Admiral John Wilkes. Partly because of maneuver terminology and partly because of the joint innovations, the following arrangement was evolved at the Chief of Staff level. Colonel Conley was designated Deputy Director and was responsible to the Director for over-all direction and control. He also acted as Deputy Director for Army Operations. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Born, USAF, was Deputy Director for Air Operations and Capt. Joseph B. Thew, USN, was Deputy Director for Naval Operations. In the chain of command directly below the three Deputy Directors for Operations was the Executive, Col. Edward J. F. Glavin, USA, who acted as the over-all administrator for the exercise and directly supervised several special maneuver staffs. The Joint EUCOM Maneuver Staff, consisting of the Joint Co-ordinating Staff and the Joint Technical and Administrative Staffs directly below the Chief of Staff group, controlled and co-ordinated the tactical and logistics operations of both "U.S." and "Aggressor" Forces during the exercise. These staffs were composed of personnel recruited from all three services.

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(2) Sanctions Command Level. Several separate commands supplemented those cited above. The forces in the field were under the following command: Brig. Gen. Thomas G. Dwyer, USAF, commanded both 2D Air Division (U.S. Forces) and 2d Fighter Corps (Aggressor); Brig. Gen. E.H. Alexander commanded the 1st Airlift Task Force; Brig. Gen. Ralph J. Canine commanded "U.S. Army Forces"; Maj. Gen. L.D. White commanded "Aggressor III Corps," and Commander R.N. Paige, USN, commanded the Rhine River Patrol. Instead of a Command-Subsistence Zone, a Joint Area Command under Brig. Gen. Max F. Schneider, USAF, was formed. This headquarters did not engage actively in Exercise HARVEST but acted as a planning group to devise a plan for future operations. The Joint Empire Command, headed by Brig. Gen. Philip E. Gallagher, worked under the direction of the Joint Co-ordinating Staff in controlling and co-ordinating the actual operations. (21)

4. Summary of Exercise.

(1) General Situation. Exercise HARVEST was planned as the culmination of a series of operations by "U.S. Forces" and a mythical "Aggressor" which had taken place since the conclusion of Exercise SHOWERS and lasted until D Day of FTI - 49. A hypothetical situation was developed involving this mythical "Aggressor" in a series of operations which carried it deep into Germany. On D Day, 6 September, the U.S. Constabulary became the actual "Aggressor" and a scenario was devised in which "U.S. Forces" would withdraw in the Frankfurt and Danube areas, counterattack, and finally seize Braunschweig. The action as planned by the three services fell into five general phases.

(2) Phase I. The initial phase began at 0600 hours on 6 September when elements of the "Aggressor" III Corps, spearheaded by the 134 Armored

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Division (1st Constabulary Brigade) and the supporting 2d Fighter Corps (2d Air Division), thrust swiftly toward the Rhine in an attempt to split the U.S. forces of Germany. After pushing the U.S. 18th Regimental Combat Team back to a north-south line through Frankfurt, "Aggressor" withdrew and moved to the Ingolstadt area on the Danube. Throughout this action "Aggressor" had control of the air, but "U.S. Forces" air power took over shortly after the first phase. Naval support was given "U.S. Forces" by the Rhine River Command, which operated from positions on the Rhine and Main Rivers.

(3) Phases II and III. Action shifted to the Danube front in the second phase of FTX - 49, as "U.S. Forces" prepared to defend southern Bavaria from the advancing "Aggressor." An example of peacetime joint operations was provided when the entire 18th RCT was airlifted from Rhein-Main to Muensterefeldbruck, from which base it joined the defending "U.S. Forces." "Aggressor" crossed the Danube near Ingolstadt and secured a bridgehead on the south bank. As the third phase started, however, "Aggressor" air superiority was wiped out by a "U.S." raid on its base at Giebelstadt. Nevertheless, "Aggressor" continued its southward advance and expanded its bridgehead to a depth of sixteen miles.

(4) Phases IV and V. With air superiority established, "U.S. Forces" counterattacked and, in the fourth phase, pushed "Aggressor" back to the north bank of the Danube. Although both sides had air power, the primary air mission of gaining and maintaining air superiority was intentionally neglected in order to achieve maximum air-ground co-ordination. In the late stages of this phase, "U.S. Forces" pursued "Aggressor" columns as they retreated to Grafenwehr. In the fifth and final stage, "U.S. Forces"

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reached and seized Grafenwohr. Action was suspended at 1800 hours on 15
(22)

September, and Exercise HARVEST was formally terminated at 2400 hours.

c. Critique and Evaluation. Exercise HARVEST demonstrated for the first time the striking force and defensive capabilities of U.S. Forces in Germany. It refined logistics techniques utilized in Exercise SHOWERS and provided a means of evaluating the performance of the EUCOM air-ground-water teams. Command and staff performances also reflected great progress in the conduct of joint exercises, but there was definite room for improvement. Signal communications were not always adequate, ground troops were not sufficiently air conscious, and the joint umpire system, employed for the first time in the Command during FTX - 49, was not fully equipped to control operations involving three services.

Winter Training Program (1 October 1949 - 31 March 1950)

During the last quarter of 1949 there was increased emphasis on training the individual soldier and correcting defects observed during Exercise HARVEST. The aim of all training continued to be that of improving the status of readiness for combat of all units. Although training of tactical unit personnel was confined largely to training at or below platoon level, service command units held monthly exercises to test readiness to take the field as combat troops. Some special problems were also held. Among these were an exercise involving the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment of U.S. Constabulary in attack, river crossing, delay, withdrawal, and defensive operations; the defense of a river line by the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment of U.S. Constabulary; and two command post exercises held by the 1st Infantry Division. During this period, too, Phase I of the Atomic Energy Indoctrination Program,

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completed in December, was conducted for senior commanders and staff officers by a Department of the Army team. Considerable emphasis was also placed on the training of reserve officers employed as civilians in Germany. (23)

Joint Exercise Planning for 1950

Three weeks after the conclusion of Exercise HARVEST, General Hushner, Chief of Staff, EUCOM, announced that a joint command post exercise down to including battalion or equivalent level would be held during March 1950. (24)

The specific objectives of this exercise were: (25)

a. To organize and train officers for joint maneuver staff duty in the European Command and to insure their understanding of the tactics, techniques, capabilities, needs, and limitations of the component parts of the joint force.

b. To perfect staff procedure at all levels, stressing co-ordination between staffs of the different services.

c. To test, under field conditions, the communications of the command with particular emphasis on radio communication. On 30 November the first planning conference attended by representatives of all staffs and services was held in Heidelberg. Although maneuver staff sections were to be staffed on the same joint basis that prevailed for Exercise HARVEST, two changes were made. In the first place, a Comptroller was included at the special staff level. Secondly, separate Army, Air, and Navy Commands were established independent of the joint maneuver staff, which had acted in advisory capacities during FTX - 49. Before the end of the year two more conferences were held during which progress in setting up the joint staff and the tactical play of the exercise was made.

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Planning for the training of instructors for Phase II of the Atomic Energy Indoctrination Program was completed. The target date for the completion of training of instructors was fixed as 31 March 1950 and for the completion of the indoctrination of key personnel as 31 July 1950. Plans were also completed for an extensive program in air transport operations with emphasis on combat loading of troops, and loading of units, and bulk loading of units and equipment. It was planned to indoctrinate commanders and staff officers by 20 February 1950, to train unit instructors by 27 March 1950, and to train battalion-size units at airfields throughout the zone by 1 August 1950.

(26)

Co-operation with British and French Armies of Occupation13. Nature of Co-operation

Much consideration was given during the year to the degree of co-operation and co-ordination existing among the three forces occupying Western Germany. As in the past, this co-operation was close but it took on new significance with the signing of the Atlantic Pact. Actually, the extent of co-operation between HUCOM and the British and French in training matters during 1949 was confined to close co-ordination in over-all planning, exchanges of small numbers of troops for training purposes, use of training areas and facilities, and observation of methods by staff officers.

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British-U.S. Training Relations

Relations between the British Army of the Rhine and the European Command were fairly close during the year. The state of training in both commands precluded the possibility of extensive combined participation in field training exercises, since reorganizations and accelerated training programs occupied the attention of both staffs. In September 1948 a British Infantry battalion had participated in Exercise NORMAN, the EUROCOM fall training exercise, but it was not until October 1949 that an appreciable number of British and U.S. troops again trained together. At that time, the 1st Battalion, 14th Armored Cavalry, U.S. Constabulary, participated in British maneuvers in the Paderborn area. Throughout the year the British made their training areas available to U.S. Forces. In this respect there was excellent co-ordination between the two forces. In February and March certain units of the U.S. Constabulary conducted tank firing on the ranges at Belsen in the British Zone, and other U.S. units availed themselves of British facilities for firing 90-mm. anti-aircraft weapons at Belsen. For the year 1950, plans were formulated for exchange visits of commissioned and noncommissioned officers between British and U.S. units in one-week periods from January through March.

French-U.S. Training Relations

The general trend in relations between the British and U.S. Armies of Occupation also keyed French-U.S. co-operation. In this case, the major limitation was one of conflict in training schedules, and several French requests for U.S. firing demonstrations and participation in field training exercises could not be met. Nevertheless, there was a high degree of co-operation between the two armies. French training facilities were used by

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U.S. Forces throughout the year, mostly by units of the U.S. Constabulary, and troops were exchanged for maneuver training purposes. Both French training areas, Baumholder and Hunsing, were utilized for training U.S. as well as French troops. The peak of this co-operation was reached during the autumn months when the 2d Armored Cavalry Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. Constabulary participated in a 5-day French maneuver, (31) and the 5th Battalion Chasseurs à Pied (infantry) took part in the EUCOM fall maneuvers, Exercise HARVEST, as an integral part of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division.

14. Outlook for 1950

Continued co-ordination in 1950 was a subject of discussion in training conferences during 1949, and it appeared certain that a higher level of such co-operation would be reached. Two factors supported this conclusion:

a. The possibility of conducting combined joint maneuvers in the near future presupposed virtually complete exchange of training information and facilities among the three armies.

b. The provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Program (Atlantic Pact) would almost certainly designate a vital role to EUCOM (through the 900T Division) in training cadres and other personnel of the French and British armies as well as those of other signatory nations. Although a complete program had not been established by the end of the year, it was felt that some expansion of EUCOM training facilities would be necessary. (32)

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Secondary Mission Training

17. Development of Program

The Secondary Mission program, inaugurated in April 1948, called for the training of all service units as infantry replacement platoons or companies. During 1948 the program passed through several different stages of development. On 13 January 1949, the program was revised to include:

a. Technical service and administrative service units which were assigned a mission on the Tactical Command and Service Support Chart, but whose chart mission differed from their day-to-day (primary) mission.

b. Service command units and a few technical service and administrative service units which did not appear on the Tactical Command and Service Support Chart.

Units referred to in a above trained for the mission assigned by the chart; units referred to in b above were formed and trained as infantry replacement platoons and companies (Secondary Missions only). A minimum of two hours per week was devoted to this program. On 13 May 1949 training as infantry units was abolished in favor of training of individual infantry replacements: riflemen, automatic riflemen, machine gunners, and mortar men. The personnel of all units under this program also received training against air, airborne, and mechanized attack.

18. Progress During 1949

With minor exceptions, the plans for Secondary Mission training published on 13 January and 13 May were carried out effectively during the year. One change was the deletion of the provision stating that some personnel would

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be trained in crew-served weapons. By late 1949 it had been decided that all personnel under the purview of the Infantry Secondary Mission program would be trained as individual riflemen and that tactical units would train their own replacements for operating crew-served weapons. During 1949 participating personnel received a minimum of two hours per week in infantry training and assumed their Secondary Mission on at least one day each month. Inspections of these units while so engaged indicated fair progress although there were some equipment shortages. Inspections of chart units was accomplished during participation in Command maneuvers. During STX - 49, deficiencies observed appeared to result partially from inadequate equipment and partially from confusion as to provisions of training directives. In the fall maneuver, Exercise HARVEST, Secondary Mission units performed satisfactorily, and definite improvement over the performance given during the spring exercise was noted. On the whole, steady progress was made in the training of all Secondary Mission units, and at the end of the year all directives relating to Secondary Mission training were in process of consolidation.

WUCOM Schools

WUCOM School System in 1949

Throughout the training year, the Command offered technical and specialist training at the following schools:

- a. Technical Service Schools (Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, and Medical)

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- b. Tank Training Center
- c. Intelligence School
- d. Band Training School
- e. Troop Information and Education Staff School
- f. Kitzingen Training Center
- g. Transportation Training Center

Quotas for attendance at these schools, which were allocated to USAARH, USAF, COMNAVFORGER, USFA, and TRUST, remained constant in 1949 and were adjusted both to the requirements of the Command and the numbers of trained personnel arriving from the United States. German civilians were also trained in appropriate administrative and maintenance duties. During the year the Command was polled, and it was found that, after revision of certain courses, EUGEN school training was geared to current requirements. (39)

On-Duty Educational Training For Negro Personnel

a. Reorganization of Program. The on-duty education training program for negro personnel of transportation truck companies continued throughout the first three quarters of the year. However, the lack of a firm directive and of sufficient trained instructor personnel, and the fact that instructors occupied I/O spaces within each truck company, seriously impaired the effectiveness of the program. Nevertheless, the program enjoyed considerable success and it was directed that it be expanded to include the personnel of all negro units. The revision, expansion, and supervision of the program was made a responsibility of the OPOT Division late in September 1949. A firm directive was published to govern the organization, responsibilities, and conduct of the program. The revised program required that all negro enlisted men having less than high school education attend a minimum of 10 (40) hours per week of academic instruction.

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b. Implementation of New Program. In order to implement the program and to provide other than T/O spaces for academic instructions, a T/O unit, the 7744th Education Training Unit, was activated on 20 October 1949. Consolidated school plants were established at post level where practicable, auxiliary schools were established for isolated units, civilian educational advisors were made available to the commanders concerned, and instructors were distributed to the various schools based on their student needs. The revised program was inaugurated on 7 November with the publication of USAREUR Training Circular No. 2.
(41)

c. Accomplishments and Outlook. Enrollment increased from 3,600 in October to well over 5,000 by the end of December. During the year the auxiliary educational program recorded 615 completions from the basic level, 886 completions from the intermediate level, and 111 completions from the GED (high school) level. A total of 790,854 student class hours were accomplished during the year. It was estimated that the number of completions and student class hours accomplished in 1950 would more than double that for 1949.
(42)

d. Training of Foreign Military Personnel

As in previous years, the EUCOM school system trained military personnel of several foreign countries. Although military personnel of U.S. forces in Germany received priority in attending these schools, several other countries were well represented. During the first six months of 1949 all requests for training Italian army personnel were granted. For the rest half of 1949 Turkish, Greek, and French students were also trained.
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UNCLASSIFIED

23. MDAP Training

Although no firm commitments were made, the question of school training for personnel of Atlantic Pact nations received serious attention during the last half of 1949. The Department of the Army stated that MDAP training would, wherever possible, be carried out at overseas U.S. installations, and HUCOM drew up tentative plans based on that assumption. HUCOM schools to be involved initially were the Tank Training Center and the Engineer, Ordnance, and Signal Schools. It was planned that instruction at these schools should be of a transitional nature with major emphasis given to training instructors and cadre of the military establishments of member nations. Late in the year it was tentatively decided that the HUCOM school system would have to be adjusted in one of the following ways:

- a. Integrating small numbers (two to six) of English-speaking foreign military personnel into existing courses.
- b. Reducing U.S. and substituting increased foreign quotas.
- c. Expanding the schools physically.

The second of the possibilities appeared to be the most likely, since the number of personnel to be trained would probably be high and physical expansion of the existing schools would require at least six months. It was believed that the first students would arrive at HUCOM schools between 1
(44)
March and 15 April 1950.

Reserve Officer Training

24. Establishment of Program in Late 1949

In October 1949 the problem of utilizing the services of and training

UNCLASSIFIED

approximately 1,100 reserve officers then serving in civilian capacities with EUCOM and EUCOM was given serious study by the Command. This potential reserve of officer strength was augmented by a somewhat smaller number of Regular Army warrant officers and enlisted men also serving in the Command and holding reserve commissions. The two major issues were those of obtaining authority for providing each of these officers with mobilization assignments and of providing a means of training to enable them to maintain active reserve status. As of late 1948, EUCOM was excluded from such activities despite its growing importance as a tactical and strategic command. (45) To correct this situation, correspondence was initiated with the Department of the Army and on 27 November authority was received for EUCOM to make mobilization assignments, training attachments, and training assignments for reserve officers residing under the jurisdiction of the Command. (46) Although no funds were designated for these purposes, plans were drawn up to institute such a program, and on 30 December 1948 a EUCOM circular (174) was published outlining the responsibilities of the Command. The specific training objectives envisioned were the following: (47)

- a. To develop and qualify individuals for their contemplated duties in the event of an emergency so that they might be employed efficiently by the units to which they were assigned.
- b. To assist the individual reserve officer to obtain the necessary credits to maintain an active reserve status, retain his commission, remain eligible for promotion, and eventually secure the benefits of retirement.
- c. To develop personnel who could be utilized as instructors.
- d. To discover, develop, and qualify officers with special abilities to assume technical, staff, or command responsibilities up to and including the highest levels.

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24. Development in 1949

Throughout 1949 progress was made in carrying out the provisions of Circular No. 174. Although funds were not available until the middle of the year, instruction was given to interested reserve officers who were organized into Composite Groups (Organized Reserve Corps or ORC). In addition, reserve officers were given the opportunity to gain points for maintenance of active status and retirement. In April twenty-five officers participated in Exercise SHOWERS on a voluntary unpaid status. Early in July an allotment of funds for reserve training was made, and in Exercise GUNNY, a total of sixty-one reservists went on active duty for a 2-week period. A limiting factor here was the anticipated change-over from GIGGS to HIGGS and the consequent reluctance of reserve officers employed in (48) civilian capacities to leave their posts. Late in the year a directive regarding Circular No. 174 was published by USAREUR. This document, published on 15 December, outlined plans for organization, training, and administering Army Reserve officers in the U.S. Zone of Germany and stated for the first time the exact provisions with regard to reserve duty training (49) The general objectives stated in paragraph "a" above were to be followed and training was to be confined largely to topics of general interest to all reserve officers, such as methods of instruction, career (50) guidance, uprating, military justice, new weapons, and atomic energy.

25. Air Force and Naval Reserve Officer Training

As plans were carried out for implementing the Army reserve officer training program, there was increased activity in making mobilization assignments and providing for the training of Air Force and Naval reserve

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officers. In May the Director of OPOT, reported that both USAFE and GCHAUFRGER had made extensive requests to their respective headquarters in Washington for authority to establish reserve training programs in Europe. At that time there were no funds available and neither service had established a program. (51) USAFE Headquarters desired to make its own mobilization assignments for Air Force reservists, while GCHAUFRGER was preparing to act independently. (52) In July, USAFE Headquarters received authorization to give mobilization assignments to Air Force Reserve officers and to establish such Volunteer Air Reserve Training units as were necessary. (53) In addition to this grant of authority, the Commanding General, USAFE, was authorized on 3 June to permit reserve officers not on active duty to take points and credit hours for attendance at schools and scheduled instruction of Ground Force, Navy, Coast Guard, National Guard, and OCS units. (54)

Training of Labor Service Technical and Guard Units

Background

Although policy in regard to the utilization and administration of German and non-German residents in labor service companies had been established in 1947 and 1948, (55) the subject was in need of clarification during 1949. In January a definitive EUCOM circular restated the mission of these units and, although the provisions of this document specifically excluded military activities as reviews, "attention-marching," and saluting, it stated that training was to be restricted to that necessary for performance of assigned duties, (56) the role of labor service personnel was

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nevertheless the subject of Soviet propaganda and was contained in U.S. newspapers. It was alleged that these units comprised a reserve military force, ⁽⁵⁷⁾ whereas their actual role was that of engaging in activity and support of the Command's logistics mission. By the performance of this mission, it was possible to release U.S. Military personnel to carry out assigned Occupational and tactical missions.

22. Training During 1949

Training policies and requirements for DEANER labor service units were prescribed in August 1949. Most of the training was in nonmilitary subjects. Six hours per week were devoted to training personnel in a 12-week cycle. Of the seventy-two hours, instruction in English occupied 36 hours, and training in carrying out assigned missions accounted for most of the remaining time. The only portion of the 72-hour course which related directly to military training was the six to eight hours given to weapons instruction and familiarization firing. ⁽⁵⁸⁾ Other subjects listed were use, care, and maintenance of equipment; training in connection with assigned mission; first aid and sanitation; communications; and unloading and dewatering. ⁽⁵⁹⁾ Industrial policemen received two weeks of intensive training at time of hire, and received continuous training throughout their period of service. Subjects covered were interior guard duty, control of domestic disturbances, first aid, English, and carbine (to include familiarization firing). ⁽⁶⁰⁾

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FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Tag Memo No. 1, 1 Jan 49.
2. Ltr, EUCOM to US Comstab CG, COMNAVFORGER, 23 Mar 49, sub: Training and Operation of the Rhine River Patrol, AG 353 GGT - AGO.
3. EUCOM Tag Memo No. 1, 1 Jan 49.
4. Ibid., 11 Mar 48.
5. Ibid., 1 Jan 49.
6. Ibid., No. 6, 1 Oct 48; EUCOM OPOT Div Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Mar 49.
7. Ltr, USAREUR to CGS, USAFE, US Comstab, 1st Inf Div, 14 Dec 48, sub: Winter Training Exercise - WTX - 49, AG 354.2 GGT - AGO.
8. Critique, Col Conley, D/OPOT, to EUCOM CofS, n.d., sub: Critique WTX - 49; memo, OPOT Div for CofS, 16 Feb 49, sub: Training Report on Winter Training Exercise Snowdrop.
9. EUCOM Tag Memo No. 1, 1 Apr 49.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., Incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tag Ltr, Lt Gen G.R. Hushner to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, USA D/GAT, 10 Oct 49.
12. Ltr, Lt Gen G.R. Hushner, EUCOM DCOM, to Gen Omar Bradley, USA CofS, 3 May 49.
13. Ibid.
14. IRS, D/OPOT to EUCOM CofS, 28 Jan 49, sub: Joint Army-Navy Spring Maneuver Directive (Air Force EX).
15. Ltr, Lt Gen Hushner, EUCOM DCOM, to Gen Omar Bradley USA CofS, 3 May 49.
16. Incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tag Ltr, Lt Gen G.R. Hushner, EUCOM DCOM, to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, DA D/GAT, 10 Oct 49.
17. Ltr, EUCOM Joint Maneuver Staff to CGS, USAFE, USAREUR, COMNAVFORGER, 1 Jul 49, sub: EUCOM Fall Training Exercise (FTX - 49).
18. EUCOM, Final Report, Exercise HARVEST, 6 - 15 Sep 49; Ltr, EUCOM Joint Maneuver Staff to CGS, USAFE, USAREUR, COMNAVFORGER, 1 Jul 49, sub: EUCOM Fall Training Exercise (FTX - 49).

UNCLASSIFIED

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Exhibition Chapter I (cont.)

19. EUGOM, Notes of the Briefing for Members of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs Held in Heidelberg, Germany, 17 Nov 49.
20. EUGOM, Final Report, Exercise HARVEST, 6 - 15 Sep 49.
21. Ibid.
22. EUGOM, Joint Manuever Staff, Joint Hist Div, sub: Exercise HARVEST - the Operational Phase, 6 - 15 Sep. (War Diary of FTX - 49).
23. USAREUR Tag Cdr No. 1, 7 Nov 49; incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tag Ltr, Lt Gen G.R. Muehner to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, USA D/CST, 6 Jan 50.
24. Ltr, EUGOM Cdr to Maj Gen, 6 Oct 49, sub: Joint Training, AG 353 GOT - AGO.
25. Ltr, EUGOM Cdr, to CGO, USAFE, USAREUR, US Comstab, COMNAVFORGER, 24 Dec 49, sub: Joint Command Post Exercise.
26. IIR, EUGOM D/OPOT to EUGOM G/Hist Div, 23 Mar 50, sub: Historical Military Training, File 353.
27. IIR, D/OPOT to Cdr, 17 May 49, sub: Possible Participation in the French Manuevers to be Held in September 1949.
28. EUGOM D/CST's Wily Staff Conf Rpt No. 40, 4 Oct 49; incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tag Ltr, Lt Gen G.R. Muehner to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, USA D/CST, 6 Jan 50.
29. EUGOM D/CST's Wily Staff Conf Rpt No. 1, 4 Jan 49; EUGOM OPOT Div, Tag & Rd Rr, Rpt of Opn, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 49.
30. IIR, EUGOM D/OPOT to EUGOM G/Hist Div, 23 Mar 50, sub: Historical Military Training, File 353.
31. EUGOM D/CST's Wily Staff Conf Rpt No. 39, 27 Sep 49.
32. EUGOM, Joint Manuever Staff, Joint Hist Div, 5 Sep 49, sub: Exercise HARVEST - the Planning Phase, p. 65.
33. Memo, D/OPOT for D/CST for Opn, 30 Dec 49, sub: NDAF Training.
34. Interv George R. Kaplan, Hist Div with Lt Col Arnel Dyer, EUGOM OPOT Div, 12 Jan 50.
35. Ltr, EUGOM to All Comds Directly under EUGOM and to Chfs of Tech and Sup Svcs, 13 Jan 49, sub: Secondary Mission Training, AG 353 GOT - AGO.
36. Ltr, EUGOM, 13 May 49, sub: Secondary Infantry Training, 353.6 GOT - AGO.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

Footnotes Chapter 2 (cont.)

27. Interv. George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Lt Col Arnel Dyer, HUCOM OPOT Div, 12 Jan 50.
28. Incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tng Ltr, Lt Gen C.R. Huebner, HUCOM D/insG to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, DA D/OMF, 10 Oct 49.
29. Interv. George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Maj L.D. Burkett, OPOT Div Tng Br Sch Sec, 19 Jan 50.
30. IRS, HUCOM D/OPOT to HUCOM C/Hist Div, 23 Mar 50, sub: Historical MS, Military Training, File 353.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. Interv. George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Maj L.D. Burkett, OPOT Div Tng Br Sch Sec, 19 Jan 50.
34. Interv. George R. Kaplan, Hist Div, with Lt Col C.F. Nelson, OPOT Div Tng Br Sch Sec, 19 Jan 50.
35. Ltr, Brig Gen William E. Bergin, HUCOM D/PAA to CofS, 27 Oct 49, sub: Innovative Duty Reserve Officers in HUCOM.
36. Cable W - 80223, USA CofS from D/PAA to HUCOM, 27 Nov 49.
37. HUCOM Cir 174, par 8, 30 Dec 49, sub: Reserve Officer Training.
38. Incl 1 to Quarterly Narrative Tng Ltr, Lt Gen C.R. Huebner, HUCOM D/insG to Maj Gen Clift Andrus, DA D/OMF, 10 Oct 49.
39. Ltr, The Adjutant General, USA, 27 Jul 49, sub: Reserve Duty Training Attendance and Pay, ASAO - 3 253 (27 Jul 49) CSOPA - M.
40. Memo, HUCOM OPOT for Lt Gen C.R. Huebner, HUCOM CofS, 13 May 49, sub: Determination of Status of ORC Training for USAF and US Navy in Europe.
41. IRS, HUCOM D/OPOT to CofS, 16 May 49, sub: Determination of Status of ORC Training for USAF, US Navy in Europe, File 336.
42. Ltr, Lt Gen J.K. Cannon to Lt Gen C.R. Huebner, 22 Jul 49.
43. IRS, HUCOM D/OPOT to CofS, 3 Jan 49, sub: Training for Air Force Reserve Officers, AS 226 OCT.
44. Ltr, HUCOM, 19 Jan 47, sub: Discharge of Displaced Persons from Organized Labor Service Units, AG 383.7 GSP - AGO; ltr, HUCOM, 25 Jun 48, sub: Table of Distribution, Organized Civilian Guards, AG 320.3 GSP - AGO.

UNCLASSIFIED

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Footnotes Chapter X (cont.)

55. HUCOM Cir, 27 Jan 49, sub: Utilization and Administration of German or non-German Residents in Labor Service Companies.
56. Ibid., par 14.
57. IRS, C/FID to DC/S for Opn, 30 Nov 49, sub: Release of Information Pertinent to IP Guard.
58. Ltr, HUCOM to USARNUR Chfs of Tech Svcs, All Mil Post Comd (except Wiesbaden and Berlin), 3 Aug 49, sub: Special Training Directive, USARNUR Labor Service Units, AG 353.01 GOF - AGO.
59. Ibid.
60. IRS, HUCOM D/Log to SCS, 19 Oct 49.

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CHAPTER XI

Morale, Discipline, and Welfare

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CHAPTER XI

Morale, Discipline and Welfare

1. Trends During the Period

a. General Measures to Improve Morale. Throughout 1949, EUCOM authorities made a concerted effort to maintain high standards of discipline and morale among Occupation troops. Measures taken to achieve these standards included:

- (1) the establishment of Character Guidance Councils at EUCOM Headquarters and at all subordinate commands;
- (2) a welfare program provided by the American Red Cross for both military and civilian personnel of the Command;
- (3) discharge from the service of enlisted men who demonstrated undesirable characteristics;
- (4) presentation of orientation lectures on such topics as Personal Conduct and Duty to Your Country;
- (5) monthly talks by the chaplains on citizenship and morality which were made mandatory for all servicemen;
- (6) improvement of unit day rooms; encouragement of hobbies; and the improvement of billets.
- (7)

These measures were taken under the general supervision of the Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, which bore over-all responsibility

UNCLASSIFIED

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for maintaining morale and discipline among U.S. troops stationed in Germany.

b. Results. The success of these activities was reflected in the lowered incidence of venereal disease in the Command, the reduction in unauthorized absences from duty, and the decreasing number of complaints to the EUCOM Inspector General. Positive results included an increase in reenlistments and in extensions of enlistments in the Army, better attendance at Army chapels and education centers, and greater troop participation in sports, athletics, and hobby contests sponsored by Special Services Division, EUCOM. Toward the end of the year, Col. J. B. Murphy, Director of Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, made the following statement about discipline of the troops in the command:

The behavior of US personnel and their conduct in a manner exemplifying the high standards of the armed forces are matters of continuing importance to the Commander-in-Chief, and, I might add, a matter of great pride... We have made great strides since the termination of the war in improving our recreational and housing facilities and our educational and welfare programs. These have been contributory to the fine disciplinary rate enjoyed in the Command. (9)

Characteristics of EUCOM Troops

A survey of EUCOM military personnel prepared by the 7700th Troop Information Group revealed that the average age of Army servicemen in the Command was 24 years; that of Air Force men, 25 years. In the Army, 59 percent of the men were under 25 years of age, as were 57 percent in the Air Force. Army officers averaged 35 years of age; Air Force officers, 31½ years. Slightly more than 50 percent of the Army officers were 34 years old or younger, whereas 75 percent of Air Force officers were in that age group. In both the Army and the Air Force, 76 percent of the enlisted men had not completed their

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UNCLASSIFIED
- 389 -

high school education, and 40 percent of the officers had no university training. Of the servicemen in both departments, 73 percent were single compared to 16 percent of the officers. One percent of the officers and 11 percent of the enlisted men were Negroes. About 25 percent of the servicemen owned no government insurance, and 50 percent of them owned the full amount of \$10,000. The full amount of insurance was owned by 25 percent of the officers. Three percent of the enlisted men had made scores of more than 100 in their Army Classification Tests; another three percent of the men had scores of 59 or less; the scores of 69 percent of the men ranged between 60 and 109; and the scores of 23 percent were between 110 and 129. Two percent of the men refused to state their AGCT scores. Approximately 75 percent of EUCOM enlisted personnel in both Army and the Air Force were serving three-year enlistments. Although their plans for re-enlistment varied with the time remaining before their separation, men planning to re-enlist greatly outnumbered those who did not.

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The Youthfulness of EUCOM Troops

a. Implications of Morale Standards. The problem of maintaining a high degree of discipline and morale in the Command was complicated by the extreme youth of Occupation troops, nearly half of whom were in the late 'teens or early twenties, and thus lacked both maturity of judgment and experience in the Army. The youth and inexperience of large numbers of EUCOM servicemen were significant factors in any appraisal of Command standards of morale, as many studies indicated that the incidence of unauthorized absence from duty and venereal disease rates correlated inversely with the age, length of Army service, and amount of education of the men involved, as well as with their intelligence.

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b. The Effects of Recruits. The replacement stream from the United States consisted largely of young recruits without benefit of previous Army training. On 28 December 1948 General Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief of EUCOM forces, had warned: "One of the problems of the coming year is to create within the large number of recruits we have had in the past few months the ...feeling of pride of being a soldier and a pride of being in this command. A proud soldier is a good soldier..." On another occasion General Clay expressed his concern over the effect of young recruits on morale standards in the Command:

We will continue to get a large number of recruits in the theater during the next few months. The appearance of our soldiers is not as good as it was some months ago, primarily because the young recruit has not yet learned to handle himself. It is desired that all commanders take a special interest in indoctrinating these recruits in the standards of this theater, particularly in their personal appearance, fitting of uniform, discipline, and esprit de corps. It is only by so doing that we will be able to maintain the standards of this command.

4. The Calibre of Officer Leadership

a. Recommendations of General Huebner. Although impossible to measure either quantitatively or qualitatively, the leadership exercised by EUCOM officers obviously affected the conduct and bearing of the men under them. A subject emphasized throughout the year at top levels of the Command was the role of the officers--especially those of junior grade, who had more contact with the troops--in moulding the characters and influencing the behavior patterns of their men. Lt. Gen. Clarence M. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Commanding General, USAREUR, frequently indicated the interest he took in the welfare and discipline of servicemen and in the development of leadership in their officers. He urged troop commanders to stimulate church

UNCLASSIFIED

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attendance on the part of their men; to provide moral guidance, especially

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for replacements new to the command; to maintain at a high standard the

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weekly Troop Information Hours sponsored for the troops by the I&E Division;

and to discipline soldiers who failed to show the proper respect and courtesy

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towards women. General Hushner expressed concern in June over the increase

in the Command rates for venereal disease, which he attributed to the heavy

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turnover in junior officers and their consequent inability to exercise close

supervision over their troops and to promote sound programs for character

development.

b. Comments of Observers. On the subject of leadership in the European

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Command, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall said:

You can't have a great Army without great leaders, and you have them here. You have done a remarkable job with young recruits.... Every indication that you have absorbed these young men into your units and obtained from them a quality and quantity of service that has never been done before, even under stress of war, which is a great tribute to the leadership of this command.... I wish to compliment again General Hushner, and all personnel to the credit of the enlisted men upon the thrilling record that the European Theater is making for the Army.

The opinions of EUCOM leadership expressed by Secretary Royall were echoed by

Mr. A. McGloskey, who visited the Command in June and July as a member of

the President's Committee on Religion, Education, and Welfare in the Armed

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Forces. McGloskey wrote:

Officers in the European Command seem genuinely concerned about the welfare of their men. They are conscious of their mission and they have succeeded to a considerable degree in communicating the importance of that mission to their men. No occupational army that I know of has ever conducted itself in a way more calculated to promote the peace.... These in command are sensitive to an amazing degree to the welfare problems of the troops, and they work doggedly to bolster the individual and group morale of their force.

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c. The Role of Education. The President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces observed in its report that the Information and Education program was "a tool of military leadership and an effective technique in the development of leadership. Therefore, appreciation and utilization of the I&E program should be considered as one of the criteria in rating officers and noncommissioned officers on leadership qualities." The Committee also held that instruction in the basic principles of the I&E program and policies should be given to all officers as part of their training. Besides interesting themselves in the educational advancement of their men, officers were also advised to study under the Officers' Educational Program. (23)

Environmental Influences on Morale

a. The Situation in Germany. The environment surrounding troops in the European Command also affected the state of their morale, as the influences which the U.S. soldier was subject in Germany differed widely from those of his homeland. Not only were EUCOM troops separated by a distance of several thousand miles from the restraining influences of family and friends; they were also divorced to some extent by language and cultural barriers from normal relations with the populace of Germany. Moreover, the German people as a whole were somewhat disillusioned and demoralized as a result of the war, which had left in its wake an abnormally large number of homeless, destitute, unemployed, and frequently diseased persons. Postwar Germany had become a breeding ground for prostitution and the black market, and Occupation troops were not immune to these influences.

b. Patronage of German Establishments. Because of the weakened condition

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of the German economy and the possibilities it afforded for black marketing. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commander in Chief, EUCOM, ordered in January that all German cafes, restaurants, hotels and bars be placed "off limits" to Occupation personnel. Accordingly, a Command directive of 17 March prohibited all American, Allied, or neutral nationals serving in or with the U.S. Forces in Europe from patronizing German establishments in the U.S. Zone (26) of Germany, although exceptions were made for agents of law enforcement organizations, correspondents, and, with official approval, persons invited by the Germans as their guests. General Clay gave the following explanation for the ruling:

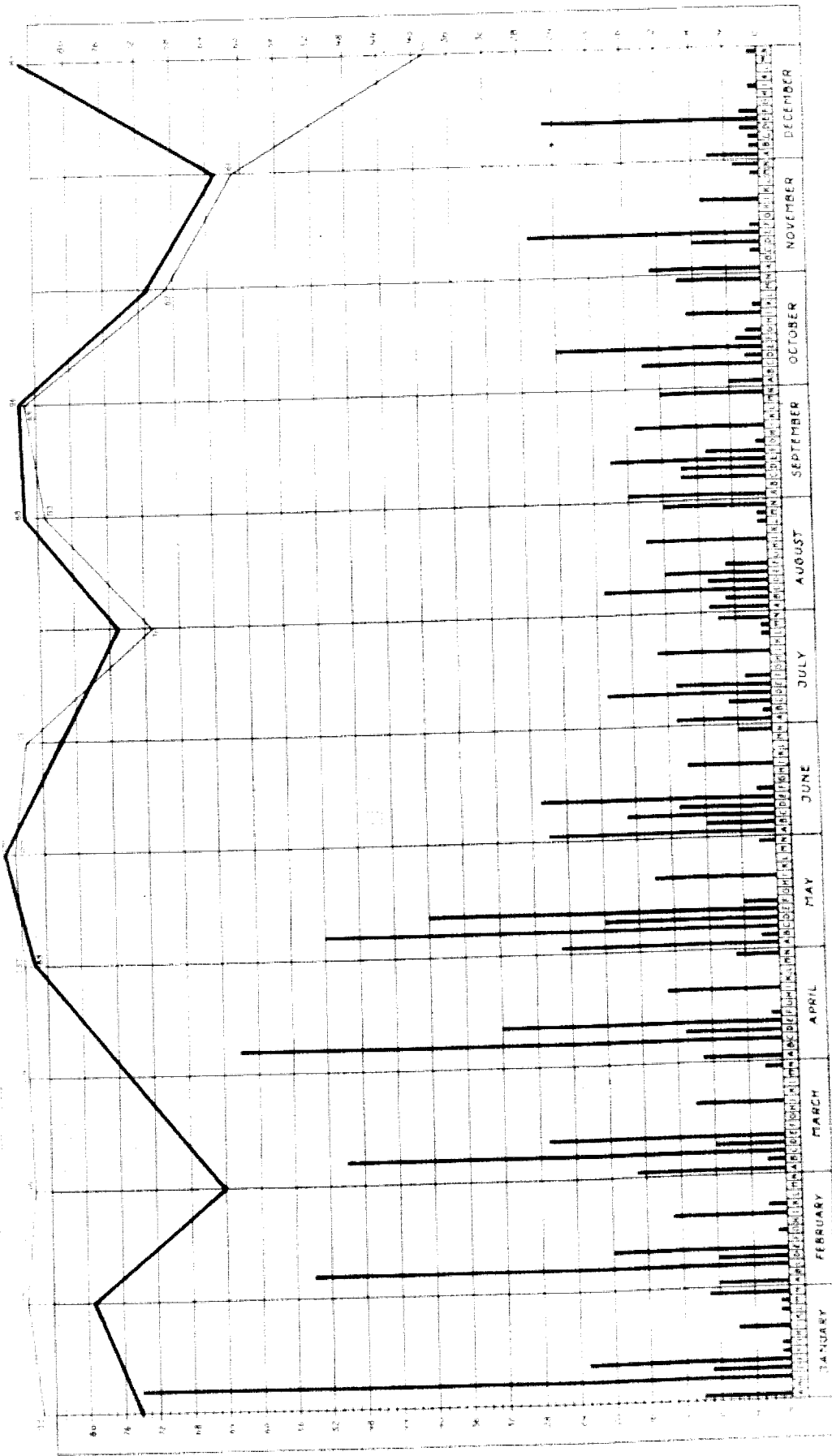
...The German economy is still a rationed economy, and ration coupons, which our people do not have, are required to obtain food in German restaurants and hotels.

...Through the use of chocolate bars, soap, cigarettes and so forth to obtain marks through the black market to patronize the German restaurants, the value received is all out of proportion to the cost entailed. In addition, we are operating high class clubs for our soldiers with a view to keeping them home and, if they can by black market obtain their entertainment in German restaurants, it will be difficult to sustain our better unit clubs. In the event of invitation by Germans to German hotels and restaurants, attendance is authorized upon the approval of the local military government official who will notify the post commander....

^{was} marked the progress made in strengthening the local economy that the ban (27) on patronage of German establishments was lifted on 2 September, although commanders retained their right to declare specific installations "off limits" because of unsanitary conditions or failure to meet other prescribed standards. Denied legal access to German establishments during the six months from March to September, EUCOM personnel ineligible for commissary privileges were completely dependent for food and drink on messes, snack bars, beer halls,

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Berlin Military Post MILITARY VIOLATIONS 1949



BASIS:
DELINQUENCY REPORT

1948
1949

0 BREAKING & RESISTING ARREST
1 MURDER
2 ASSAULT
3 THEFT
4 UNAUTHORIZED WEAPONS
5 DISORDERLY
6 DISORDERLY
7 DISORDERLY
8 DISORDERLY
9 DISORDERLY
A DISORDERLY
B DISORDERLY
C DISORDERLY
D DISORDERLY
E DISORDERLY
F DISORDERLY
G DISORDERLY
H DISORDERLY
I DISORDERLY
J DISORDERLY
K DISORDERLY
L DISORDERLY
M DISORDERLY
N DISORDERLY
O DISORDERLY
P DISORDERLY
Q DISORDERLY
R DISORDERLY
S DISORDERLY
T DISORDERLY
U DISORDERLY
V DISORDERLY
W DISORDERLY
X DISORDERLY
Y DISORDERLY
Z DISORDERLY

UNCLASSIFIED

clubs maintained for them by the Army.

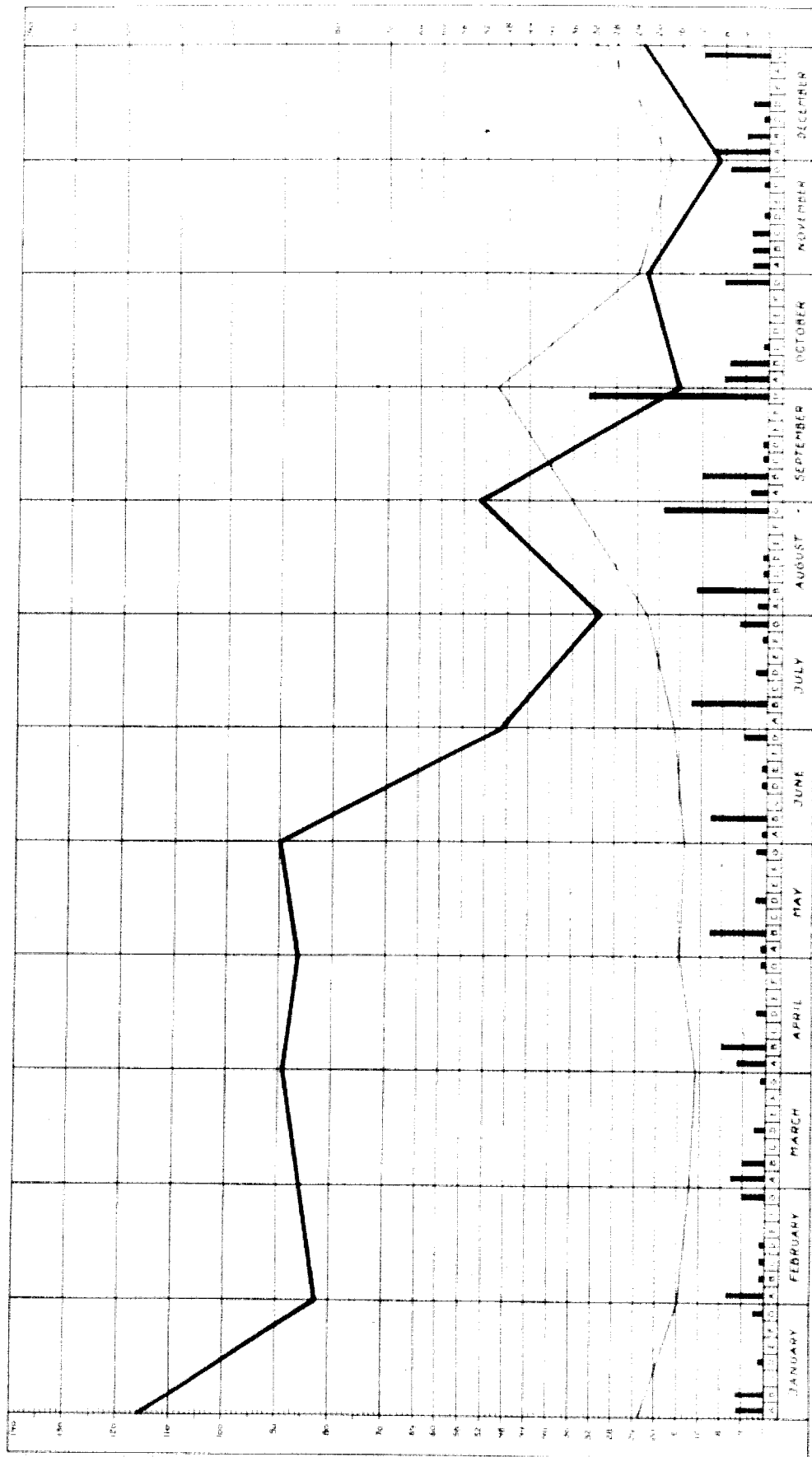
Implications of the Berlin Blockade

a. Morale During the Blockade. As the accompanying charts show, U.S. troops stationed in Berlin maintained extraordinarily high standards of discipline throughout the period of the Soviet-imposed blockade. The three factors primarily responsible for the excellent garri de garni obtaining in Berlin were the possibility of obtaining a transfer to another post at any time, the strong sense of mission arising from the tense situation vis-a-vis the Soviets, and the urgent necessity for supplying all essentials to Berlin. At the beginning of the airlift, General Clay had announced that transfers to Berlin would be granted to all military personnel upon their request. Approximately 85 officers and 125 soldiers who did transfer represented less than one percent of the total number of U.S. Military stationed at Berlin; and many of them were motivated only by the desire to safeguard their dependents. Their awareness of the international significance of the city, coupled with the knowledge that they were free to leave it at will, made the majority of the men actively resist any attempts to transfer them from Berlin. Recognizing the importance of their task and remaining of their own volition to do it, the Berlin troops possessed a sense of pride in achievement that greatly contributed to the high state of their morale. Moreover, the airlift was an around-the-clock operation, and men working on it lacked not only the inclination, but also the time to commit misdemeanors or other infractions of discipline. Chart 1 shows on a monthly basis, the very low rate of serious incidents involving U.S. troops in 1949. Although post

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TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS 1949

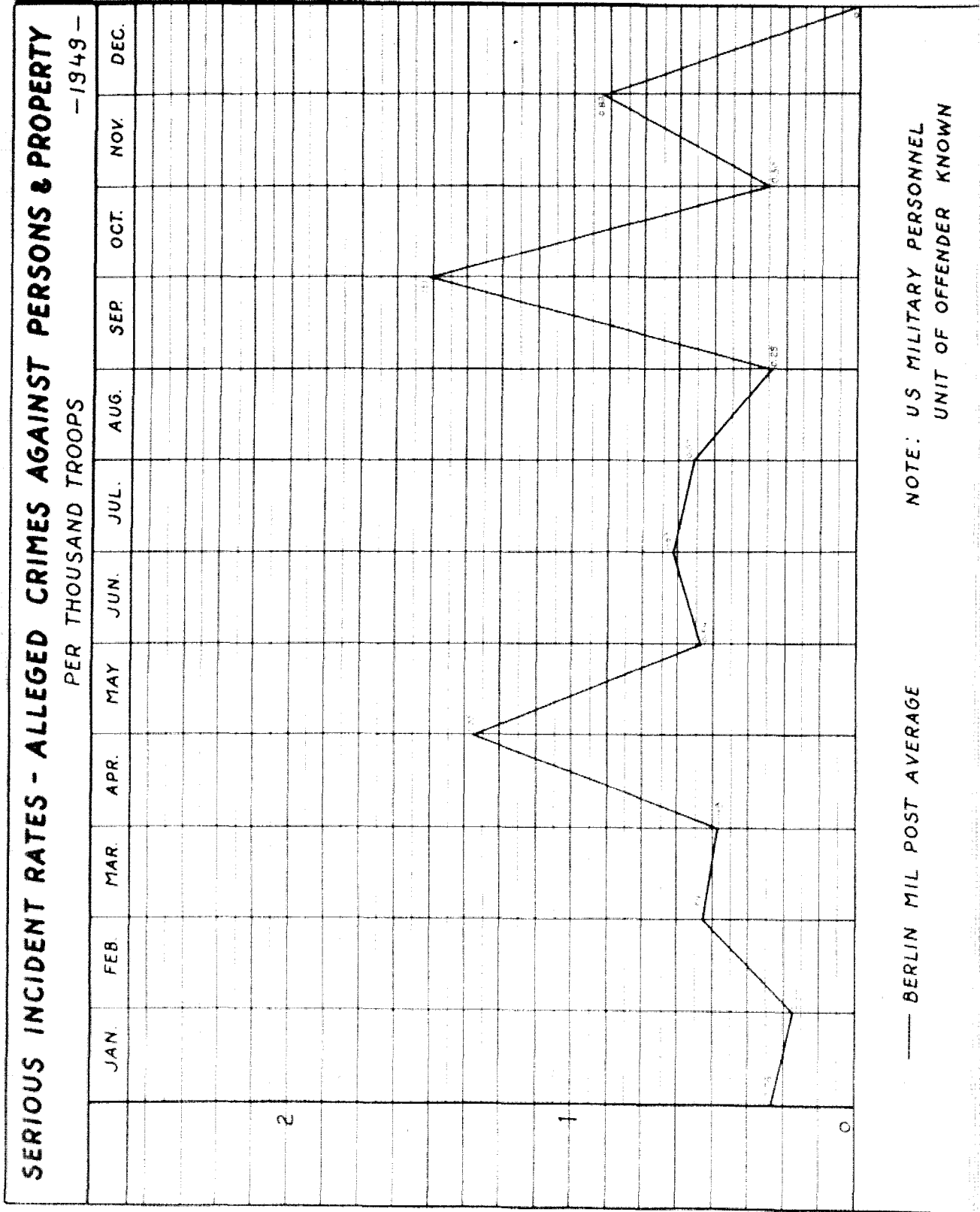
Berlin Military Post



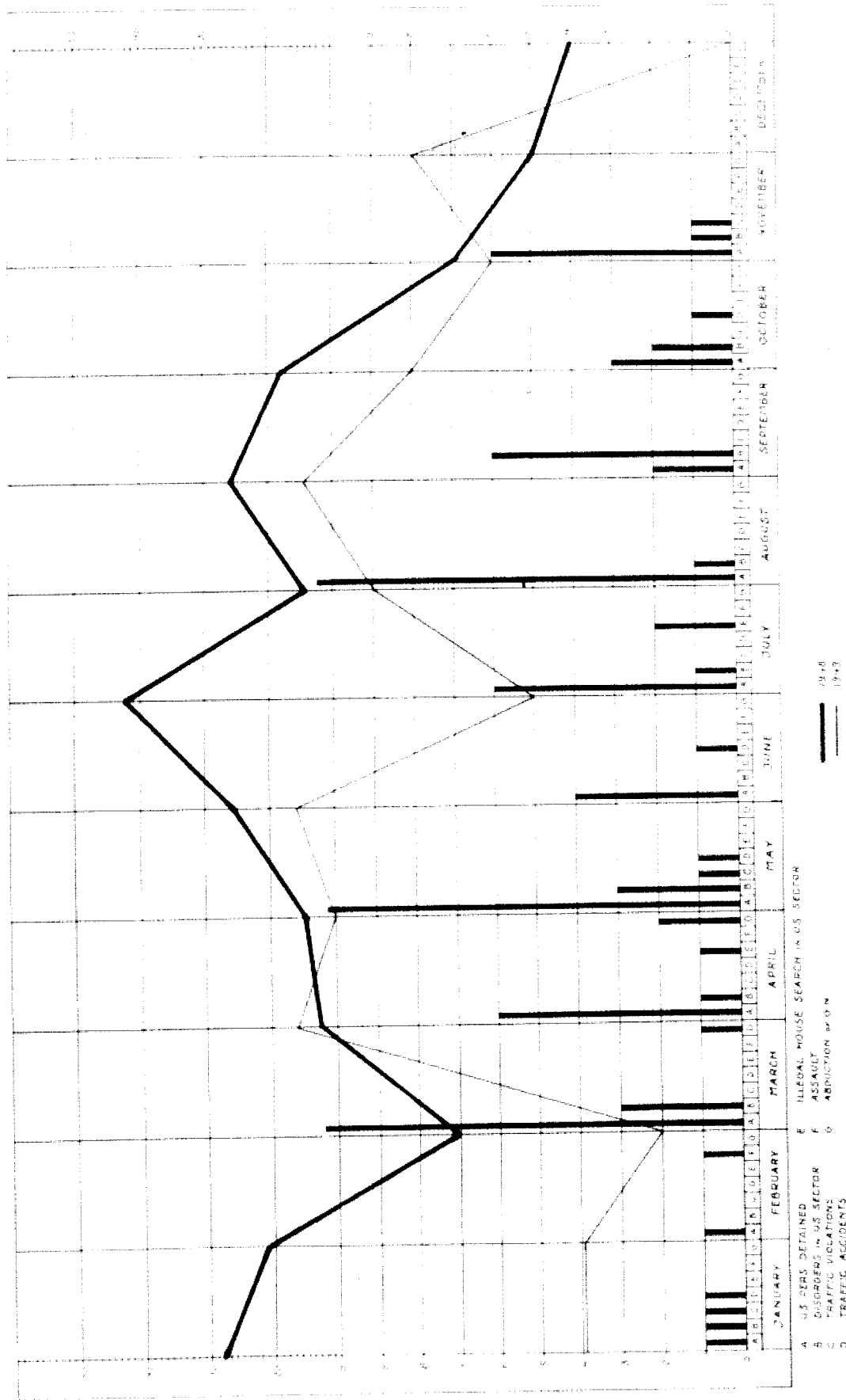
BASIS:
DELINQUENCY REPORT

6461
1948

Chart 3



SOVIET INCIDENTS 1949 Berlin Military Post

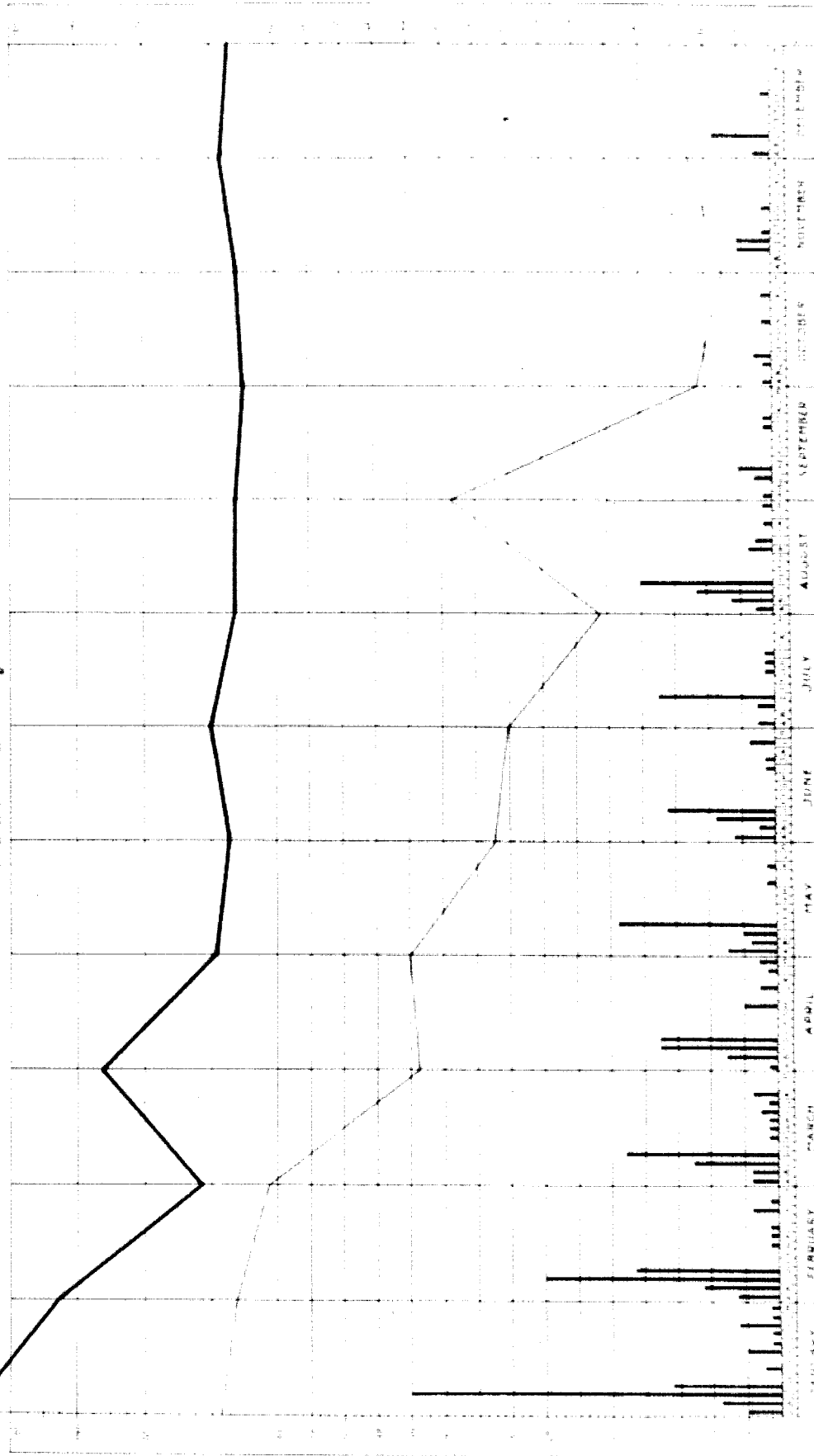


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exchange and commissary supplies in Berlin were reduced to a bare minimum and consumption of gas and electricity was sharply curtailed during the airlift, the sense of accomplishment derived from their common endeavor outweighed the lack of material comforts in the minds of the men involved. (30)

b. Post Blockade Problems. The end of the Berlin blockade in May 1949, was accompanied by a lowering of the high standards of morale which had characterized Berlin troops during its operation. (31) The readier availability of oil and gasoline led to more instances of men driving while intoxicated, with a resultant increase in the accident rates and traffic violations (see Chart 2). To remedy the situation, soldiers found guilty of driving when inebriated were reprimanded. When admonition failed, punishment by fines and summary courts martial was invoked. Court-martial proceedings were also adopted as a weapon against a second disciplinary problem that arose with the close of the airlift: the maltreatment of Germans and destruction of their property by U.S. troops (see Chart 3). The consumption of alcoholic beverages by soldiers led to numerous incidents with the German populace. Such problems were particularly acute in regard to taxicab drivers, who frequently were refused payment for transportation or even were beaten for requesting their fares. The imposition of fines and damages curbed to a large extent the practice of some U.S. troops of wantonly destroying the property of Germans. The apprehension by Soviet police of numerous American soldiers for disorderly conduct in the Soviet sector of Berlin also embarrassed U.S. authorities (see Chart 4). Interest and curiosity motivated most troops in visiting the Soviet Sector, and the incidents occurring there were not sufficiently serious to warrant punishment. Authorized tours to the sector, inaugurated under the

CRIMES 1949 Berlin Military Post

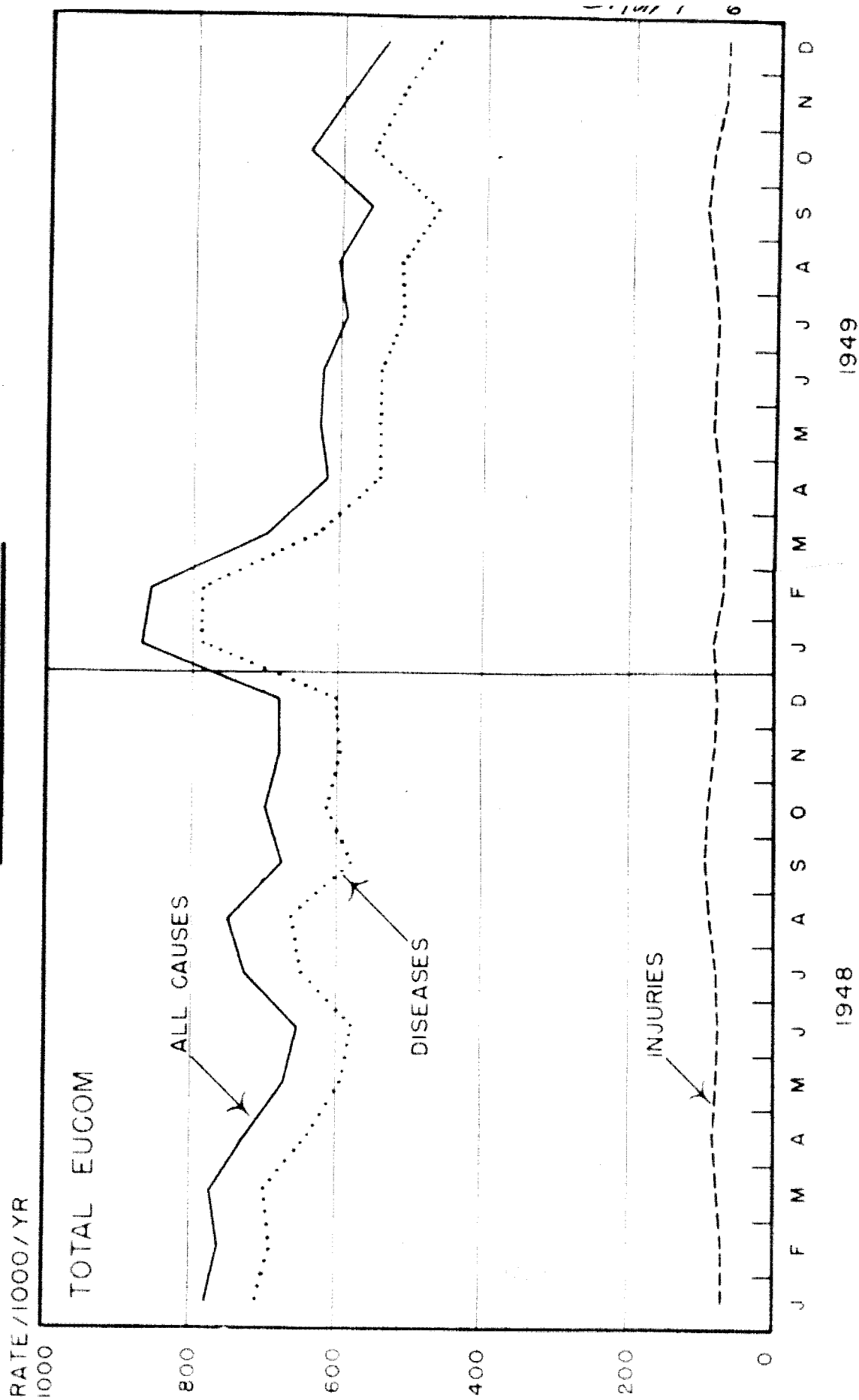


BASIS:
SERIOUS INCIDENT REPORT

1949
1948

1. MURDER
2. ROBBERY
3. SEXUAL OFFENSES
4. BURGLARY
5. VANDALISM
6. DRUG VIOLATIONS
7. ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS
8. FIREARMS VIOLATIONS
9. OTHER

ADMISSION RATES



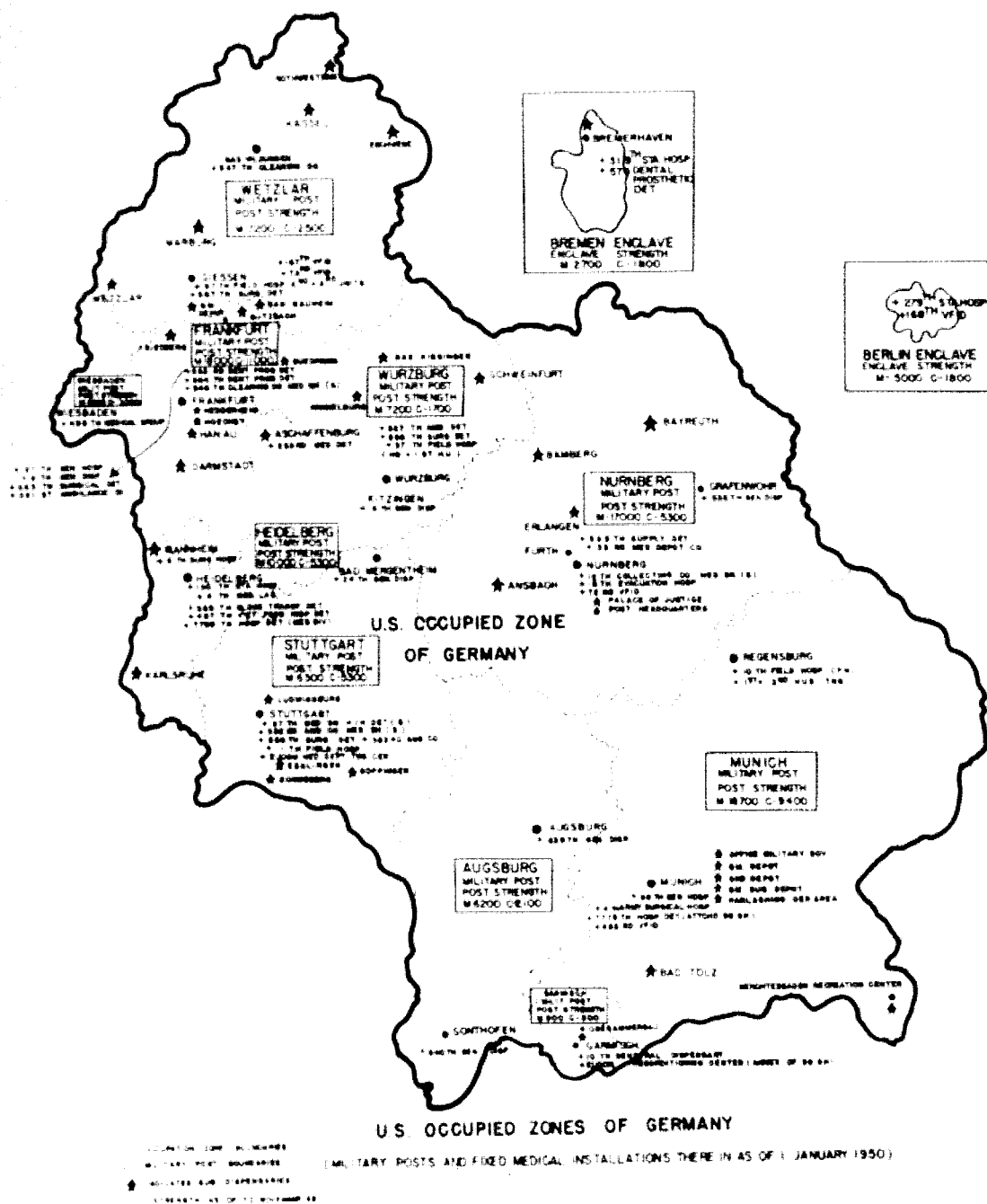
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auxiliaries of Special Services, greatly reduced the numbers of misdemeanors by U.S. servicemen. To further improve the state of morale in Berlin following the end of the blockade, Col. James T. Duke, the post commander, instituted a series of conferences between officers and enlisted men of the post. The resulting discussions disclosed the resentment felt by the men towards the continued withholding of "special privilege passes," which had been suspended during the airlift, and towards the Army-imposed prohibition against entering German night clubs, restaurants, and cafes. Consequently Colonel Duke reinstituted the "social pass" for Berlin troops, and recommended (32) that patronage of German establishments be again permitted for the troops. (33) MUCOM Headquarters lifted the ban against such patronage in September. Introduction of the two measures resulted in a heightened state of morale in Berlin and a decline in the volume of disciplinary cases, as portrayed in Chart 5, which, except for the month of August, shows a downward trend in crimes perpetrated by the troops. Charts 4 and 5 both show a significant decrease in the number of incidents and crimes committed by U.S. soldiers in 1949 as compared with that in 1948.

7. Health of the Troops

As measured by the number of visits to Army doctors and admittances to MUCOM hospitals, the general status of the health of Occupation Forces remained excellent throughout 1949. (34) The rates for hospitalization and confinement to quarters for all causes varied during the year from a high of 869 per (35) 1000 per year in January 1949 to a low of 538 per 1000 per year in December, with a yearly average of 600 per 1000. Chart 6 shows the rate of hospitalization for all causes, for diseases, and for injuries, during every month of 1948 and

Map 1



1949. Of the more common causes for admission to EUCOM hospitals, only the incidence of respiratory diseases, influenza, and psychiatric disorders was higher in 1949 than in 1948. Hospitalization for injuries was reported at the rate of 79 per 1000 per year during 1949 as compared with 80 during 1948.

Two epidemics occurred in the Command during 1949: a mild virus influenza in February, which accounted for the clinical influenza rate of 11.9 per 1000 per year; and an outbreak of diarrhea among dependents at the 7778th Dependents' Housing Center at Bad Mergentheim, a sub-post of the Stuttgart Military Post, during the early summer and again in the fall of 1949.

Although all age groups were affected, the incidence of diarrhea was higher among children under two years of age. The influenza epidemic involved the German populace as well as Occupation personnel, but the diarrhea outbreak was confined to Americans. The Medical Division, EUCOM, investigated causes for the high incidence of diarrhea, instituted preventive measures, and the rate was reduced to normal in September. Another disease that became somewhat of a problem during 1949 was trench mouth or Stomatitis Vincenti. In May, August, October, and November, the Command rate soared to heights considered dangerous by the Army's dental service. EUCOM's Dental Surgeon, Col. Charles E. Taylor, ascribed the abnormally high rates of the disease to faulty diagnoses and the lack of proper dental hygiene while troops were on maneuvers. Measures were taken to improve the diagnoses, and films on proper dental care shown to all organizations emphasized the necessity for proper dental hygiene in both barracks and bivouacs. Venereal diseases, which constituted another problem of the medical staff, are discussed in a separate paragraph. Map 1 shows the locations of all the hospitals, dispensaries, and

(36)

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dental clinics maintained in the Command for Occupation personnel and their dependents. As the Chief Surgeon of EUCOM, Maj. Gen. Guy B. Denit bore overall responsibility for medical care of persons serving in and with the U.S. Forces in Germany.

8. Factors Affecting Health Standards in EUCOM

Environmental conditions presented a greater potential hazard to health maintenance in the European Command than in the United States. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, and other diseases transmitted by the consumption of tainted foods or beverages were endemic in the German population to a considerably greater extent than in the residents of any area of the United States. For that reason, the opening of German restaurants and bars to Occupation personnel in the fall of 1949 was a matter of concern to EUCOM health authorities, although no increase developed in diseases transmitted by food as a result of
(37)
the move. The operation by the Army of its own hotels, schools, recreational centers, and trains with sleepers and diners entailed a greater responsibility for environmental sanitation than was normally borne by the Medical Division. The contact of troops and their dependents with the local population enhanced the necessity for keeping immunizations current. Military personnel supported German health agencies in investigating venereal disease contacts. Nurses were provided for dependent children at schools in the following cities:
(38)
Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Munich, and Stuttgart. In June the Office of Military Government (US) transferred responsibility for chlorinating municipal water systems from the Army Engineers to the German city officials, although the Medical Department continued to survey methods of water treatment.

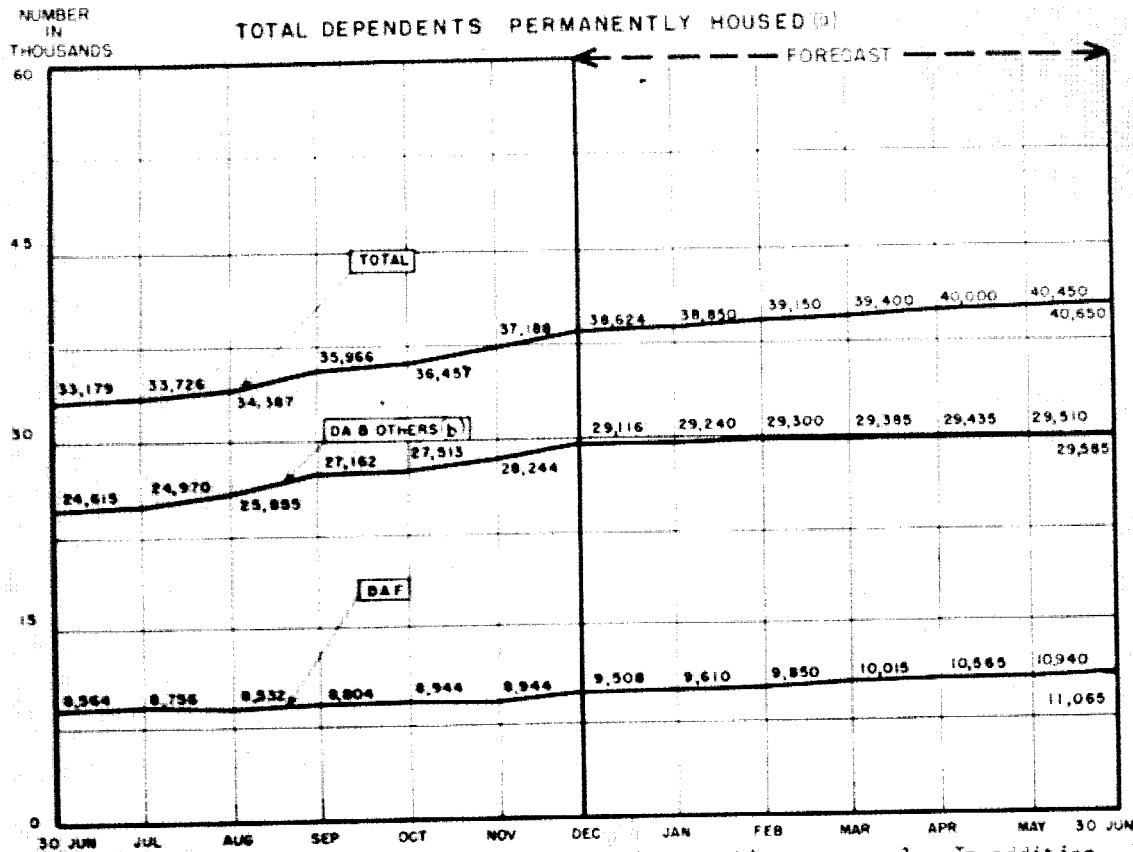
recommend improvements, and approve or condemn water supplies. Of the 11,134 samples of water from approved supplies sent to the United States for examination during the year, 0.8 percent were found not potable, and 1.5 percent were reported of questionable potability. At the end of the year sixty-six fixed water supplies were approved for the use of U.S. Forces. The Public Health and Welfare Branch of the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner and the health advisers to the Land Commissioners maintained liaison with German health agencies, and post surgeons were allowed to deal directly with German city health officials. Liaison was also maintained between the Medical Division, EUCOM, and the Public Health and Welfare Branch, HICOG, especially concerning the purification of water supplies and the control of venereal diseases. (39) (40)

9. Living Conditions

a. Billeting of Troops. The housing of troops throughout the Command during 1949 was considered adequate, as the minimum net living area of an average of seventy square feet per serviceman was provided. Barracks held by the Army numbered 154 at the beginning of the year, and rehabilitation of installations at Aschaffenburg and Metzlar raised that number to 156. Crowded living conditions of men engaged in Operation VITTELAS at Air Force installations were alleviated at the beginning of the year with the construction of new buildings at Munich and Wiesbaden. As appropriations in the German budget for Fiscal Year 1950 (1 April 1949 - 31 March 1950) were insufficient to meet estimates submitted by major commands for construction and rehabilitation, it was necessary to restrict such projects to essential requirements. (41) (42) (43)

DEPENDENTS

Chart 7



(a) Includes only authorized dependents of occupation personnel. In addition there are approximately 1500 dependents temporarily housed, 640 in transient centers and 860 in temporary quarters on military posts.

(b) Includes HICOG dependents.

FAMILIES BY CATEGORY OF SPONSOR AS OF 31 DEC 1949 (a)

	OFF	EM 1-3 GR	EM 4-7 GR	US CIVILIAN	A/N CIVILIAN	ALLIED MILITARY	TOTAL
DA & OTHERS	6,270	4,474	120	2,232	224	47	3,367
DAF	2,171	1,950	15	117	1		4,254
TOTAL	8,441	6,424	135	2,349	225	47	17,621

(a) Not included are approximately 700 families temporarily housed, 300 in transient centers and 400 in temporary quarters on military posts.

DEPENDENTS BY AGE GROUPS AS OF 31 DEC 1949

	18 YRS & OVER		7-18 YRS		CHILDREN	INFANTS			TOTAL
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	2-7 YRS	7MO-2 YRS	4-6 MO	1DAY-3 MO	
DA & OTHERS	13,749	191	2,032	2,230	7,136	2,930	438	410	29,116
DAF	4,301	26	491	512	3,140	911	63	64	9,508
TOTAL	18,050	217	2,523	2,742	10,276	3,841	501	474	38,624

REFERENCE

MEMO, ADJUTANT GENERAL DIVISION, HQ ARMO

b. Housing of Families. Housing for dependents, on the other hand, proved a major problem, with about fifteen hundred families throughout the U.S. Zone lacking permanent housing facilities at the end of the year. The critical shortage in dependents' quarters made it necessary to lodge families in hotels for extended periods of time. On 1 January 1949 the Command had 11,092 family quarters in comparison with 3,322 billets for single officers and civilian employees of the Army. Scheduled for completion during 1949 were 270 family quarters for personnel of U.S. Air Forces, Europe, at Kastel, Mannheim, and Wiesbaden. Chart 7 shows the total number of dependents permanently housed in the Command for the last six months of 1949 and the forecast for the first six months of 1950. Factors contributing to the severe housing shortage during 1949 included the cessation of Army requisitioning of German property in 1947, the higher proportion of married officers, civilians, and upper grades of enlisted men in the Command; and the gradual centralization of troops resulting from a change in their functions from purely occupational work to tactical training. (For a fuller discussion of this topic, see Chapter IX.) At the end of the year a certain amount of friction developed in regard to the assignment of quarters for HICOG personnel. To eliminate the difficulty, post commanders were directed to discuss the housing situation personally with the senior HICOG representatives at their respective posts rather than to permit misinterpretations of policy to continue at lower levels.

c. Planned Construction. It was anticipated in December 1949, that the erection of new buildings and renovation of old ones, together with a turnover of Occupation personnel with dependents, would partially remedy the housing

shortage by the spring of 1950. The following tabulation indicates the construction schedule for new housing in the Command as of 20 December: (49)

<u>Projects and location</u>	<u>Total units to be constructed</u>	<u>Units completed</u>	<u>Completion target date</u>
Totals	<u>1,948</u>	<u>518</u>	
<u>Army housing</u>			
Aschaffenburg . .	156	120	1 Jan 50
Heidelberg . . .	108	0	28 Feb 50
Hannau (Argonner Kaserne)	110	0	30 Apr 50
Hannau Area ^a . . .	207	0	--
Frankfurt (Atterberry-Betts bks)	219	0	10 Feb 50
Frankfurt (hospital area)	51	0	1 Mar 50
<u>Air Force housing</u>			
Wiesbaden	398	230	1 Feb 50
Munich ^b	475	158	20 Mar 50
Rhein-Main (Phase I) ^c	224	0	31 Jul 50

- a. Plans completed on 2 January 1950 awaited approval of the Chief, Engineer Division, USAREUR.
- b. Units to be available for American dependents reduced from 478 to 475; previous engineer reports have been in error. The number of units to be used for housing German heating plant operators, for storage, and for service agencies was increased from five to six. Target completion date was extended from 20 February 1950 to 20 March 1950 because the shortage of funds precluded additional payment for overtime work. On 21 December 1949 the Commanding General, U.S. Air Forces in Europe, notified the Land Commissioner, Bavaria, of the slow progress and requested that action be taken through German authorities to insure completion of the units by the new target date.
- c. After approval by EUCOM Headquarters of plans and specifications, bids were opened on 15 December 1949. The contract was awarded on 5 January 1950 for 9,113,000 DM, not including sanitary or storm drainage systems, bids for which were solicited on 10 January 1950. An additional 100,000 DM was allocated by EUCOM Headquarters for bonuses and minor changes.

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At the end of the year, 1,422 units of family quarters were under construction, and an additional 1,071 units were being renovated. Still pending on 31 December was a request to AICOG by USCOM for 180,000,000 DM with which to finance the construction or rehabilitation of 4,800 additional sets of family quarters. If these funds were approved, all present and (50) foreseeable requirements for housing in the Command would be met.

10. Concurrent Travel of Dependents

General Huebner stated in July that the shortage of dependent housing in the Command might require the cessation of concurrent travel to Germany of (51) Occupation personnel and their families. While waiting for suitable billets, families were lodged at Bad Mergentheim, Bad Kissingen, Chiem See and in various hotels throughout the zone. Occasionally a period of six months elapsed after their arrival in the zone before family billets became available. Regulations promulgated in November provided that no service charge would be collected for meals in troop messes from dependents who were (52) awaiting assignment of permanent living quarters. Meal prices for dependent families henceforth covered only the cost of the food, and did not include charges previously assessed in payment for deutsche mark expenditures (53) involved in the operation of the messes. General Huebner considered it preferable to have families accompany their sponsors to the Command rather than to have them wait in the United States until they could be assured of permanent homes in the zone; he warned, however, that unless complaints against the housing situation ceased, the Department of the Army would halt concurrent travel. Because of the exigencies created by the airlift and the housing shortage, dependents of USARV personnel were not permitted to accompany

their sponsors to the Command, although Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, COMAFS Commander, favored instituting concurrent travel whenever it should become

(54)

practicable. Commanders of military posts were directed in November to accord the same privileges and priorities in selecting family billets to persons unaccompanied by their dependents who applied in the Command for the shipment of their families as to those who traveled concurrently with their spouses.

(55)

11. Household Furnishings

a. Critical Shortages. Another factor in Command morale was the lack of sufficient household furniture, especially for dependents. After having been removed from the list of controlled items in November 1948, household furniture reverted to the control of the Quartermaster Division, USARHEUR, on 10 February, when all unfilled requirements for furniture were canceled because of the Command-wide shortage in furniture supplies. Subordinate commands of AUCOM were directed to requisition additional furniture directly from the Chief, Quartermaster Division, to certify that their furniture was distributed in accordance with Command regulations, and to indicate the number of bachelor and dependent quarters located in their respective areas in making future requisitions. The reason for the furniture shortage was fourfold: the large increase in the number of dependents; the augmented requirements of U.S. Air Forces, Europe; budget limitations in deutsche marks for Fiscal Year 1950; and the transfer of COMSOS offices, with the concomitant moves of other agencies.

(56)

(57)

b. Remedial Measures. As no accurate inventory of furniture and

furnishings used by U.S. Occupation personnel had ever been taken, it had been impossible to establish actual requirements for the supply and procurement of furniture. Alleged requirements of subordinate commands had been based largely on individual standards and local desires in the matter. To establish a uniform basis for analyzing requirements and determining future policy, all military posts and Air Force stations were requested in April to report to the Chief Quartermaster by 15 July the amounts on hand of Army-owned furniture, leased residential furniture, and furniture held in leased installations. The reporting date was later deferred until 15 August to insure a complete and accurate account of all furniture held by the Army in the U.S. Zone. The Chief, Quartermaster Division, utilized the reports in calculating Command needs for furniture repair materials and procurement requirements for Fiscal Year 1951, as well as in revising tables of allowances. In September 1948 each military post had inaugurated a project for repairing furniture which had resulted in the repair of a total of 51,293 items of furniture by 31 March 1949, when a backlog of 14,947 items still existed. Shortages of hardware, nails, wood varnish, cloth, and other supplies impeded the furniture repair program. Therefore BICO was requested in March 1949 to issue additional mandatory production assignments to the Quartermaster Division, which allocated the assignments directly to the posts to permit local purchase of essential materials. During 1949, 39,430,000 DM were allocated for the construction of 3,767 sets of furniture by German manufacturers. By 1 December, 2,370 sets had been delivered, while the remaining 1,397 sets were scheduled for delivery by 15 March 1950.

12. Improvements at Railway Stations

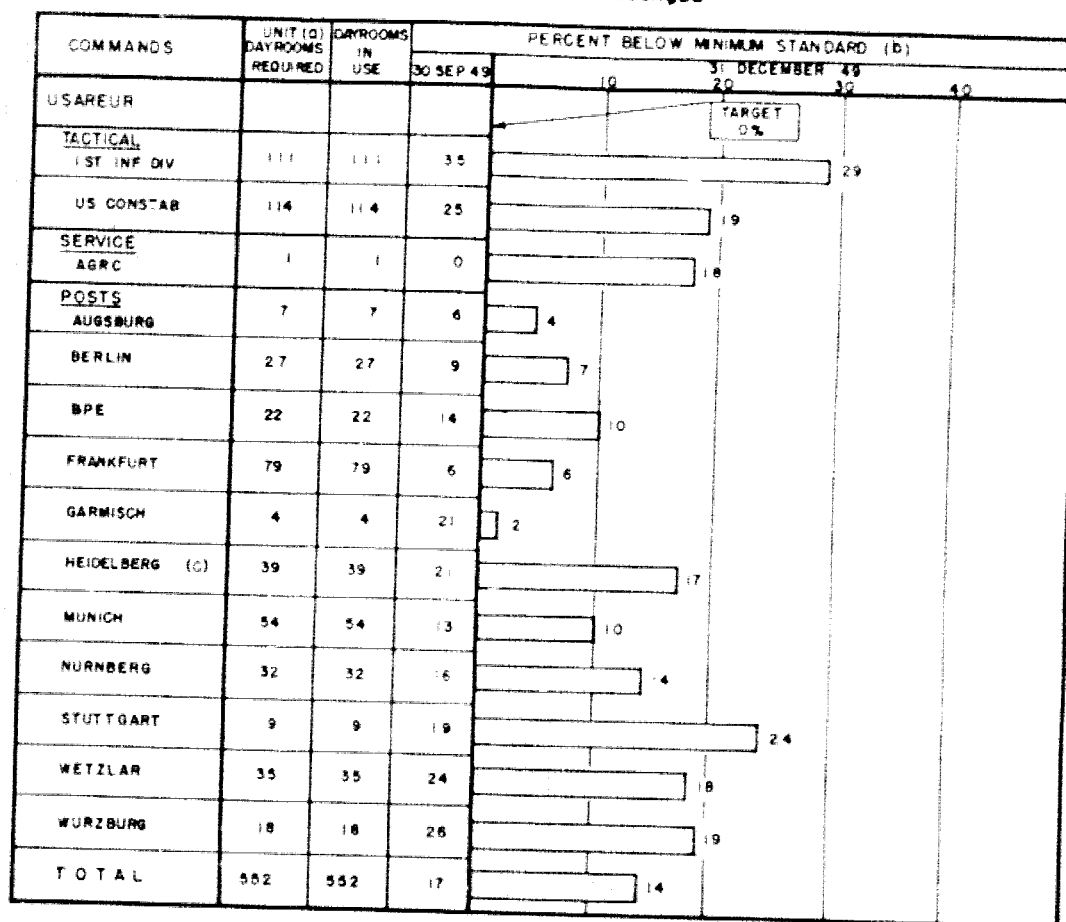
A project approved on 27 October provided for the rehabilitation and improvement of waiting rooms used by Occupation personnel at German railroad stations. The project was financed from Military Payment Certificates derived from the sale of train tickets to members of the U.S. Occupying Forces. All such funds obtained after June above operating expenses of the ticket offices were used in the project. The completion date for improving facilities at seventy-five German stations was estimated as 31 December 1950, after which date additional stations were to be rehabilitated. The purpose of the renovations was to improve station facilities, including waiting rooms, rest rooms, and ticket offices used by U.S. personnel, to the extent (61) necessary to make them comparable with similar facilities in the United States.

13. Unit Day Rooms

Command inspections of unit day rooms at the beginning of the year revealed four major deficiencies: inadequate furnishings and fixtures, poor arrangement of furniture and uncongenial atmosphere, lack of current newspapers and periodicals, and uncleanness and poor maintenance of the rooms (62) and their facilities. Local commanders were requested to inspect their day rooms and to supervise the day room programs to meet Command standards. General Clay emphasized in January the need for correction of unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in many unit day rooms, and suggested that dividends from the Central Welfare Fund be expended in buying furniture for the day rooms rather than in giving parties. He listed the minimum requirements for a day room as follows: a pool table, a phonograph, a radio, chairs, and (63) magazines. The Special Services officer was responsible for supplying the

Chart 8

REQUIREMENTS AND PROGRESS



COMMENT

- Number reported as being required, based upon survey conducted by commanders concerned.
- Minimum dayroom standards as established and published by this Hq in Command Directive dated 11 March 1949. Subject directive prescribes minimum dayroom furnishings based on authorized strength of units. Numerical weights are assigned required furnishings. Total weight of all furnishings required is 100. Units may attain command target if dayrooms are equipped as required.
- Includes 7338 Special Troops and Hq group.

REFERENCE

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION, HQ EUCOM

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT, US ARMY EUROPE

31 DECEMBER 1949

RESTRICTED

units with those basic requirements. To improve day room facilities to the extent necessary to make them inviting to the soldier, major commanders were required to submit monthly reports on the status of day rooms in their
(64)
respective commands. Chart 8 shows the progress made by the year's end in improving the 552 USAREUR day rooms at subordinate command levels.

14. The EUCOM Recreational Program

A recent study of U.S. soldiers on overseas duty indicated that an important factor contributing to morale was adequate opportunity for recreation and pursuit of personal interests. In EUCOM the Special Services Division had the mission of maintaining the morale and welfare of the U.S. Occupation Forces by providing a well-rounded program of recreational
(65)
activities. In accomplishing that mission, Special Services conducted a ramified dollar program that made available to all soldiers opportunities for
(66)
recreation and pleasure. The dimensions of this program are indicated by the following excerpt from a report made by a visiting member of the President's Committee on Religion, Education, and Welfare in the Armed Forces:
(67)

The Armed Forces' recreational program in Europe is big, far-flung, and wide. It is impressive.... I have never seen a program so comprehensive for such a large number of people. I believe it is the greatest public recreational program the world has ever seen. Never were there so many recreational opportunities as there are for most of the American military personnel stationed in Europe.... At every post I visited, I saw all the class "A" clubs, the class "B" clubs, and the Information and Education Centers, and I was impressed with the remarkable availability of constructive leisure-time facilities. Even company day rooms are comfortable and well-furnished. (68)

The wide variety of recreational facilities and opportunities available in EUCOM for off-duty hours included service clubs, theaters, libraries, bowling alleys, centers for crafts and manual arts, beer parlors and snack bars. In

addition, sports equipment of every kind was readily available, and organized competition on a EUCOM-wide basis was conducted in numerous sports. Vacation opportunities included visits to EUCOM recreational centers and organized tours to Western European countries.

15. The Recreational Centers

The recreational centers enabled service personnel to experience a change of scene on their vacations. The need for periods of relaxation was recognized as essential for the morale of EUCOM personnel faced with an adjustment to a strange environment. Two large recreation centers were operated for U.S. personnel: the Garmisch Recreational Center and the Berchtesgaden Center. During 1949 approximately 327,500 persons visited these two recreational areas. On weekends both centers were filled to capacity, but at the beginning of the year, only about 65 percent of available accommodations were used during the week. Concerted efforts were made to increase mid-week patronage through publicity stories, improved transportation facilities, and by organized groups. Authority was given for officers including those of company grade to issue detached service orders to their personnel to visit the recreational areas during the week, with free transportation provided.

(69)

(70)

(71)

(72)

(73)

a. The Garmisch Recreational Center. The principal recreational area was that at Garmisch, an all-year resort established in 1946 by the U.S. Army. At nominal cost EUCOM military personnel were provided with facilities for many winter and summer sports and other vacation pursuits. Sightseeing expeditions by cable car took visitors to the top of the Zugspitze and lesser mountain peaks, and bus tours were arranged to the Schönschlösschen Linderhof, a richly furnished Baroque castle, and the village of Oberammergau.

b. Berchtesgaden Recreational Center. The recreation center at Berchtesgaden, a village resort located high in the Bavarian Alps near Austria, offered local color reflecting the customs and culture of the region. Winter activities included skating, skiing, sleigh riding, and visits to the Eagle's Nest, Hitler's former retreat. In the summer visitors went fishing, boating, and swimming and took tours to the salt mines, to the castle of King Ludwig II on Herren Island at Chiem See, and to the festival town of Salzburg in Austria.

16. Travel Tours

Organized tours enabled military personnel to visit countries of Western Europe at moderate cost. The most popular tours were to Switzerland, although KUCOM personnel also favored Italy, France, and the Benelux countries. To supplement the Special Services Division tours, travel agencies booked reservations for leave personnel. Arrangements were also made for travel to special events such as music festivals and religious ceremonies. In 1949 approximately sixty-five hundred military personnel participated in organized tours, and innumerable others traveled independently. Travel opportunities normally available only to the wealthy were considered to be of incalculable benefit to the general morale of the Command.

17. Arts and Crafts

The varied arts and crafts program enabled Occupation personnel to develop their individual skills and to indulge in creative recreational activity. Well-equipped arts and crafts shops and photography dark rooms were maintained throughout the Command. Professional guidance at staff level was furnished by

two crafts consultants, one photography adviser, and a power-tools expert, who assisted the arts supervisors who were stationed at each military post. Full-time instructors were available at clubs equipped with craft shops or dark rooms. In addition to graphic arts work was done in leather, ceramics, wood, and plastics. Craft shops containing power tools proved popular, and efforts were made to procure more such tools for the Command. Attendance figures for 1949 revealed that during July, August, and September, 185,000 persons visited the eighty-two craft shops and eighty-nine dark rooms then in operation, as contrasted with 165,000 visitors to these facilities in the first three months of the year. Periodic contests in photography and handicrafts served to sustain interest and publicize the program. (77)

18. Service Clubs

The service clubs maintained by the Special Services Division provided home-like surroundings and a variety of entertainment which included dances, parties, and card games. Most clubs also provided reading material and ping pong tables. During 1949 the ninety-four service clubs in EUCOM were staffed by approximately four hundred hostesses. The popularity of these clubs was indicated by attendance figures that varied from 1,751,339 persons in May 1949 to 1,084,528 persons in October. (78)

19. Libraries

U.S. Occupation personnel were served by approximately three hundred and sixty libraries or book collections, of which twenty-two were of the large permanent type. More than 600,000 books were stocked in the Command. In 1949 EUCOM libraries were busiest in March, when 377,000 patrons were served, as

compared to a low of 304,000 in September.

20. Entertainment

a. Theatrical Activities. The EUCOM Special Services Division sponsored an active dramatic program guided by an expert technical and professional staff. This program was based on maximum soldier participation. During 1949 Soldier Shows and Little Theater productions staged throughout the U.S. Zone evoked considerable enthusiasm. Eleven touring civilian actress technicians participated in the program, for which a central costume shop supplied the necessary theatrical costumes. A number of shows were produced during the year. One of them, "Vittles Varieties," played to approximately seventy-six hundred people in fifteen performances. Although relatively modest in scope, the dramatic program provided a real contribution to soldier morale.

(80)

b. Programs by Visiting Celebrities. Throughout the Occupation, outstanding personalities of the American stage, screen, and radio donated their services to entertain Occupation personnel under the auspices of the Special Services Division. The variety of talent presented during 1949 included Chico Marx, Tommy Bartlett, and "Grand Ole Opry Time."

(81)

c. Motion Pictures. The most popular entertainment in the Command was furnished by motion picture theaters. Movies were shown in EUCOM almost simultaneously with stateside releases, and 90 percent of the pictures were Class "A" productions. Profits accrued periodically to the Central Welfare Fund. During 1949 an average of 105 35-millimeter theaters and approximately 140 16-millimeter theaters were operated in the Command. An approximate average of 700,000 persons a month attended showings at 35-millimeter theaters

and about 180,000 persons a month witnessed 16-millimeter films.

21. Athletic Program

The beneficial effects of participating in athletic competition were recognized in the Command, where a comprehensive sports program aimed at meeting the needs of service personnel included every approved sport in which interest was manifested. In most instances, local sports competitions led to EUCOM championships. The objectives of the program were to provide for mass participation in sports, to awaken spectator interest, and to provide individuals with recreation and opportunities for physical development. Mass participation was secured by team competitions which were usually on a company or squadron level. To attract spectator interest, all-star events and special contests involving top-level competition were staged. One such contest was the Vistles Bowl football game at Frankfurt, which drew 35,000 spectators. Recreational sports included swimming, golf, tennis, bowling, skiing, skating, and ping pong. On the basis of greatest number of participants, the most popular sport was bowling. The EUCOM bowling program in 1949 engaged 45,000 persons in league play. Widespread enjoyment of competitive sports in EUCOM was indicated by statistics for the first nine months of 1949, when 51,291 contestants were organized in 3,057 athletic teams and athletic events drew 4,788,500 spectators, both American and

(83)

German. The following tabulation shows the number of contestants in major EUCOM athletic competition, the figures on spectator attendance, and the number of teams involved for the first nine months of 1949:

(84)

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<u>Type of sport</u>	<u>Contestants</u>	<u>Spectators</u>	<u>Teams</u>
Football	2,125	268,000	46
Touch football . . .	4,100	164,000	325
Basketball	10,800	2,044,000	640
Boxing	809	120,000	--
Bowling	1,695	105,000	1,099
Track	2,070	28,000	33
Swimming	285	8,000	15
Skiing	450	8,700	--
Volleyball	3,360	68,600	285
Table Tennis	3,250	--	--
Fencing	105	--	--
Ice hockey	120	60,200	8
Golf	855	--	--
Tennis	1,148	1,500	--
Softball	11,700	350,000	585
Baseball	2,420	1,261,600	121

22. The Character Guidance Program

a. Composition of Councils. These activities of Army personnel which tended to promote "the growth and moral responsibility, spiritual values, and self-discipline in the individual and contribute to the improvement and maintenance of high moral standards of the group" were the concern of the Character Guidance Councils organized at EUCOM Headquarters and at all of its subordinate commands down to military units of battalion strength. (85)

Established in September 1948, the EUCOM Character Guidance Council was composed of eleven members who met monthly in Heidelberg to further the progress of the guidance program and to consider problems affecting military personnel in the Command. In December 1949 the organization was redesignated (86)

the U.S. Army, Europe, Character Guidance Council. The membership of the council comprised the Director of the Personnel and Administration Division, who served as chairman, the chiefs of the Chaplain, Special Services, Army-Air Force Troop Information and Education, Medical, Provost Marshal, and

Public Information Divisions, the Public Health and Welfare Branch, HICOG, together with the Inspector General, the Adviser on Negro Affairs, and a (88) representative of the EUCOM Adjutant General, who served as recorder. In December the Council recommended that the liaison officer of the American Red Cross to USARMC Headquarters be appointed to permanent membership in the (89) organization, but no further action was taken during 1949. Councils of subordinate commands consisted of seven or more members. In March the EUCOM Council considered a proposal to establish councils of noncommissioned officers at subordinate levels of the Command in addition to the regular guidance councils. However, individual commanders were left free to make their own decisions in the matter, as noncommissioned officers were frequently present as members or guests at council meetings, and it was felt that (90) mandatory establishment of such groups might result in duplication of effort.

b. Functions of the Councils. Character Guidance Councils in the Command were assigned the tasks of considering problems in character development affecting military personnel under their jurisdiction, informing their commanders of progress made in the program, facilitating the exchange of ideas, recommending correction of adverse conditions, developing educational and control measures, reviewing procedures used in the field, recommending policies, and finally, co-operating with German and OMGEUS - HICOG officials in "the repression of prostitution and the removal of conditions inimical to (91) the morale and welfare of service personnel outside of cantonment areas." During 1949 the USARMC Council dealt with a wide variety of Command problems, including the housing shortage, recreational areas, venereal disease control, church attendance, the provision of day rooms, and the encouragement of (92) hobbies.

c. The Unit Orderly Hour. An integral part of the Character Guidance program was the unit orderly hour, held weekly by all units of company size to enable company or detachment commanders to aid in solving individual problems confronting members of their organizations. The commanders and their assistants advised and informed the men on such problems as marriage, education, allotments, insurance, career guidance, and on other subjects affecting their morale and welfare. Difficulties beyond the scope of the commanders were referred for solution to the appropriate agency. "Orderly hours" were designed to create a feeling of mutual confidence and respect between officers and servicemen, and to obviate the necessity in some instances of referring complaints to the Inspector General.

d. The Chaplain's Hours. Although Army regulations published in 1948 had stipulated that chaplains should provide instruction in citizenship and morality for all military personnel, there was no provision concerning the length or the frequency of the lectures. Accordingly the Chief Chaplain recommended to the Chief of Staff that EUCOM troops attend at least one lecture a month on character guidance, and in September commanders were directed to institute in their training schedules monthly periods of from thirty minutes to an hour for instruction by the chaplain. Known as the Chaplain's Hour, the instruction periods were based on information distributed by the Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army. A minimum of one lecture a month was attended by all EUCOM troops except USAFE personnel for whom a separate program was conducted. During 1949 USAREUR chaplains gave 6,143 lectures in character guidance to 762,644 military personnel.

23. Religious Activities

a. Church Services. The Chaplain Division, EUCOM, was charged with responsibility for the moral and spiritual welfare of Occupation personnel. During the year, 30,282 religious services were conducted throughout the Command for members of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths, with an average attendance of thirty-six at each service. (99)

b. Chaplain Strength. At the beginning of the year the 143 chaplains in the Command included 109 serving with the U.S. Army, Europe, and 34 with U.S. Air Forces, Europe. By the end of December the total number of chaplains had been reduced to 132, of whom 104 were with USAREUR and 28 with USAFE. It was hoped to bring the number of USAREUR chaplains up to the authorized strength of 110 early in 1950. The denominational distribution of Command chaplains was 63.4 percent Protestants, 30.3 percent Catholics, and 3.8 percent Jewish. (100) Although the goal of the peacetime military establishment was to provide one chaplain for every 750 soldiers, the ratio in the U.S. Zone of Germany was only about one chaplain per 1,000 men. It was considered that ideally, however, a chaplain should be provided in the zone for each 600 men, owing to the youth of EUCOM troops and the need for religious guidance by many of the dependents. Language difficulties prevented the employment in Germany of civilian clergymen other than Catholic priests; it was therefore necessary for some chaplains to "ride circuit" in order to serve military personnel and their families in outlying regions such as Fuerstenfeldbruck, (101) where no chaplain was permanently assigned.

c. Chapels. EUCOM chaplains in the Command utilized about one hundred and twenty-six chapels, of which approximately one-third were German churches.

the remainder being newly constructed or remodeled buildings. The thirteen new chapels built during 1949 included one for USAFE and twelve for USAREUR. At the year's end four additional chapels were under construction in kasernes at Garmisch, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, and the Rhein-Main Air Base. Supply (102) centers for chaplains' materials were located at each of the military posts.

d. Spiritual Ministrations. In addition to conducting religious services throughout the Command, EUCOM chaplains instructed troops in various aspects of citizenship and morality, accompanied soldiers in the field on maneuvers and other training projects, discussed personal problems with them at individual conferences, and visited them frequently in day rooms, barracks, prison stockades, and hospitals. During 1949 the chaplains performed 1,053 marriages, 1,033 baptisms, and 341 funerals. They discussed individual problems with 125,760 persons, visited 135,926 patients in hospitals, talked to 10,082 prisoners in guardhouses, and instructed 8,693 persons on marriage (103) procedures. To improve command discipline, chaplains visited soldiers in guardhouses at least once a week and conducted weekly religious services in all stockades of the Command.

e. Radio Programs. In co-ordination with the Armed Forces Network of the Troops Information and Education Division, the Chaplain Division arranged for a 15-minute broadcast at 11 o'clock on every Sunday morning during 1949. Transmitted over all AFN stations in Germany and the Blue Danube Network in Austria, the programs presented regular church services broadcast from various (104) chapels throughout the U.S. Zone. All AFN stations carried daily vesper services conducted by USAREUR and USAFE chaplains. Special broadcasts in observance of Army Day and the Easter and Christmas seasons were also presented over the network.

f. Religious Films. Through channels of the Signal Corps, twenty-three moving picture films on religious topics were available to EUCOM chaplains for use in connection with their work, and in order to provide a wider distribution, the films were circuited throughout the Command. In addition, the Department of the Army sent six different film strips in sufficient numbers to provide a set to each of the Command film libraries. Chaplains utilized the film strips in implementing the Character Guidance Program.

24. Morale Implications of Education

The importance of an effective educational program in maintaining a high state of morale among the troops was recognized by the President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces. The Committee stated in its reports: "Morale is a mental state. While it is true that many factors contribute to the development of morale, an information and education program, because it is a program mental in nature, must necessarily affect morale." Lt. Col. Thomas M. Farpley, Jr., Commander of the 7700th TIAS Group, also pointed out the morale values of education:

Not all of the objectives of the education program are measured in terms of completions or of school credits.... Actually...there is a high degree of correlation between an effective education program and a lower VD rate, a lower serious-incident rate, lower AWOL rate, and higher morale. It therefore behooves us to establish a strong, effective, complete education program in every unit, or make educational opportunities available to every unit in any post or command area.

25. Education Centers

a. Off-Duty Classes. A wide range of academic and vocational courses was offered at the 119 EUCOM education centers which were located throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, in the Bremen Enclave, and the U.S. Sector of Berlin.

Operating under the staff supervision of the Chief, Army-Air Force T&E Division, the school centers provided off-duty courses for all Occupation personnel without charge. (108) In addition to part-time German and American instructors, 111 U.S. civilians worked full-time as education advisers at the centers. The program expanded during 1949 to such an extent that the funds initially granted proved inadequate, and the Central Welfare Fund was called upon to pay the necessary supplemental costs. Enrollments at the centers numbered 73,492 during the first three quarters of the year, and (109) 25,130 students completed courses during that period.

b. On-Duty Courses. The three special education centers at Frankfurt, Muenberg, and Munich provided full-time, compulsory courses on duty time for soldiers who failed to meet the minimum educational standards set by the Army. An over-all average of 400 students were enrolled in basic education classes at the centers throughout the year. Various unit schools in the Command also offered part-time courses that were mandatory for soldiers with less than a sixth-grade education, but the unit schools operated only on a part-time basis. All Negro servicemen who had not completed high school participated in an on-duty program at Kitzingen and other cities throughout the Command, with (110) Negro soldiers serving as instructors. During the year, 3,473 students completed basic education courses equivalent to a fifth-grade education, and 221 (111) completed eighth-grade work.

26. The Role of USAFI

a. Administration. For the convenience of EUCOM military personnel, a European branch of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) was operated under the 7700th T&E Group at Buedingen. The Institute provided four types of

UNCLASSIFIED

services: correspondence courses, self-teaching courses, university extension courses, and a testing and accreditation service. (112) USAFI also provided textbooks and other instruction materials for classes offered at the education centers. The designation of the organization was changed in 1949 from European Branch, USAFI, to USAFI, Europe.

b. Problems Encountered. The uncontrolled distribution of end-of-course tests enabled some students to gain an unfair advantage by seeing the examinations ahead of time. The problem was solved by collecting all tests from the field and reissuing them after they had been accurately recorded and numbered; the classification of the tests was also changed from "Restricted" to "Confidential." Another problem was the widespread failure of students to complete their assignments. Only about 3 percent of the students who enrolled in 1949 completed their courses during the year. In an effort to raise the percentage of courses completed, a USAFI representative was sent to all military posts in the Command to advise enrollees in the program and to encourage their progress. During the year, 14,514 students took (113) USAFI courses of the three different types offered.

27. The Maryland Plan

In September the University of Maryland established six educational centers in the Command to give extension courses on the university level under the sponsorship of the TIAE Division. Credit for two years of university study was to be given to HHCMM personnel who successfully completed the extension courses under a plan whereby the University of Maryland granted additional credits for attendance at military service schools, for completion (114) of Army general education tests, and for military experience. Graduates of the

courses were considered to have met residence requirements of the university, and the credits earned in the Command were applicable towards a Bachelor's degree at the Maryland institution. The university centers were located at Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, Berlin, Munich, and Muernberg. At each center a professor from the Maryland University taught an off-duty class meeting twice a week for eight weeks. After completing their courses at one center, the instructors were rotated to another, thus presenting six courses at each center during the scholastic year. Although all categories of Occupation personnel were eligible to participate in the program, officers outnumbered enlisted men at an approximate ratio of three to two, and civilians comprised only 10 percent of the student body. The first classes began in October with 1,800 students. At the end of December, 1,883 persons enrolled for the second term, scheduled to begin on 3 January 1950. During the first term of the program, the Army and Air Force spent about \$28,000 as partial payments on tuition for their personnel, but owing to lack of funds, only those men who were ineligible for educational benefits under the "GI Bill of Rights" were granted partial tuition payment for ensuing courses of study under the Maryland system. A matriculation fee of \$10 was charged to students registering with the University for the first time, in addition to the tuition fees of \$3 per semester hour, making \$32 for a four-unit course. (115)

28. Other TIAE Services

In addition to providing Occupation personnel with educational facilities, the EUCOM Army-Air Force Information and Education Division also maintained a staff school at Buedingen to train discussion leaders for the weekly Troop Information Hours; published the TIAE Bulletin every week to provide the

UNCLASSIFIED

information on which the discussions were based; administered a research program to determine the attitudes and opinions of military personnel on topics requested by staff divisions and agencies; maintained the American Forces Network to provide the troops with radio programs; and published the Stars and Stripes. The Division also exercised staff supervision over the publication of the seventeen unit newspapers in the Command and arranged for the exchange of speakers and of publications and other informational materials (116)

with agencies of the two other Western Occupying Powers. During 1949 the American Forces Network established a new radio station at Nuernberg and revamped its studios in Frankfurt. The Stars and Stripes, which moved from Pfungstadt to the airstrip near Darmstadt, continued to operate newsstands especially for Occupation personnel at which an average of eight thousand magazines per month were sold during the year. The agency also maintained (117)
a number of bookstores throughout the Command.

29. Schools for American Children

For the benefit of children of the military and civilian members of the U.S. Occupation Forces, the MUCOM Dependents School Division operated kindergartens, elementary schools, and high schools throughout the U.S. Zone of Germany, in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, and in the Bremen Enclave. Staffed (118)
by American teachers and administrators and German teaching assistants, the schools were accredited in the United States by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition to the regular curriculum, instruction in the German language and civilization was offered at all the schools. At the beginning of January 1949 the eighty-five schools maintained by the Dependents School Division comprised twenty-five kindergartens, fifty-three

elementary schools, and seven 4-year high schools. The addition of 12 kindergartens and 5 elementary schools during the year raised to 102 the total number of American schools operating in Germany. The number of pupils enrolled in the schools almost doubled during the year, increasing from 4,844 on 1 January to 7,622 on 31 December. At the end of the year, 4,092 children--more than 50 percent of the total enrollment--were attending kindergarten and the first two grades of elementary school. The December enrollment of 7,622 pupils included 1,209 kindergarteners, an increase of 77 percent; 5,525 elementary school pupils, an increase of 57 percent; and 888 high school pupils, an increase of 38 percent. In June 1949 the seven high schools in the Command graduated 130 students. High schools offering 4-year curricula were located in Berlin, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, Muenberg, and Wiesbaden. Because many of the students lived far from those cities, dormitories for both girls and boys were maintained at Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Munich, and Muenberg. Transportation was provided for students to return to their homes on week ends, when the dormitories were closed.

About two hundred and forty high school students resided in the four

(119)

dormitories.

30. The EUCOM Central Welfare Fund

a. Types of Funds. The EUCOM Central Welfare Fund controlled the accumulation, distribution, and expenditure of all nonappropriated funds in the European Command. The principal categories of nonappropriated funds were: (1) revenue-producing funds spent to provide merchandise or services to occupation personnel by agencies which were operated as commercial enterprises; (2) welfare funds received from the profits of revenue-producing activities or

UNCLASSIFIED

from voluntary contributions and used to defray the expenses of athletic, recreational and welfare services for military and civilian personnel; and (3) sundry funds expended on the operation of clubs, messes, and other associations. Nonappropriated funds accumulated by the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund from the various nonappropriated fund activities were used primarily for the welfare and recreation of military and civilian personnel in the (120) command.

b. Distribution of Funds. Accumulations of cash excess to the needs of the various nonappropriated fund activities were remitted according to Command regulations to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund and in turn disbursed for the promotion of special activities and other programs requiring financial aid. Distribution of funds was made primarily through monthly dividends to welfare funds of the subordinate commands, which redistributed them to lower echelons according to established dividend policy as grants to activities of a Command-wide nature such as EUCOM Special Services, the TIME Education Program, the Dependents' School Service, the American Forces Network, and the Blue Danube Network. (121)

c. Primary Sources of Receipts during 1949. During 1949 the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund received a total of \$11,789,127, most of which was subsequently spent on recreational projects in the Command. The primary (122) sources of funds for the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund were:

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Calendar Year 1949

	<u>Receipts</u>
Total	<u>\$11,789,126</u>
EUCOM Exchange System	5,875,000
Motion picture fund	400,000
U.S. officers' & NCO clubs	4,510,000
Inactivations	227,738
Surplus	26,329
Furnishings (Sp5 Dayroom Furnishings Program)*	451,203
Miscellaneous	298,956

Unobligated cash carried forward to 1 January 1949: \$814,612.

* Partial reimbursement of \$1,000,000 provided by EUCOM Central Welfare Fund in 1948 for unit dayroom furnishings program.

d. Use of Central Welfare Money. Disbursements from the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund during the year totaled \$11,120,305, most of which was spent (123) for the following purposes:

Actual disbursements from EUCOM CWF

Total	<u>\$12,266,429</u>
Special Services	3,667,899
TI&E (Education, AFM, BDE)	1,043,238
Dependents' Schools	304,096
Special grants	1,090,505
Loans to Nonappropriated Fund Activities	59,750
USAREUR CWF	4,266,540
USAFE CWF	1,217,308
USPA CWF	516,198
Miscellaneous	80,895

The principal recreation and welfare projects for which the above money was used were: athletic events, \$104,000; installation of bowling alleys, \$300,000; unit day room furnishings, \$450,000, of which \$312,000 would be reimbursed by units purchasing dayroom furnishings and equipment; Garmisch and Berchtesgaden recreation areas, \$160,000; and new theater seats, \$226,000.

31. Administration of Military Justice

Several changes in the administration of military justice, introduced in the Command during 1949, had a decided effect upon troop morale and discipline. These innovations demonstrated a greater recognition of the rights of the enlisted man, more respect for him as an individual, and recognition of the responsibility for his behavior borne by the Command. Most of the changes resulted from amendments to the Articles of War and publication of the revised Manual for Courts Martial, 1949, which became effective (124) on 1 February. One such change was the authorization for enlisted men to serve on courts martial, thus giving them the opportunity to participate in the administration of justice as well as to be judged by a tribunal that included enlisted men. When requested in writing, at least one-third of the members of a general or special courts martial consisted of fellow enlisted men. During the last eleven months of 1949, enlisted men served as members in 8 percent of the general court-martial trials of enlisted men in the Command. The new regulation had a positive effect on troop morale inasmuch as many of the men felt that they received more sympathetic consideration from a tribunal partially composed of enlisted men. In the later months of 1949, however, enlisted men evidently preferred to be tried by courts consisting of officers only, for requests for enlisted court members decreased. (125)

32. Bad Conduct Discharges

A recommendation sent to all Staff Judge Advocates urged that the execution of dishonorable or bad-conduct discharges be suspended in all appropriate cases until termination of the confinement period, in order to provide the accused with an opportunity to redeem himself in the military service. (126)

As bad-conduct discharges were first authorized on 1 February 1949, it was considered premature at the close of the year to judge the over-all effectiveness of that form of punishment. Bad-conduct discharges were adjudged in 1949 by special and general courts martial in the following (127) numbers:

	<u>Feb</u>	<u>Mar</u>	<u>Apr</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals	16	37	39	46	30	39	30	32	44	14	29	336
Bad-conduct discharges												
adjudged by:												
GCM	5	8	10	9	3	5	4	11	4	1	3	62
SPCM	11	29	29	37	28	34	26	21	40	13	26	274

33. Clemency Rulings Applied in the Command

In 1948 General Clay established the general policy that first offenders who were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less would not be confined. (128) The effect of the ruling on troop morale was first discernible to the Judge Advocate Division during 1949, as the men appreciated the consideration shown for their welfare. A precedent was established in the Command in December 1949, when General Thomas T. Hancy, Commander in Chief, USCOM, recommended to all military posts that, in keeping with the spirit of the season, they review all court-martial sentences with a view towards remitting or suspending before Christmas the unexpired terms of deserving persons. (129) This action improved the morale of the troops concerned.

34. Private Counsel

Beginning in March 1949 Occupation personnel were given greater opportunity to engage civilian counsel of their own choice. (130) During 1949 a total

UNCLASSIFIED

of twenty-one American civilian attorneys were authorized to practice law in the Command for the benefit of Occupation personnel, as the number of Judge Advocate General Corps officers or officers with legal training and experience was very limited. Some military personnel felt that privately engaged civilian counsel could better protect their interests.

35. Disparity in Punishment

Enlisted men had long resented the relative leniency shown to Germans by the U.S. Courts for Germany as compared with the stiff penalties meted out to them by courts martial. For example, the German receiver of stolen property was punished much more lightly than a soldier involved in the same theft. In one instance, two U.S. soldiers received dishonorable discharges and three years at hard labor for theft, whereas the German involved with them was given only nine months' imprisonment. In another case, a U.S. soldier was sentenced to one year in prison and a dishonorable discharge for the same offense for which his German partner-in-crime received only one month. The Provost Marshal, EUCOM, and his deputy conferred on 24 October 1949 with the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, U.S. Courts for Germany, to discuss inequalities in sentences. After having been informed of the disparity between punishment meted out to U.S. military personnel and German civilians, it was suggested that the district judges impose more appropriate sentences on German law-breakers to bring their punishments in line with those applying to troops.

36. Military Justice Course

In order to provide the soldier with a basic understanding of his rights

under military law, including the 1948 amendments to the Articles of War and the administrative techniques established to protect those rights, the Department of the Army established a 14-hour course and a four-hour course (132) in military justice, the appropriate course having been made mandatory for every military man. In June 1949 the Judge Advocate Division, EUCOM, published a training program for instructors of the course to implement the (133) Army-wide program. Instruction of all military personnel in military justice procedures was completed by the end of 1949.

37. Command Responsibility for Discipline

Throughout 1949, EUCOM Headquarters promoted leadership by example as the optimum means of maintaining good discipline. Strong morale, supported by wise and efficient leadership on the part of unit officers, was described as the best crime preventative. It was further pointed out that, except for more serious crimes and offenses, trial by courts martial was a last resort, to be used only if other measures failed. Commanders at all echelons were held responsible for adequately instructing officers and enlisted men in the necessity for military discipline, and for instilling a well-defined sense (134) of responsibility in every soldier.

38. Courts-Martial Rate

In considering troop morale and discipline, it is of interest to examine the courts-martial rate for the European Command per 1,000 men per month. The most significant change during 1949 was a slight increase in the incidence of special courts martial during the second half of the year, seemingly caused by the change in the law authorizing special courts martial to impose bad-conduct

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discharges in certain cases. The EUCOM monthly courts-martial rate was as follows:

<u>1949</u>	<u>OCM</u>	<u>SPCM</u>	<u>SUMCM</u>	<u>Total</u>
Average . . .	<u>.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>14.7</u>
Jan . . . . .	.5	3.5	10.6	14.6
Feb . . . . .	.5	3.6	9.8	13.9
Mar . . . . .	.4	3.4	9.7	13.6
Apr . . . . .	.5	3.6	7.9	12.2
May . . . . .	.5	3.9	10.9	15.3
Jun . . . . .	.4	3.7	10.4	14.5
Jul . . . . .	.4	3.9	10.2	13.5
Aug . . . . .	.6	4.3	11.7	16.6
Sep . . . . .	.6	4.1	8.5	13.2
Oct . . . . .	.5	4.6	12.8	18.1
Nov . . . . .	.6	4.2	10.4	15.2
Dec . . . . .	.6	4.7	10.7	16.0

However, these figures are a definite improvement over those of 1948, when
(135)
the average rates were as follows:

<u>OCM</u>	<u>SPCM</u>	<u>SUMCM</u>	<u>Total</u>
.9	5.8	11.5	18.2

39. Speed of Trials

In order to meet the aims of justice, the processing of military justice matters was given high administrative priority. EUCOM regulations of 1 July 1949 provided that "all offenses which warrant Courts-Martial action will be brought to trial at the earliest date commensurate with efficient administration and due regard for the rights of the accused."
(136)
The Command established thirty days as an acceptable time limit for processing a general courts-martial trial from the initial restraint of the accused or the service of charges on him, whichever was earlier, to the passing of sentence by the

court, and forty-five days as the acceptable time-limit from initial restraint to action by the reviewing authority. During 1949 the average processing time from initial restraint to sentence by general courts martial in the European Command had been held to 21.0 days, an additional 10.9 days being required to prepare records of trial and to review. Those periods represented a decided improvement over 1948, when the average time required had been 26.2 days and 17.5 days, respectively. (137)

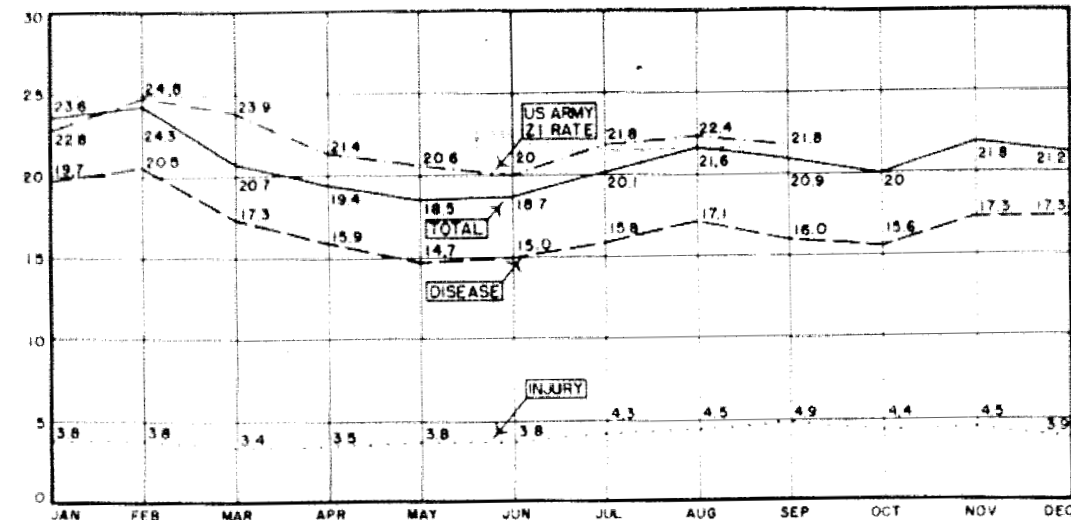
40. Venereal Diseases

a. Survey of Soldiers. To determine the characteristics of those troops most apt to contract venereal disease, the Attitude Research Section of the 7700th Trust Group distributed appropriate questionnaires to a cross-section of 2,830 white enlisted men serving in Germany with the U.S. Army and Air Force. (138) Of the men participating in the survey, 23.5 percent reported having had a venereal disease at some time in their lives; 17.5 percent had contracted one or more cases of VD while in Europe; and 9 percent had had such a disease in the year immediately preceding the survey. The study disclosed that the men contracting VD in Europe generally were under 21 years of age, uneducated, single, on their first enlistment, in the lower grades, in the Armed Forces a comparatively short time, and had already contracted venereal disease before coming to Germany. The study pointed out, however, that the above characteristics merely indicated a tendency to contract VD; that the differences between men of different categories was very slight; and that VD was confined to no particular type of enlisted man. The survey showed no correlation between the incidence of such diseases and the moral or religious standards professed by the men, nor any particular socio-economic status.

HEALTH OF THE COMMAND

Chart 9

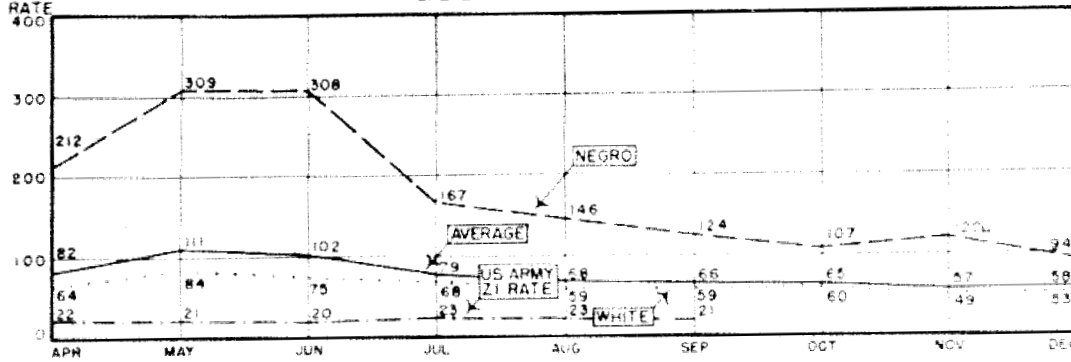
MILITARY NONEFFECTIVE RATE



COMMENT AVERAGE DAILY NON-EFFECTIVE RATE PER THOUSAND = $\frac{1,000 \times \text{RATE LOST}}{\text{MEAN STRENGTH FOR PERIOD} \times \text{DAYS OF PERIOD}}$

THE ABOVE RATES INCLUDE ALL PERSONNEL INCURRED FROM DUTY DUE TO DISEASE OR INJURY.
 RATE FOR LOSS OF INTERIOR TAKEN FROM "HEALTH OF THE ARMY" PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.
 RATES PRIOR TO JULY INCLUDE USAF.

ANNUAL RATE 400 VENEREAL DISEASE RATE



COMMENT ANNUAL RATE = $\frac{\text{New VD Cases in Period} \times 1,000}{\text{Mean Strength for Period}} \times \frac{52 \text{ Weeks}}{\text{No. Weeks in Period}}$

Rate of US Army in ZI taken from "Health of the Army."

SOURCE: Monthly Statistical Report, US Army Europe, 31 Dec 49, p 10.

Although 87 percent of the men reported that VD patients in their units were punished, the greatest deterrent cited by the men was the physiological effect upon themselves and the effects upon their families. (139)

b. Command Rates. The following tabulations show the MUCOM rates for venereal diseases for the twelve months of 1949; the USARMC rates for the months from April to December are indicated in Chart 9 which also shows the rates for other diseases. (140)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Average</u>
Jan	113	208	121
Feb	93	233	107
Mar	87	201	98
Apr	73	208	85
May	87	300	106
Jun	83	295	103
Jul	86	168	86
Aug	70	150	76
Sep	66	120	71
Oct	66	118	70
Nov	51	117	68
Dec	53	96	57

These rates were derived from the following formula:

$$\text{Annual Rate} = \frac{\text{New Cases in Period} \times 1,000}{\text{Mean Strength for Period} \times \text{No. of Weeks in Period} \times \frac{52 \text{ weeks}}{52 \text{ weeks}}}$$

The 1949 average Command rate of 87 cases per 1,000 men compared unfavorably with the average rate of 23 cases for troops stationed in the United States during the months from January to September 1949. However, the 1949 Command rate represented a decrease of 32 percent of the 1948 Command rate of 128 VD cases per thousand men. The marked decline which occurred in the Command during 1949 in the incidence of VD was attributed to active participation by subordinate commanders in the Character Guidance Program (141) (142)

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and to the continued emphasis placed on education and recreational
(143)
activities by those commanders.

c. Control Measures. Command regulations published in August provided a variety of measures to combat venereal diseases. Orientation of all military and civilian personnel of the U.S. Occupation Forces was prescribed to inform them of the nature and symptoms of the disease as well as the ethical, religious, and psychological implications of improper conduct. Individuals who exposed themselves to infection were required to avail themselves of Army control facilities or to take other preventive measures, and persons developing symptoms of such diseases were subject to disciplinary action for failure to report for diagnosis and treatment at Army hospitals or dispensaries. Commanders were directed to promote wholesome off-duty activities in an effort to discourage promiscuity, to insure the provision of adequate prophylactic measures, and to investigate VD repeaters with a view towards discharging them from the Army as undesirables. Units which completed three months without a case of VD were authorized a day's holiday, with an additional day being granted for each succeeding month, and were commended by the Deputy Commander in Chief. In individual letters of commendation, the EUCOM Commander in Chief awarded additional holidays to units without VD for a six months' period.
(144)
(145)

41. The Problem of AWOL's

An analysis of absences without leave made by the War Department in 1943 had revealed that the major offenders were 18 and 19-year-old soldiers. In 1949 the Department of the Army made a study which indicated that the men most

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prone to be absent without leave were those of low mentality or little education, and those under 21 years of age. The survey concluded: "Better and continuing orientation of young soldiers in their responsibilities of the service, to their country, and to their fellow members is a measure which should aid greatly in solving the pressing absence-without-leave problem of today's Army." During 1949 the number of incidents of absence without leave for a period of twenty-four hours or more on the part of EUCOM enlisted men dropped from 2,234 in May to 1,120 in December. Figures prior to May are not available. The AWOL status of enlisted personnel after April 1949 was as follows:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 100 enlisted men</u>
May . . .	1,897	337	2,234	2.9
Jun . . .	1,768	311	2,079	2.9
Jul . . .	1,289	157	1,446	2.0
Aug . . .	1,216	187	1,403	2.0
Sep . . .	1,091	193	1,284	1.8
Oct . . .	1,163	170	1,333	1.8
Nov . . .	1,013	132	1,145	1.6
Dec . . .	990	130	1,120	1.6

These figures reflect the number of incidents of absence without leave of twenty-four hours or more by enlisted men as indicated on the morning report, WD AGO Form 1. The December rate in EUCOM of 1.6 derelictions from duty for every 100 servicemen compared favorably with the 2.0 AWOL rate of the 6th Army, stationed at San Francisco, California. In an effort to lower the AWOL rate even further, the EUCOM Character Guidance Council recommended in August that men of the lower enlisted grades be especially encouraged to attend off-duty classes at schools operated by the Troop Information and Education Division.

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42. Serious Incidents

The rate of serious incidents involving members of the U.S. Army stationed in the European Command varied from a low of 0.51 incidents per 1,000 troops in February to a high of 0.97 in November. Serious incidents were defined as crimes against persons or property. The types of crime reported in the European Command were murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, housebreaking, burglary, larceny, suicide, embezzlement, unauthorized use of firearms, hit-and-run driving, forgery, and currency violations. The following listing the rate per thousand for white and Negro soldiers in the U.S. Army, Europe, for each month of 1949 was computed from Command strengths as of the last day of the previous month and from the reports of serious incidents received by the Provost Marshal Division during the month in question:

<u>Month</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Command</u>
Yearly average. .	<u>.72</u>	<u>.94</u>	<u>.75</u>
Jan	0.57	0.73	0.58
Feb	0.42	0.66	0.51
Mar	0.61	0.92	0.64
Apr	0.60	0.92	0.64
May	0.78	0.85	0.79
Jun	0.65	1.27	0.73
Jul	0.70	0.85	0.71
Aug	0.84	1.88	0.95
Sep	0.80	1.33	0.86
Oct	0.93	0.55	0.88
Nov	1.03	0.44	0.97
Dec	0.67	0.88	0.70

The reported incidents were not always proven crimes, some of them being based only on allegations and accusations. The USARMC average rate compared favorably

with the crime rate of 3.43 in the United States during 1948, as derived (151)
from a sample of 173 cities with a total population of 18,383,145 persons.

43. Complaints

Throughout the year the Deputy Inspector General of the European Command noted a continuing decline in the number of complaints registered by Occupation personnel. The monthly average number of justified complaints submitted throughout the Command fell from 289 during the first three months (152) of 1949 to an average of 140 in the final quarter. During the quarterly period ending on 31 December 1949, the Deputy Inspector General received a total of 420 complaints from the Command as a whole. Of that number, 157 complaints, amounting to 37 percent, were found to be justified. Most of the 157 complaints required remedial action related to administrative and disciplinary matters, duties and assignments, leaves and passes, quarters, pay and allowances, service and supply, post exchanges, transfers, or property. (153)
As the complaints decreased in volume, they tended to increase in complexity, largely because subordinate commanders devoted more time to the solution of minor complaints at lower echelons, referring only matters beyond their purview to the Deputy Inspector General or to other staff divisions of Command Headquarters.

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FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance.
2. EUCOM Cir 36, 17 May 49, sub: American Red Cross.
3. Change No. 2, 15 Mar 49, to EUCOM Cir 146, 29 Jul 49, sub: Military Personnel--Enlisted.
4. Ltr, EUCOM, 9 Sep 49, sub: Minutes of the EUCOM Character Guidance Council Meeting, 23 Aug 49, AG 334 GFA - AGO.
5. Change No. 1, 27 Sep 49, to EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance.
6. Ltr, EUCOM, 11 Mar 49, sub: Unit Dayrooms, AG 631 GFA - AGO.
7. Ltr, 13 Jan 50, sub: Minutes of USAREUR Character Guidance Council Meeting, 22 Dec 49, AG 334 GFA - AGO.
8. EUCOM, PAA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
9. Notes on Briefing for Members of the House Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs, Heidelberg, 17 Nov 49, remarks by Col J. E. Murphy, Dir PAA Div, copy in EUCOM Hist Div Documents Br.
10. Ltr, EUCOM, 15 Mar 49, sub: Personnel of the Army and Air Force in Europe, Incl 1, AG 320.2 AGU - AGO.
11. Ibid.
12. EUCOM, Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, p. 6.
13. DA, Pers News Ltr, 1 Aug 49, quoted in Incl 1c to Ltr, EUCOM, 9 Sep 49, AG 334 GFA - AGO; EUCOM, 7700 TIME Group, Attitude Research Sec, Survey No. 96, sub: Venereal Disease Survey Among Armed Forces in Europe.
14. EUCOM, Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 42d Meeting, 28 Dec 48, p. 5, par 26.
15. Ibid., 41st Meeting, 23 Nov 48, p. 1, par 2.
16. EUCOM, Monthly Conf of Cinc, with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, p. 6, par 15.
17. Ibid., 41st Meeting, 23 Nov 48, p. 4, par 19.
18. Ibid., 48th Meeting, 28 Jun 49, p. 3, par 2.

19. Ibid., par 20

20. Ibid., par 1.

21. EUCOM Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 42d Meeting, 28 Dec 48, pp. 5, 6, sub: Comments of Mr. Royall.

22. Mark A. McCloskey, Dir Div of Community Ed, NYC Bd of Ed. "Visit to European Installations, Jun 1 - 3 Jul 49," SGS 330.11, Vol. 1, Morale and Character Guidance, 1949.

23. Rept by President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces, 1 Dec 49, sub: "Information and Education in the Armed Forces," p. 3, par 5.

24. EUCOM Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, pp. 3-4, par 9.

25. EUCOM Cir 55, 17 Mar 49; EUCOM, DCinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 11, 15 Mar 49.

26. EUCOM Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, p. 4, par 11.

27. Change No. 1, 2 Sep 49, to EUCOM Cir 55, 17 Mar 49, sub: Establishment of "Off Limits"; Cable SC - 16124, 31 Aug 49, CINCEUR sgd Huebner to Maj Comd.

28. Interv, Harvey L. Horwich, EUCOM Hist Div, with Col James T. Duke, BMP Co, 9 Feb 50. Data on transfers furnished by WOJG Patrick J. Mackay, BMP Hist.

29. Interv, Harvey L. Horwich with Col James T. Duke, BMP CO, 9 Feb 50.

30. Ibid.

31. Ibid.

32. Ibid.

33. Change No. 1, 2 Sep 49, to EUCOM Cir 55, 17 Mar 49, sub: Establishment of "Off Limits."

34. EUCOM Med Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 1.

35. Formula: Annual Rate - $\frac{\text{New Cases in period} \times 1000 \times 52 \text{ weeks}}{\text{Mean Strength for Period} \times \text{No. of weeks in period.}}$

36. EUCOM Med Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 79.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter XI (cont.)

37. Ibid., p. 1.
38. Interv, M. L. Geis, Hist Div, with Miss Orla Glenn, DSD, 1 Feb 50.
39. EUCOM Med Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
40. For a discussion of German opposition to the program, see HICOG, Field Division, Minutes of the U.S. Resident Officers' Conference, Frankfurt, 12 and 13 December 1949.
41. Ibid., p. 56, par 1a.
42. EUCOM, Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 30, 26 Jul 49, p. 7, par 14.
43. Ltr, EUCOM, 18 Mar 49, sub: Construction Policy, AG 600.1 GSP - AGO.
44. Incl 1, ltr, USAREUR, 13 Jan 50, sub: Minutes of the USAREUR Character Guidance Council Meeting, 22 December 1949, p. 4, par 5, AG 334 GPA - AGO.
45. EUCOM DCinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 17, 26 Apr 49, pp. 9-10, par 23.
46. EUCOM Off of the Compt, Stat Rept, USA Eur, 31 Dec 49, p. 9.
47. Interv, Ernest Kreiling, EUCOM Hist Div, with Col J. G. Hill, EUCOM DCofS for Opn, Feb 50.
48. Memo, USAREUR, for all Mil Post Comd Directly Subordinate to USAREUR, 7 Jan 50, sub: Information Published in Lieu of the Monthly Conference of the Commanding General, US Army, Europe, December 1949, AG 337 MPD - AGO.
49. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 3, p. 5, 17 Jan 50.
50. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 23.
51. EUCOM Minutes of HICOG - CINCEUR Monthly Conf with Heads of Maj US Elements, 1st Meeting, 27 Jul 49, pp. 4-5.
52. Cable 60 - 23201, EUCOM to Maj Comd, 23 Nov 49.
53. EUCOM PMA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
54. Ibid., p. 5.
55. Cable 60 - 23309, EUCOM to Mil Posts, 25 Nov 49.
56. EUCOM DCinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 17, par 17, 26 Apr 49.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter XI (cont.)

57. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 18-19.
58. EUCOM DCINC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 16, par 17, 19 Apr 49.
59. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 19.
60. Ibid.
61. Ibid., p. 23, par 29d.
62. Ltr, EUCOM to All Subordinate Comd, 11 Mar 49, sub: Unit Day Rooms. (ECOPA - 118), AG 631 GPA - AGO.
63. EUCOM Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, p. 4, par 10.
64. Ltr, EUCOM, 18 May 49, sub: Minutes of the EUCOM Character Guidance Council Meeting 5 April 1949, incl 1, p. 2, par 4, AG 334 GPA - AGO.
65. "The Individual Soldier and the Occupation," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, XXI, 7 Jan 50, 81.
66. EUCOM Sps Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 1.
67. EUCOM Time Bul, Vol 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 4.
68. Mark A. McCloskey, "Visits to European Installations," SSS 330.11, Vol. I, 1949, Moral and Character Guidance.
69. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance, par 5.
70. EUCOM Time Bul, Vol. 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 4.
71. EUCOM Sps Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 94, 95.
72. Memo, DCoFS for Compt, 8 Apr 49, sub: Garmisch and Berchtesgaden Re-creational Centers.
73. Memo, EUCOM Asst AG to USAFE CG, COMNAVFORGER, Comd of All Comds Directly subordinate to USAFEUM, 14 Jul 49, sub: Measures to Increase Midweek Utilization of EUCOM Leave Centers at Berchtesgaden and Garmisch.
74. EUCOM Time Bul, Vol. 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 6.
75. Ibid.
76. EUCOM Sps Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 90-94, Appendix 51.

77. EUCOM TIME Bul. Vol. 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 10; EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 85, 87, 88.
78. EUCOM TIME Bul. Vol. 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 10; EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 77, 78.
79. EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 99-105; EUCOM TIME Bul. Vol. 5, No. 4, 22 Jan 50, p. 10.
80. EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 79, 80.
81. EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 70-71, 141-142.
82. Ibid., p. 154.
83. Ibid., pp. 105-134.
84. Appendix 53 to EUCOM SpS Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
85. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance.
86. EUCOM GO No. 84, 10 Sep 48.
87. USAREUR GO No. 15, 14 Dec 49.
88. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance, p. 2, par 7.
89. Incl 1, ltr, USAREUR, 13 Jan 50, sub: Minutes of the USAREUR Character Guidance Council Meeting, 22 Dec 49, p. 5, AG 334, GPA - AGO.
90. Incl 1, ltr, EUCOM, 18 May 49, par 2, AG 334 GPA - AGO.
91. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance.
92. See Minutes of the EUCOM (or USAREUR) Character Guidance Council Meetings, published in monthly Command letters throughout 1949.
93. EUCOM, Monthly Conf of Cinc with Maj Comd and Dep Mil Gov, 43d Meeting, 28 Jan 49, p. 1, par 2.
94. EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, par 6.
95. DA Cir 231, 1948.
96. USAREUR Trg Cir 1, 1949.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter XI (cont.)

97. Change No. 1, 27 Sep 49, to EUCOM Cir 202, 8 Aug 49, sub: Character Guidance.
98. EUCOM Ch Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 13.
99. EUCOM Ch Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 16.
100. Ibid., p. 6, 9.
101. Mark A. McCloskey, Dir Div of Community Ed, NYC Bd of Ed, "Visits to European Installations, 1 Jun - 3 Jul 49," SCS 330.11, Vol. I, Morale and Character Guidance, 1949.
102. EUCOM Ch Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 14.
103. Interv, G. D. Recht, Hist Div, with Maj R. E. Cheatham, EUCOM Ch Div, 28 Feb 50.
104. Info ltr No. 2, EUCOM Chap Div, 17 Jan 49, sub: Radio Chapel Schedule for 1949.
105. Info ltr, No. 14, EUCOM Ch Div, 14 Oct 49, sec X.
106. "Information and Education in the Armed Forces," a report to the President by the President's Committee on Religion and Welfare in the Armed Forces, 1 Dec 49.
107. EUCOM, Rept of Annual Educators' Conf, Garmisch, Germany, 18 - 22 Jul 49, The Civilian Military Team, by Lt Col T. M. Farpley, Jr.
108. LRS, EUCOM Chf AFIED sgd Col Otis McCormick, to PM, 21 Mar 50.
109. EUCOM TIME Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
110. Ibid., pp. 9, 17-18.
111. Ibid., Exhibit 6.
112. USAFI, Bur Br, Bul No. 7, p. 1, 1 Jan 49.
113. EUCOM TIME Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec.
114. Ibid.
115. Ibid.
116. For further details, see EUCOM TIME Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.

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117. Ltr, EUCOM Cnf JMWK to PM, 4 Apr 50.
118. EUCOM, 33d Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49.
119. Ibid.
120. EUCOM Cir 101, 15 Dec 47.
121. Ibid., par 7.
122. Interv, M. L. Geis, Hist Div, with Miss C. Fogarty, EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, EUCOM P&A Div Pers Svc Br, 9 Mar 50. Based on financial ledgers of EUCOM CWF.
123. Ibid.
124. P.L. 759, 80th Cong, Articles of War, Title II.
125. EUCOM JA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 72-73.
126. Ltr, EUCOM JA to All Staff Judge Advocates, 1949, sub: Suspension of Execution of Discharges.
127. EUCOM JA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 74.
128. Documentation for General Clay's ruling is in the secret files of the Judge Advocate Division.
129. Cable SC - 24316, CINCPAC and Handy to All Comd under EUCOM, 9 Dec 49; interv, H. L. Horwich, Hist Div, with A. J. Eagain, JAD, 27 Jan 50.
130. EUCOM Cir 228, 5 Mar 49, sub: Practice of Law by US Lawyers in the US Area of Control of Germany.
131. Ltr, William Clark, Cnf Judge, Court of Appeals, to All Presiding District Judges, US Courts for Germany, 25 Oct 49, sub: Inadequate Sentences Meted Out to Defendants by US Courts for Germany; interv, H. L. Horwich, Hist Div, with A. J. Patten, P&A Hist, 19 Jan 50.
132. DA Tng Cir 7, 1949.
133. EUCOM Tng Memo No. 4, 15 Jun 49, sub: Training in Military Justice Matters.
134. EUCOM Cir 122, 1 Jul 49, sub: Military Justice, par 5; interv, H. L. Horwich, Hist Div, with A. J. Eagain, JAD, 27 Jan 50.

135. EUCOM JA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 53.
136. EUCOM Cir 122, 1 Jul 49, sub: Military Justice, par 5-8.
137. EUCOM JA Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 81-82.
138. EUCOM 7700 T&E Gp, Attitude Research Sec, Survey No. 96, sub: Venereal Disease Survey Among Armed Forces in Europe.
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141. EUCOM Med Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 55.
142. Ltr, Lt Gen G. H. Huebner, EUCOM CofS, to Lt Gen E. H. Brooks, USA D/PAA Div, 15 Apr 49, EUCOM SCS 291.2.
143. Ltr, EUCOM, 4 Nov 49, sub: Minutes of the EUCOM Character Guidance Council Meeting, 18 Oct 49, incl 1, p. 2, AG 334 GPA - AGO.
144. EUCOM Cir 203, 8 Aug 49, sub: Control of Venereal Disease.
145. Ibid.
146. DA, Pers Keys Ltr, 1 Aug 49, quoted in incl 1c, ltr, EUCOM, 9 Sep 49, AG 334 GPA - AGO.
147. Ibid.
148. EUCOM AG Div, Monthly Stat Rept, USAREUR, 31 Dec 49, p. 12.
149. EUCOM, Minutes of the European Command Character Guidance Council, 24 Aug 49.
150. EUCOM Off of the Compt, Monthly Stat Rept, USAREUR, 31 Dec 49, p. 14.
151. "Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1948," as cited in the Monthly Stat Rept, USAREUR, 31 Dec 49.
152. EUCOM Off of the Compt, Monthly Stat Rept, USAREUR, 31 Dec 49, p. 45.
153. EUCOM IG Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 5.

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CHAPTER XII

Supply and Procurement

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Supply and Procurement

Main Trends Affecting Supply1. Sources of Supply for the European Command

Sources of supply for the European Command during 1949 comprised the United States, the European Continent including Germany, and reserve stocks held by the European Command. These sources, with percentages of tonnage requirements supplied from each source, were as follows:

Sources of Supply	Percentage of tonnage re- quirements supplied in 1949	Estimated percentage of tonnage requirements to be supplied in 1950
	100%	100%
UNSCW wartime re- serve stocks . . .	4.2	4.0
United States . .	70.2	73.6
Produced in and out- side Germany (in Europe)*	25.6	20.4

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These figures do not include Engineer construction supplies, of which approximately 1.8 percent were obtained from the German economy during 1949 and were to be so obtained during 1950. United States sources of supply during 1949 were the technical service depots of the Army and the procurement agencies of the Special Staff, U.S. Army, through the Overseas Supply Division, New York Port of Embarkation. Sources of supply in Germany were developed through direct contracts with German industry, and from requisitioned or leased manufacturing facilities operated directly under the supervision of EUSOEM technical services. The cost of procurement from these sources was absorbed in the Occupation Cost Budget. Sources of supply outside of Germany included adjoining nations from which were purchased perishable subsistence items, or items readily available from the economy of the selling nation, but not available, within Germany. Procurement costs were defrayed in dollars converted (1) to the currency of the country concerned.

2. Levels of Supply in EUSOEM

The levels of supply for EUSOEM established by the War Department in 1946 continued in effect during 1949. These levels were as follows: For Classes I, II, IV, and V, a 30-day minimum level and a 30-day operating level, or a 60-day maximum level; for Class III, a 15-day operating level and a 35-day emergency replacement level, or a maximum level of 50 days' supply. The maximum level of 60 days of supply, together with 120 days for ordering and shipping, represented a six months' requisitioning objective. This presented no problem in maintaining prescribed supply levels except for Ordnance Class II and IV spare parts and engineer supplies. Due to the large percentage of Ordnance Class II and IV spare parts which were being received at dates sub-

sequent to the normal six months' requisitioning objective, a recommendation was made to the Department of the Army (DA) in August 1948 to amend the minimum level for this class of supply to 120 days. At the close of 1948 no reply had yet been received to this recommendation. In addition to the above levels of supply, the DA in August 1948 authorized E OMA to retain for its own use, over and above the normal six months' requisitioning objective, all items of World War II stocks which could be maintained without excessive deterioration or in-storage maintenance. These items constituted the Command (4) reserve.

3. Equipment of 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary

One of the major tasks of the year was the re-equipment of combat units in the Command. By March equipment of the 1st Infantry Division was 99 percent, and that of the U.S. Constabulary, 85 percent complete, and by the end of 1949 both organizations were completely equipped for the performance of (5) their assigned missions.

4. Allocation of Army-Air Force Stocks

Target dates for the completion of allocations by the five technical services concerned were established in January 1949 as a result of the Agreement on Allocation of Army-Air Force stocks in Europe promulgated jointly between USARMC Headquarters and USAFE Headquarters in December 1948. The technical services and the respective dates were as follows:

Chemical	1 Feb 49
Quartermaster	15 Feb 49
Ordnance	31 Mar 49
Engineer	31 Mar 49
Signal	31 Mar 49

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It had been previously agreed that there would be no allocation of Medical, Adjutant General, Field, Special Services, and Transportation supplies. These target dates were met by all technical services, and allocations of 634 "common user" items were accomplished as agreed, except for minor adjustments on certain items. An accounting system was also established by 31 March 1949 for positive control of receipts, storage, issue, and repair of allocated items. In July 1949 the DA requested EUSCMA Headquarters to prepare an overall study on costs, additional personnel, and equipment requirements which would be involved in the allocation of all items of supply between the Army and Air Force. This study was submitted to the DA on 29 August. (6)

5. Depletion of Wartime Stocks

At the beginning of 1949 it became apparent that the demands of USARMC plus the demands created by Operation VITLES were causing serious depletion of wartime stocks. These stocks had been set up initially to support Occupation Forces in Germany through June 1951. In January 1949 action was instituted through all technical services to determine the extent of depletion, the types of stocks tending toward earlier depletion than anticipated, and the types of stocks which would require particular attention due to premature depletion. After determination of the foregoing, all technical services were directed in February 1949 to take the following actions:

- (a) Review all authorization for issues of stocks of the services concerned.
- (b) Determine the issues which were being made without DA authorization, and for which reply from the United States was not authorized.

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(c) Determine those issues which should be discontinued.

(d) Prepare operational, development, and maintenance projects in accordance with paragraph 2, AD Circular No. 5 (Supply of Overseas Commands), 1946, for DA approval of those issues considered necessary but not authorized by DA.

(e) Secure DA approval for those issues not considered appropriate for submission as operational, development, and maintenance projects and not included in European Command F/A 40 - 120.

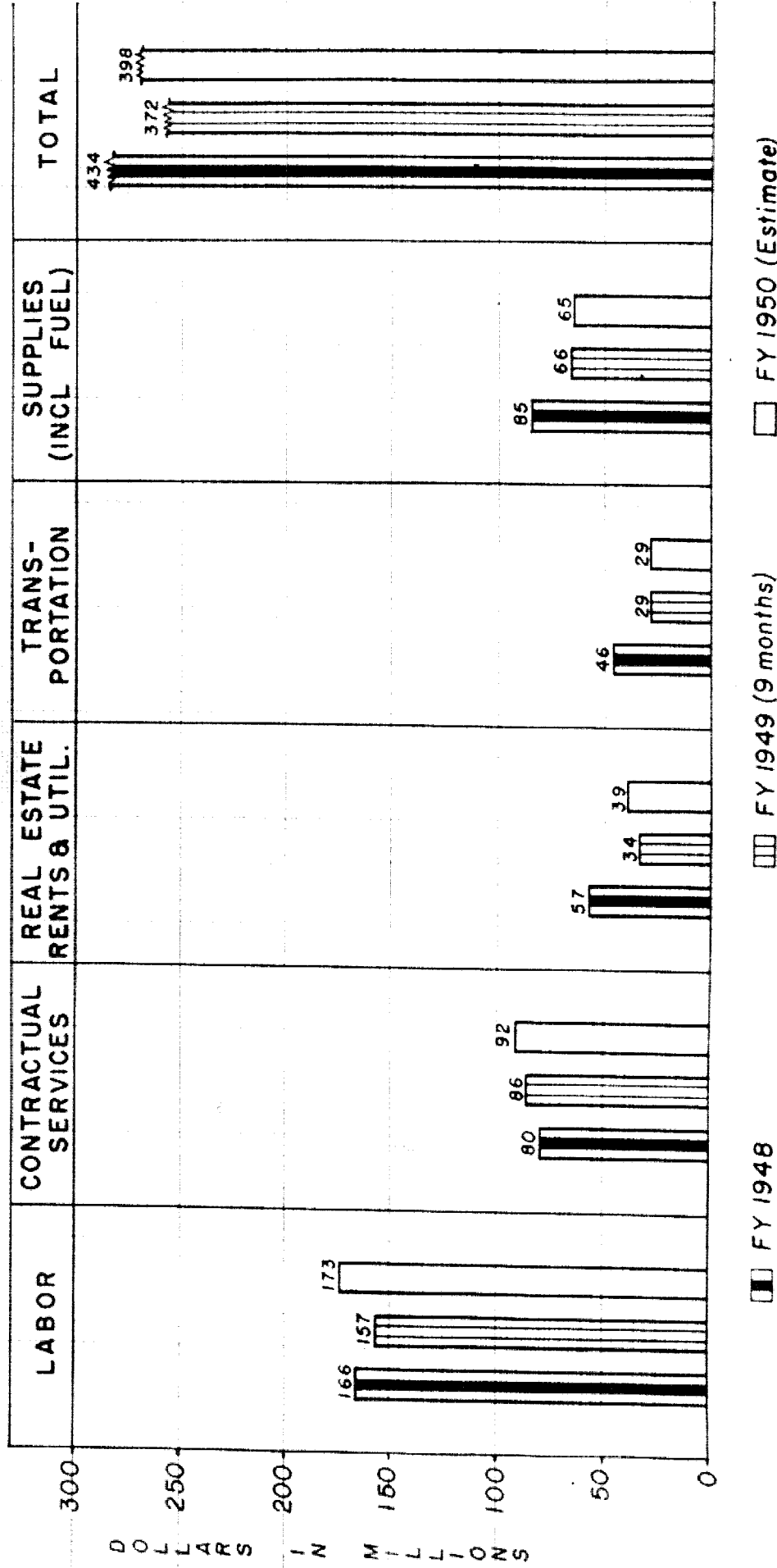
(f) Insure that future authorizations for supplies and equipment were within DA-approved allowances, or that necessary action to secure DA approval was taken, prior to 1946 authorization for issue.

(g) Insure that the overseas command forecast of requirements submitted to the DA semi-annually on 15 April and 15 October each year contained an accurate report of stock position and forecasted requirements.

(h) Provide for the assembling of adequate issue experience and consumption data with which to properly justify dollar and deutsche mark budgets. Implementation of these steps throughout 1947 brought about more effective control of wartime stocks and provided firm estimates that these stocks would be exhausted by January 1950, except for 150,000 tons of slow-moving items, such as weapons, ammunition, bridging equipment, and ordnance general-purpose vehicles. In November 1949 the DA indicated that many of these items would be required for Mutual Defense Assistance Program (7) (MDAP) commitments in 1950.

PROCUREMENT IN GERMANY

Chart 1



Source: Briefing of Congressional Committees, EUCOM Hq (2 Nov 49).

6. Increased Dependence on Supply from the United States

During 1949, in view of the depletion of wartime stocks, EUCOM became increasingly dependent on the United States for resupply of most items of clothing and equipment. Monthly tonnages shipped from the United States during the last six months of 1948 averaged approximately 23,000 tons (exclusive of POL products). During 1949 this figure increased to approximately 32,000 tons. At the close of 1949 it was estimated that the monthly tonnage to be received from the United States during 1950 would average approximately (8) 40,000 tons, exclusive of POL products. Chart 1 shows the increase for the fiscal year 1949 over the fiscal year 1948 and a further increase in the estimates for 1950. Requisitions on the United States totaled \$151,000,000 in FY 1948 and \$300,000,000 in FY 1949 (nine months), and were estimated at (9) \$397,000,000 for FY 1950.

7. Cost of Supplying the Occupation Forces

Chart 1, Supply of U.S. Occupation Forces in Germany, lists the dollar costs of wartime stocks, requisitions on the United States, and procurement in Europe outside Germany, and the amount of occupation costs paid by Germany (10) -- for FY 1948 and FY 1949 (nine months) and the estimates for FY 1950. As shown, the total cost of supplies and services for the Occupation Forces in Fiscal Year 1948 was \$782,000,000. In the 9-month fiscal year of 1949, the cost was \$772,000,000. It was estimated that the cost in 1950 would be \$927,000,000. At the end of the year, wartime stocks were rapidly coming to an end, while EUCOM requisitions on the United States were increasing. Most of the increase in supplies from the United States in 1949 and 1950 represented tanks, guns, and ammunition. Procurement in Europe outside of Germany

consisted of dollar purchases of perishable foods (fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, butter, milk) and some needed materials which could not be obtained within Germany.

8. Supply Economy Program

The need for increased emphasis on supply economy during 1949 was stressed by the Department of the Army and attention was called to it in letters from the Chief of Staff to CINCEUR and the Commanding General of USAREUR. (11) The Department of the Army required all commanders to strengthen and enforce supply discipline by requiring all units to dispose of excess equipment and supplies in accordance with established regulations. Commanders were to enforce the above action by frequent inspections and were to take disciplinary action when violations of this policy were discovered. To reduce wastage of equipment and supplies, commanders were to include in every phase of training a constant indoctrination of all personnel in the care and conservation of equipment and supplies. (12)

a. EUROCOM Supply Economy Campaign. EUROCOM Circular No. 230, dated 17 March 1949, instructed the Inspector General, technical service inspection teams, and post and unit inspectors to emphasize supply economy and to make on-the-spot corrections when violations of such economy were noted. A supply economy competition for all USAREUR units began on 1 October and ended on 31 December 1949. On 31 December 1949 the Commanding Generals of the 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary, post commanders, and chiefs of technical services selected the company or equivalent unit in their command having the best record of supply economy for the period 1 October - 31 December 1949, inclusive. These units were to be entered in competition

for the distinction of being the best unit within USMACV. The best unit was to be announced about 1 February 1950 and to be awarded a "Best Unit (13) within the European Command" plaque.

b. Results of EUSOM Supply Economy Program. Circular No. 230 required USMACV commanders to submit a report to EUSOM Headquarters outlining the actions, including training measures, taken to improve supply discipline. Reports received indicated that commanders had initiated the following measures for improvement of supply discipline: greater emphasis on economy; training in supply economy and improved maintenance methods; more frequent inspections; turn-in of excess property; and more emphatic instructions to subordinate IG and inspection teams.

Developments in Military Procurement

9. Revised Policy for Procurement in Germany

During 1949, for the first time since the beginning of the Occupation, procurement in Germany was curtailed more by budgetary limitations than

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by the inability of the German economy to meet the needed requirements. EWFAF SOP No. 75, 1 March 1947, which provided the general policy for all European procurement, was published as SECDEF Circular No. 75 in April 1949. One major revision of policy permitted the procurement of all construction material at post level rather than through a centralized headquarters and an elaborate supply chain. As evidenced by the major rehabilitation and construction projects conducted during 1949, this program was highly successful. Much of this success was due to the fact that the German economy obtained the necessary materials and transported (L.) them to the required areas.

10. Logistics Division Liaison Officer (LDO)

In view of the pending MIOCG take-over from GECOS, a meeting of EWFAF and MIOCG representatives was held on 19 September 1949 to discuss the future operations of the Military Requirements Office of the Bipartite Control Office (MIO). Attending this meeting were Col. F. A. Henning, Acting Director, Logistics Division; Lt. Col. W. A. Huntstary, Chief, Civil Branch, Logistics Division; Lt. Col. J. K. Fleming, MIOCG Military Requirements Officer; A. G. Sims, Deputy Chief, Provisional Office of Administration, MIOCG; and C. S. Bushnell, of the same office. Colonel Henning requested that MIOCG submit a written proposal of its intentions in the matter. The MIOCG proposal, submitted the same day, included the following provisions:

(1) The German Government to be responsible for implementing approval of allocations to the Occupation Forces.

(2) EUCOM to be responsible for gathering and consolidating procurement requests, making recommendations for their approval, keeping necessary records to assure that approved allocations were not exceeded, notifying German Governmental agencies of placed requisitions, expediting compliance with specifications and schedules, and notifying HICOG in cases where the German Government failed to meet EUCOM requirements.

(3) HICOG responsibility to be limited to the approval of allocations and supplemental requests for supplies from the German economy, instructing the German Government to fill approved allocations, and taking the necessary steps to achieve compliance with approved programs and requisitions where normal liaison between the armed forces and German economic and governmental agencies had failed.

EUCOM Headquarters was not entirely in accord with this proposal. Another meeting was held on 20 September 1949, attended by Glenn G. Wolfe, Chief, Provisional Office of Administration, HICOG; Mr. Sims; Lt. Col. Fleming; and Maj. A. W. Bristol, Civil Branch, Logistics Division. Mr. Wolfe then declared that there was no intent to alter the mandatory status of the Occupation Forces requirements nor the priority given mandatory orders over export and domestic requirements. He recommended that "the Military Requirements Office as constituted at that time continue in full authority as in the past pending agreement between EUCOM and HICOG as to delineation of responsibility, and administration and procedural organization." It was finally agreed that a EUCOM Logistics Liaison Office would be established adjacent to the HICOG

Office of Economic Affairs to work in close cooperation with the staff members of MISOG. On 3 October 1949 Lt. Gen. Clarence A. Eassey, Deputy Commander in Chief, MISOG, approved the establishment of this office, and directed that all personnel then employed in the MISO Military Requirements Office be transferred to the Table of Organization of the Logistics Division, MISOG. Thereafter, the former Military Procurement Office functioned strictly as a MISOG Logistics Division Liaison Office with MISOG, exercising the power of approval over military procurement requirements by virtue of the authority granted orally by the MISOG Office of Administration at the meeting held on 20 September 1949. (15)

11. The Relaxation of Economic Controls

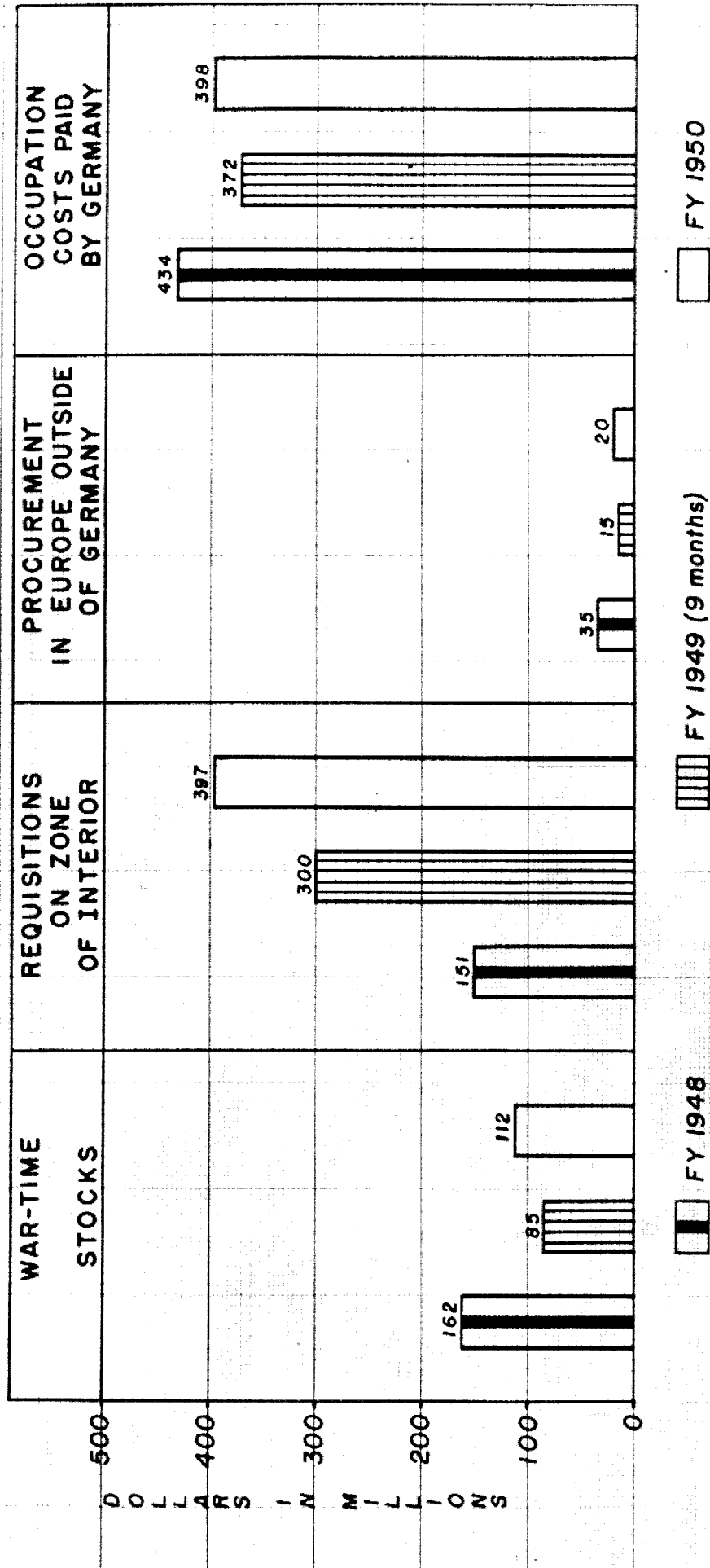
Many controls which had originally been set up because of prevailing economic conditions in Germany were relaxed during 1949. With improving conditions, many items such as lumber and steel, previously listed as critical and rationed, were freed from controls. Late in 1949, MISOG approved discontinuance of the necessity for prior approval for headquarters procurement, maintaining that since this procurement was controlled by mandatory assignments which had been previously approved by MISOG, further action by that office was unnecessary. As a result of the improved general stability of the German economy, procurement in 1949 presented fewer problems and was more efficient than at any time since the war. (15)

12. The Effects of Currency Reform on Procurement

Partly as a result of the currency reform, more and more items were readily available to German wholesalers and retailers during this period, and

Chart 2

SUPPLY OF U.S. OCCUPATION FORCES IN GERMANY



Source: Briefing of Congressional Committees, EUCOM Hq (2 Nov 49).

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it was rarely necessary for the occupation authorities to obtain necessary raw materials for the German manufacturers. The currency reform had proved an effective aid to procurement from German sources, bringing out hidden resources and materials. Because it left most German firms short of Deutsche marks, it also gave them a great incentive to accept Army orders. Statistics for five categories of procurement: (1) labor, (2) contractual services, (3) transportation, supplies, and real estate, (4) rents and (5) utilities, in millions of dollars for the fiscal years 1948, 1949 (nine months), and 1950 (estimated) are given in Chart 2.

13. Supplies Procured from Germany

Supplies purchased from German sources during 1948 included coal, lumber, other construction materials, motor vehicles (small sedans), motor vehicle parts, furniture, office supplies, signal items (batteries, parts, cables, etc.), medical supplies, and many minor items. The supplies procured from Germany and charged as Occupation costs totaled \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 1948 and \$86,000,000 for FY 1949 (nine months), and were estimated at \$85,000,000 for FY 1950. The tabulation below lists the most important supplies procured from the German economy for the fiscal years 1948 and 1949, and items estimated for procurement in FY 1950.

	FY 1948	FY 1949 (9 months)	FY 1950 (estimated)
Totals*	20.4	20.2	20.2
Coal	7.7	10.0	9.5
Lumber	14.1	10.5	7.4
Other construction materials	14.0	10.4	11.0
Motor vehicles (small sedans)	4.0	-	-
Motor vehicle parts	11.4	13.5	5.6
Furniture	10.4	7.7	9.0
Office supplies	1.1	.5	.5
Signal items (batteries, parts, cables, etc.)	1.0	4.0	.5
Medical items	.2	.2	.2

* All figures in millions of dollars

14. Procurement by the HUCOM Technical Services

a. Ordnance Division. Procurement within Germany during 1949 amounted to a total of 73,846,850 DM, of which a large portion was spent for the following purposes:

- (1) Purchase of Opel Sedans, 17,613,900 DM.
- (2) Conversion of 529 2½ ton trucks into buses, 5,327,200 DM.
- (3) Conversion of 527 3/4 ton trucks into buses, 1,762,800 DM.
- (4) Reduction of 342 tons of aluminum scrap into ingots, 50,260 DM.
- (5) Procurement of authorized spare parts, 27,437,052 DM.

Procurement in dollars was limited to a few emergency requirements which could not be obtained by direct supply from the United States or by procurement within the Command due to limitations on production or materials. The major dollar procurements were the purchase of approximately \$30,000 worth of International Harvester tractor parts in June and the purchase of approximately \$52,000 worth of vitally needed canvas from Denmark in July and August. Both of these items were a direct outcome of Operation VITLES, which placed an abnormal demand on tractor parts and resulted in a very high mortality rate of canvas tarpaulins used to cover supplies moved to and from the aircraft in semi-trailers. Total dollar procurement during the year amounted to \$118,694. The Ordnance Division during 1949 instituted a system of placing orders only after the receipt of at least three sealed bids. This practice effected considerable savings.

b. Engineer Division. Until 1 April 1949 the bulk of Engineer procurement was done directly by the headquarters depot in Hanau through

procurement teams. On that date procurement responsibility was transferred from headquarters to local units. Items procured during 1949 included brick and clay products, lumber and wall-board, cement, pipe and fittings, boilers and heating equipment, industrial and refrigerating gases, structural steel, paint, electrical equipment, fittings and cable, hardware, sanitary equipment (sinks, water-sinks, tubs), fluorescent fixtures, hypochlorination units, fire trucks, fire hoses, concertina wire, linoleum, heavy-duty sanding machines, gas cylinders, and numerous other items. Limited procurement in liberated, Allied, and neutral countries continued during the year for some raw materials needed in the production of end items in Germany, and for a few end items as well. Appropriated funds spent on European procurement during the first quarter amounted to about \$210,000 for such materials and items as linseed oil, zinc white, paint brushes, floor wax, and fluorescent lights. In the second quarter European procurement was increased because of an additional allocation of appropriated funds. Principal items purchased at an approximate cost of \$650,000 included fluorescent tubes, shellac, paint brushes, carbon-tetrachloride, and raw materials for use in manufacturing linoleum and floor wax in Germany. During the third quarter, two contracts for military services were placed with the Joint Export Import agency for \$90,000. Foreign procurement in the last quarter amounted to \$26,597 for such items as lithographic rollers, cotton, hemp, horsehair (21) for paint brushes, asphalt, and rubber.

c. Signal Division. One of the important decisions made in Signal procurement during 1949 was to discontinue procurement of German-manufactured batteries. This move was a consequence of the unsatisfactory quality and

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cost of German-manufactured batteries over a long period. According to tests made at Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, the over-all battery quality remained below U.S. Army standards. It was therefore decided that all future battery procurement would be handled direct from the United States. Nevertheless, it was considered that the funds and effort expended had resulted in some advantage since a local supply would be available in event of need.

4. Quartermaster Division. One of the problems of Quartermaster procurement at the beginning of 1949 was the high prices of German products. In the second quarter a downward trend in prices was noticeable. Nevertheless, on such items as refrigerators, while the price was considerably lower than it had been six months earlier, the current figure of approximately 1,000 DM was still excessive in view of the quality of the product. Over the whole year, prices dropped by 30 to 40 percent, except on a few items. Another problem dealt with by the Quartermaster was a delay in the procurement of rugs. Scheduled for procurement in the third quarter were 1,000 sets of furniture and approximately 8,000 rugs. Although the rug production program was somewhat improved as the year began, rug-weaving equipment throughout western Germany was still inadequate to meet production goals.

15. Procurement of perishable products in Europe

The procurement of perishable subsistence in Europe posed many problems. The differences in language, in currencies, and customs caused considerable confusion. Other problems were created by the fact that producers of fruits and vegetables had no established grading or processing of their produce; that most large sales were handled through brokers who were primarily interested

in speculation and currency manipulation; that refrigerator cars were available in very limited numbers; and that numerous problems beset the use of trucks crossing international boundaries and entering the occupied areas. (24)

16. Establishment of Market Centers

Procurement of fresh produce in EUCOM through a centralized purchasing office at the Quartermaster Procurement Center in Giessen proved unsatisfactory, since it was necessary to make contracts with foreign vendors at least one month in advance of crop maturity. This resulted in uncertain deliveries or in the delivery of produce made unacceptable by intervening adverse weather or other uncontrollable conditions. To insure a continuous flow of satisfactory fresh produce and facilitate the purchase of approximately \$1,500,000 of fresh fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products per month, the establishment of a market center system, with two field buying offices, was approved by EUCOM Headquarters on 15 September 1949. The Rome Market Center was established 15 November for purchases in Sicily, Italy, and North Africa. The Paris Market Center was established on 1 December for purchases in France, Spain, Belgium, and Holland. Foodstuffs from Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were to be bought as before by the Giessen Quartermaster Depot. It was estimated that four months would be required to fully develop the market center areas and to realize the full effects of the system. The market center system was patterned after a similar one established by the Quartermaster General in the United States at the outset of World War II. The market centers were established in the European Command in order to provide broader fields for purchase, to eliminate the time lapse between closing dates for bids and delivery dates at destinations in

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Germany, and to insure delivery of produce of better quality, adherence to specifications and standards set in contracts, more effective control of the products bought and more intelligent evaluation of the business methods of foreign vendors. (25)

The tabulation below shows the foodstuffs purchased from various countries in Europe between 1 January and 30 June 1949, and between 1 July and 31 December 1949. (26)

Country	Type of Food	Cost	Cost
		1 Jan - 30 Jun 49	1 Jul - 31 Dec 49
Totals		\$6,483,224	\$7,194,593
Belgium	Vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish	178,891	232,822
Czechoslovakia	Chocolate	39,000	-
Denmark	Vegetables, dairy products, eggs, fish, ham, sugar, cereal, ginger ale, cookies	4,539,604	4,811,590
England	Cocoa, chocolate, lime juice	283,997	247,848
France	Fruits, vegetables	234,667	206,474
Holland	Vegetables, eggs, ham, jam, tea	525,056	556,206
Italy	Vegetables, fruits, olive oil, almond extract, sugar, walnuts	430,547	509,465
Norway	Fish (canned)	125,398	-
Sweden	Dairy products, fish	-	19,229
Switzerland	Vegetables, fruits, fish, (canned), almonds	25,727	292,759

The currency devaluation in western European countries caused a downward trend in dollar prices of foodstuffs and enabled the Chief, Quartermaster Division, Stockholm, to purchase in western Europe (outside of Germany) more foodstuffs between 1 July and 31 December 1949 than during any previous 6-month period. (27)

FOOTNOTES

1. Incl, IRS, EUCOM Log Div Chf Adm Br to EUCOM Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, p. 4.
2. Ibid., p. 2; EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 14.
3. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 14.
4. Ibid., pp. 14-15.
5. Incl, IRS, EUCOM Log Div Chf Adm Br to EUCOM Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, p. 5.
6. Ibid., p. 1.
7. Ibid., p. 3; EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 13.
8. Incl, IRS, EUCOM Log Div Chf Adm Br to EUCOM Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, p. 4.
9. Remarks by Brig Gen Ralph J. Canine, D/Log Div, from Notes of the Briefing for Members of the Armed Services Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriation Comm. Heidelberg, 2 Nov 49.
10. In 1948 the German Fund Budget was made to correspond with the German fiscal year, which ran from 1 April to 31 March. Therefore the fiscal year 1949 was shortened to nine months for the Occupation Cost Budget, ending on 31 March 1949.
11. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 15; DA SR 710 - 5 - 20, 4 Jun 49.
12. DA SR 710 - 5 - 20, 4 Jun 49, sub: Supply Control: Supply Discipline, p. 1.
13. EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 15-16.
14. Incl, IRS, EUCOM Log Div Chf Adm Br to EUCOM Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, p. 5; EUCOM Log Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 10; USFET SOP No. 78, 1 Mar 47, Local Procurement Procedures.
15. Off Memo, Lt Col John E. Flemming, Mil Rqst Off, 3 Oct 49, sub: Change of Status of Military Requirements Office.
16. IRS, EUCOM Log Div Chf Adm Br to EUCOM Hist Div, 12 Jan 50, pp. 5-6.
17. Ibid., p. 5.
18. Lt Col Ralph W. Hardiman, EUCOM Log Div, 490 Sup Br, Local Procurement in the European Command, The Quartermaster Review, Jan - Feb 49, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, p. 9.

UNCLASSIFIED

FOOTNOTES Chapter XII (cont.)

19. Remarks by Brig Gen Ralph J. Canine, B/Log Div, from notes of Briefing for Members of the Armed Services Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Comm, Heidelberg, 2 Nov 49.
20. EUCOM Ord Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 50.
21. EUCOM Eng Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 50-51.
22. EUCOM Sig Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 5.
23. EUCOM QM Div Annual Narrative History, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 77-78.
24. Lt Col Ralph E. Hardiman, log. cit., p. 131.
25. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 48, pp. 5-6, 28 Nov 49; EUCOM PID Press Release 581, 3 Nov 49.
26. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 35, pp. 6-7, 29 Aug 49; No. 5, p. 5, 31 Jan 50.
27. Ibid., No. 5, p. 5, 31 Jan 50.

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CHAPTER XIII

Displaced Persons

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Displaced Persons - 1949

1. Displaced Persons in the Year 1949

a. Over-all Picture. Efforts to solve the displaced persons problem reached a new peak in 1949. The IRO resettlement program was in full swing, the U.S. Displaced Persons Commission was rapidly processing persons for resettlement in the United States under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and the gates to Israel were open for immigration. Consequently, the year 1949 saw the greatest decrease in the displaced persons population since the mass repatriation of the first year and a half after the war. As a result of this decrease in the numbers of displaced persons and in view of the scheduled termination on 30 June 1950 of IRO and of admissions into the United States under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948, planning for the phase-out of the displaced persons program was a major activity of the year. Responsibility for the displaced persons remaining in the zone after 30 June 1950 was to be turned over to the German authorities.

Table 1--Population of Displaced Persons in U.S. Zone of Germany as of
1 January 1949

	<u>In centers</u>	<u>Civilian labor service units</u>	<u>In German economy</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand total	<u>248,649</u>	<u>15,033</u>	<u>175,375</u>	<u>439,057</u>
United Nations displaced persons				
Total	<u>248,039</u>	<u>15,033</u>	<u>131,738</u>	<u>394,810</u>
Czech	5,179	--	5,157	10,336
Estonian	10,811	1,172	3,655	15,638
Latvian	35,831	1,855	7,304	44,990
Lithuanian	21,254	1,621	5,208	28,083
Polish	a 93,729	10,152	53,750	157,631
Soviet	2,717	--	10,601	13,318
Yugoslavian	3,867	--	10,602	14,469
Nansen	9,583	--	15,282	24,865
Others	799	30	20,179	21,008
Jewish	64,269	203	b 22,512	b 86,984
Austrians and Italians				
Total	16	--	16,691	16,707
Austrians	12	--	12,969	12,981
Italians	4	--	3,722	3,726
Ex-enemy				
Total	<u>594</u>	--	<u>26,946</u>	<u>27,540</u>
Bulgarian	47	--	1,302	1,349
Hungarian	339	--	19,560	19,899
Rumanian	208	--	6,084	6,292

a Included in this figure are 46,341 Ukrainians.

b 22,512 Jewish persons living in the German economy are accounted for under their respective nationality totals and do not affect the total in these columns.

Sources: HICOM GAD Status Rept, DP's, US Area of Control in Germany, as of 31 Dec 48.

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Table 2--Population of Displaced Persons in U.S. Zone of Germany as of 31 December 1949

	<u>In centers</u>	<u>Civilian labor service units</u>	<u>In German economy</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand total	<u>120,841</u>	<u>9,707</u>	<u>148,926</u>	<u>279,474</u>
United Nations displaced persons				
Total	<u>119,453</u>	<u>9,707</u>	<u>103,694</u>	<u>237,854</u>
Czech	6,915	--	5,072	11,987
Estonian	4,857	763	2,581	8,201
Latvian	19,590	1,135	4,707	25,432
Lithuanian	6,982	563	3,732	11,277
Polish	52,792	7,211	41,884	101,887
Soviet	2,682	--	8,597	11,279
Yugoslavian	2,585	--	9,829	12,414
Nansen	7,456	--	13,339	20,795
Others	865	5	18,953	19,823
Jewish	14,729	30	*14,576	*29,335
Austrians and Italians				
Total	4	--	<u>17,020</u>	<u>17,024</u>
Austrians	1	--	12,990	12,991
Italians	3	--	4,030	4,033
Ex-enemy displaced persons				
Total	<u>1,384</u>	--	<u>23,212</u>	<u>24,596</u>
Bulgarian	39	--	1,259	1,298
Hungarian	1,213	--	16,115	17,328
Rumanian	132	--	5,838	5,970

* 14,576 Jewish displaced persons living in the German economy are accounted for under their respective nationality totals, and do not affect the total in these columns.

Source: UNRRA CAD Status Rept, DP's, US Area of Control in Germany, as of 31 Dec 49.

b. Population Decrease. The total of 248,649 displaced persons living in assembly centers on 1 January 1949 fell to 120,841 by 31 December 1949, a decrease of 127,808 and the labor service unit personnel fell from 15,033 to 9,707, a decrease of 5,326. The number of DP's living in the German economy, which included Austrian, Italian, and ex-enemy displaced persons who were not persecutees and not eligible for U.S. Army or IRO care but were the concern of the German authorities under the supervision of HICOG, fell from 175,375 to 148,926, a decrease of 26,449. The total decrease during the year 1949, therefore, was 159,583 among all displaced persons and refugees living in the U.S. Zone of Germany. The greatest decrease was among Jewish displaced persons living in centers; their number fell from 64,269 to 14,729. Tables 1 and 2 show the various categories of the displaced persons population as of 1 January 1949 and as of 31 December (1) of the same year respectively.

2. Repatriation and Resettlement

The total displaced persons repatriated from the U.S. Zone of Germany during 1949 was 4,837, and the net total resettled, 178,023 or a net total (2) of 182,860 persons moved out of the zone. The difference of 33,277 between this total and 159,583, the net decrease in the displaced persons population for the year, is accounted for by births and by the arrival in the zone of returnees and new infiltrates from eastern European countries.

a. Repatriation. Repatriation reached a low ebb during the year. (3) In 1948 a total of 13,930 persons had been repatriated from the U.S. Zone, a low number compared to the masses repatriated in previous years, but still a fairly high number compared to the 4,837 repatriated during the year under review. Among United Nations displaced persons, Poles were the

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Table 3--Statistics on Repatriation of Displaced Persons from the U.S. Zone of Germany in Year 1949

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>1st quarter</u>	<u>2d quarter</u>	<u>3d quarter</u>	<u>4th quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Grand total	<u>808</u>	<u>1,668</u>	<u>1,326</u>	<u>1,035</u>	<u>4,837</u>
United Nations displaced persons					
Total	<u>337</u>	<u>776</u>	<u>464</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>2,067</u>
Czech	2	3	--	--	5
Estonian	6	--	1	--	7
Latvian	22	3	1	--	26
Lithuanian	10	--	1	--	11
Polish	10	586	358	266	1,220
Soviet	19	3	--	--	22
Yugoslavian	66	98	89	90	343
Others	202	83	14	134	433
Austrians and Italians					
Total	<u>471</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>816</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>2,724</u>
Austrians	471	892	816	544	2,723
Italians	--	--	--	1	1
Ex-enemy displaced persons					
Total	--	--	<u>46</u>	--	<u>46</u>
Hungarian	--	--	46	--	46

Source: HUNOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 22.

Table 2--Statistics on Resettlement of Displaced Persons from the U.S.
Zone of Germany in Year 1949.

Country of Destination	Czech	Estonian	Latvian	Lithuanian	Polish	Soviet	Yugoslavian	Nansen	Others	Jewish	Total
Total	3,874	7,109	18,138	16,457	55,580	4,163	7,102	4,204	6,561	58,830	178,023
Argentina	12	--	25	9	151	4	134	47	105	1	463
Australia	1,646	2,024	5,598	3,323	16,774	834	1,842	680	2,995	408	36,124
Barbados	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Belgium	-6	-11	-45	-120	-611	-98	-20	-14	16	--	*-909
Bolivia	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	2	4	20	32
Brazil	418	23	115	75	1,550	329	109	411	355	--	3,385
Canada	626	484	1,401	915	6,280	372	87	70	378	1,392	12,005
Chile	32	3	16	4	96	47	8	32	37	3	278
Columbia	9	2	--	24	1	--	--	2	4	--	42
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	7
Denmark	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	9	10
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	12	--	--	18
France	180	3	6	17	773	28	37	43	195	77	1,343
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Guatemala	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	5
Honduras	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31,195	31,195
Italy	6	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	10
Luxemburg	4	--	--	--	2	6	2	--	6	--	26
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
Morocco	36	4	11	6	42	7	--	12	5	--	163
Netherlands	-25	-4	-9	-7	-284	-1	-2	-7	-3	-1	*-349
Newfoundland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3
New Zealand	42	55	59	41	120	21	--	--	5	4	347
Norway	62	--	23	--	3	--	--	1	1	--	89
Pakistan	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	3	8	--	15
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	3	16
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	3	--	9
San Domingo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	5
Spain	1	--	2	2	6	2	--	--	7	--	19
Sweden	29	32	32	2	15	--	--	2	--	--	112
Switzerland	1	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	1	--	6
Tunisia	--	--	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	6
Turkey	--	--	--	--	18	294	23	99	54	--	488
United King- dom	122	-3	18	-46	-277	-13	-13	4	17	31	*-160
Union of- South Africa	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	5	10
Uruguay	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	5
United- States	616	4,486	10,865	12,205	30,755	2,306	868	2,638	2,244	25,663	92,696
Venezuela	68	6	14	3	151	37	27	73	116	--	495

* Displaced persons were actually resettled in Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The minus quantities show the excess of returnees over the number resettled.

Source: EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 27.

only ones still being repatriated in any sizeable numbers, with 1,220 returning to their homeland during the year. Austrians were repatriated to the number of 2,723, although they were not classified as United Nations displaced persons. Repatriation in other groups was so small that the activities of several Repatriation Missions were terminated during the year, including those of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and Venezuela. (4)

Table 3 shows the numbers of displaced persons repatriated during the year, by quarter and nationality. (5)

b. Resettlement. In 1948, a big resettlement year, the total resettlement figure was 82,353. (6) In 1949 it rose to the net figure of 178,023 including 92,696 persons resettled in the United States, 36,124 in Australia, 31,195 in Israel, and 18,008 in other countries. The numbers of displaced persons resettled according to nationality and country of destination are shown in Table 4. (7)

c. Resettlement of Jewish Displaced Persons. The Office of the (8) Adviser on Jewish Affairs closed operations on 31 December 1949. The Jewish displaced persons problem was virtually liquidated. Mass immigration to Israel had been permitted since 18 February 1949 when authorization was given through the United Nations to men of military age (although still not to fighting personnel who could be identified as belonging to organized military units) to leave the occupation zones for the purpose of going to Israel. (9) In March 1949 the IRO General Council approved support for the movement of Jewish displaced persons to Israel, and, in accepting all responsibility for future movements, reimbursed Jewish agencies for money already expended. (10) During 1949 a total of 58,890 Jewish displaced persons or refugees left the G.D. Zone of Germany -- 31,195 for Israel, 25,663 for

the United States, and 1,972 for other countries. Only 29,335 Jewish displaced persons or refugees remained in the zone on 31 December 1949 -- 14,729 in centers, 14,576 out of centers, and 30 in labor service units. Most of these were hopeful that the provisions of the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948 would be liberalized to enable them to emigrate to the United States. Of these about 1,100 were incapable of self-support. (11)

d. Resettlement under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948. On 18 October 1949 the one hundred thousandth displaced person to emigrate to the United States from all zones of Germany and Austria under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948 departed from Bremerhaven on the IRO-chartered vessel General Howze. At that time, approximately 79,000 had left from the U.S. Zone of Germany and the remainder mostly from the British Zone of Germany and the U.S. Zone of Austria. (12) By 31 December the number from the U.S. Zone of Germany had risen to 92,696 (See paragraph 2b above). The U.S. Displaced Persons Commission, an independent government agency, had responsibility for implementation of the act. The European Command gave the Commission logistics support and assisted by providing loyalty and integrity investigations of all candidates for immigration under the act. In November, it was found that only 27.6 percent of all visas issued had been granted to persons in agricultural pursuits instead of 30 percent as required by the act. Control measures set up to remedy this defect resulted in slowing down the program. Consequently, at the end of the year the Displaced Persons Commission estimated that it would be able to ship only 6,000 to 7,000 persons per month in January and February 1950 and that the required goal of 205,000 by 30 June 1950 would probably fall short by approximately 15,000 to 27,000. (13)

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e. Resettlement of Labor Service Units. Under a new Displaced Persons Commission directive issued in November, labor service unit personnel who were not present in one of the stipulated areas (the western zones of Germany and Austria, or Italy) on 1 January 1948 were declared ineligible for emigration to the United States under the U.S. Displaced Persons Act (14) of 1948. This hindered the emigration of such personnel who were temporarily employed in France by the AGRG - EA whose agreement with the French Government made it mandatory that they be returned to the U.S. Zone of Germany after the termination of their employment. Previous statements made by the Commission had held such personnel eligible. This directive did not seem justified and the Departments of the Army and State were making efforts at year's end to have the ruling changed by the Displaced Persons Commission in Washington, or by the Senate Judiciary Committee, (15) which could change the interpretation of the law. The total of labor service personnel resettled since the implementation of the U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948 was 7,016 on 31 December 1949, or approximately 50 percent of all who had filed applications for resettlement. Of these, 3,999 (16) had resettled in the United States and 3,017 in other countries.

3. Returnees

The problem of returnees loomed large during the year under review. Many displaced persons who had been resettled were dissatisfied and returned, and many more wanted to return. It was felt that their numbers might assume alarming proportions if no definite action were taken to curb the trend. At the same time, it was difficult to refuse them permission to return because of the possible repercussions on the resettlement programs of

Table 5--Statistics on Resettled Displaced Persons Who Returned to the U.S.
Zone of Germany During Year 1949

Country from Which returned	Czech	Estonian	Latvian	Lithuanian	Polish	Soviet	Yugoslavian	Nansen	Others	Jewish	Total
Total	69	32	83	168	1,360	137	60	28	34	2	1,973
Australia	--	2	4	6	8	--	--	--	--	--	20
Belgium	10	10	53	100	597	102	29	15	9	1	925
France	4	--	--	--	46	10	1	1	3	--	68
Luxemburg	--	--	1	1	13	3	--	--	9	--	27
Netherlands	26	4	10	8	292	1	8	7	3	1	362
United Kingdom	29	16	15	53	401	21	22	5	6	--	568
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	3

Source: HICOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 42.

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various countries. During the year under review, 1,973 displaced persons who had been resettled returned to the zone. A breakdown of this figure (17) by nationality and country from which returned is given in Table 5.

a. Belgium. The problem of returnees assumed its greatest proportions with displaced persons settled in Belgium. Of the 31,199 resettled in Belgium under the resettlement agreement made early in 1948, more than (18) 20 percent, or 6,488, had returned by December 1949. In the spring of 1949, three to four hundred displaced persons in Belgium marched en masse to Brussels and demanded return to the U.S. zone of Germany so that they could be resettled in the United States or other overseas countries then (19) accepting immigrants. In October, one thousand were sitting in camps in Belgium, refusing employment and requesting return. (20) The Civil Affairs Division reaffirmed the policy that termination of a work contract was not a justifiable basis for return. IRO indicated that displaced persons who broke or completed their contracts and returned would not necessarily be (21) accorded IRO status. Moreover, the Belgium Resettlement Mission phased out on 31 October 1949, and thereafter the clause in the resettlement agreement which required Belgium to accept a displaced person for each one returned (22) could not be enforced.

b. United Kingdom. The resettlement agreement with the United Kingdom fortunately provided that workers could not return after eighteen months. However, the problem of returnees became acute in the United Kingdom, too, and in late September, after several conferences between the Civil Affairs Division and representatives of IRO, the British Foreign Office, and the British Labor Ministry the agreed policy for returnees from the

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United Kingdom was more clearly defined. Applications for return were to be submitted prior to the expiration of the worker's 18-month period of stay in the United Kingdom, and only for work contracts not honored, medical conditions which existed prior to departure from Germany, or security reasons. (23) Workers whose stay in the United Kingdom had exceeded eighteen months were to be readmitted to Germany only through the Combined Travel Board in the same manner as permanent residents of the United Kingdom who wished to establish residence in Germany. (24)

c. Other Countries. The problem also arose with displaced persons resettled in Luxemburg, the Netherlands, and Brazil, and even from the United States one displaced person returned on 16 August without prior clearance. (25) EUCOM Headquarters requested the Department of the Army and the State Department to approach IRO Headquarters in Geneva on the matter. In December the Department of the Army advised EUCOM to submit the problem with all pertinent information to the IRO General Council through Mr. Warren, the U.S. delegate. (26)

4. Phase-out Plans and Operations

a. Preliminary Planning. Early in the year discussions began on the liquidation and phase-out of IRO. The planning assumed that IRO would cease care and maintenance operations for displaced persons on 30 June 1950 but would necessarily extend its resettlement program beyond that. (27) A meeting of IRO representatives and representatives of the U.S., British, and French authorities was held at Baden-Baden on 17 - 18 June to discuss transfer of the responsibility for the so-called "hard core" displaced persons -- persons who because of social or physical disqualifications were ineligible for resettlement -- to the German authorities. The actual adoption of any

plan, however, had to await the outcome of the forthcoming sessions of the IRO Executive Committee and General Council in Geneva beginning 28 June. (28)

b. IRO's Resolution No. 39. On 6 July, IRO adopted Resolution No. 39, which provided that IRO was to:

(1) Discontinue on 31 August 1949 all registration of refugees and displaced persons except (a) unaccompanied children discovered after that date under the Child Search Program who would automatically be declared within the mandate of IRO; (b) refugees who left their countries of origin after 31 August and arrived in an area of IRO operation, who could be registered up to 15 October; and (c) refugees and displaced persons in need of the legal and political protection of IRO who could apply to be declared within the mandate any time during the life of IRO for the sole purpose of receiving that form of assistance.

(2) Discontinue after 31 December 1949 eligibility for IRO care and maintenance in assembly centers and after 31 March 1950, eligibility for care and maintenance under cash assistance programs.

(3) Discontinue care and maintenance by 30 June 1950 for all persons other than refugees and displaced persons in the process of repatriation or resettlement or who required permanent assistance such as institutional care and for whom other satisfactory arrangements would not yet have been completed.

(4) Institute immediately an intensive counseling program with the aim of interviewing by 1 November 1949 all refugees and displaced persons receiving care and maintenance in order to expedite their early decision for such suitable forms of re-establishment as were available and

to withdraw assistance, as required by the Constitution, from those who refused unreasonably to accept the proposals of IRO.

(5) Formulate, in co-operation with the governments and authorities concerned and other interested organizations, plans for the future provision of refugees and displaced persons who required permanent care, and allocate to governments, authorities, or institutions which undertook to make permanent provision for any such persons the equivalent of the care and maintenance costs which would have been incurred by IRO for such persons up to 30 June 1950.

(6) Draw up, and where practical put into execution, plans for the progressive closure of the organization and the displaced persons installations under its administration, including plans for the retention of any establishments required after 30 June 1950.

5. Action on and Results of Registration Dateline

To insure the greatest possible dissemination of information relative to the discontinuance of registration of displaced persons on 31 August 1949, the Civil Affairs Division instructed all commands to publish the information widely and to make sure that labor service personnel who were interested register in time. Registration with IRO was a prerequisite for (29) immigration to the United States. In September, IRO announced that more than 45,000 displaced persons in the U.S. Zone of Germany had registered in August as a result of the dateline, and estimated that approximately 36,000 (30) of these would be qualified for repatriation or resettlement.

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6. Action on Counseling Program

Teams of welfare, repatriation, and resettlement experts began a counseling program during which the heads of 45,000 families were to be individually interviewed. In addition to advising displaced persons to take steps either for repatriation or resettlement, IRO officials were also prepared to assist them in integrating into the German economy in case they were not willing to return to their home countries and could not qualify for resettlement. (31)

7. Action on Planning for Displaced Persons Remaining in Zone

It was assumed that no international or U.S. Government agency would succeed IRO and that the German authorities would assume the operational responsibility for the care and maintenance of displaced persons after 30 June 1950, with the occupation authorities retaining the right to determine the standards of care and maintenance in accordance with Article 5 of the Charter of the Allied High Commission. (32) Plans were made to transfer to the Germans all responsibility for institutional cases, including installations and equipment where necessary, early in 1950 in order to observe their operation prior to 30 June 1950. Maintenance of those transferred was to be worked out on a per capita basis and IRO was to bear all expenditures until 30 June. The installations transferred were not to be limited to displaced persons; admission of Germans requiring the same type of care was to be permitted. (33) In August EUCOM estimated that the residual group of institutional cases would total approximately seven thousand, but IRO was still negotiating with European Governments for their acceptance of the responsibility for some of them. In the fall Norway agreed to accept

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50 blind cases with their dependents and France 180 aged cases. Negotiations were also undertaken with the United Kingdom for tubercular cases, with Israel for all types, and with the Netherlands and Belgium for aged cases. In November IRO's estimate of the institutional cases that would remain in Germany was 4,670. (34) Remaining displaced persons not requiring care, estimated to be approximately sixty thousand, were to be consolidated into available casernes and assisted by German public assistance agencies until they could find housing and jobs. (35)

8. Action on Closing of Installations

a. Installations Released in 1949. In 1949 the number of displaced persons installations decreased from 272 to 149. The 123 installations released consisted of 120,669 living spaces, 40,889 of them rented and 79,780 confiscated. The 149 remaining on 31 December consisted of 179,094 living spaces, 37,447 rented and 141,647 confiscated. (36)

b. Plan for Final Release of Remaining Installations. The final plan of EUCOM and IRO for the closing of displaced persons installations, published on 15 December, covered all installations still in use on 1 December 1949. (37) It gave priority for release to rented installations and provided that 19 installations, with capacity for 5,120, be released to the Germans for institutional medical hard-core cases by 31 March 1950; that 5 installations, capacity 1,500, be released to the Germans by 30 June 1950 for institutional nonmedical hard-core cases; that 6 installations, capacity 18,593, be reserved as housing to be rented by displaced persons integrating into the German economy as soon as they could afford to do so and that 20 installations, capacity 26,482, be retained beyond 30 June 1950 for displaced persons in the process of resettlement or repatriation. Four

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installations were to be retained by BHO as administrative centers. Thirty-four installations with capacity for 39,526 were to be reserved for the use of the residual group of able-bodied displaced persons and their dependents until they could integrate into the German economy. ⁽³⁸⁾ These were to be released to the military posts as they became available before 30 June 1950. The remainder of the installations were scheduled for outright release to the military posts, 23 with capacity of 33,888 by 31 March, and 41 with capacity of 41,257 by 30 June. The military posts indicated military necessity for the retention by BHO of 22 of these ⁽³⁹⁾ installations; the remainder were to be turned over to the Germans.

9. Unaccompanied Children

a. Final Plan for Tracing. During the year 1949 a final effort was made to locate missing United Nations children believed to be in the U.S. area of control in Germany, under a plan worked out by the International Tracing Service and put into operation by the Displaced Persons Branch, Civil Administration Division, OMGUS. This plan provided for the registration by German authorities of all children under seventeen years of age as of 1 January 1949 in German foster homes or institutions, or adopted by Germans since 1 September 1939. It was believed that complete registration of all such children and detailed study of all cases of children not clearly German would achieve as complete a coverage as possible of the displaced unaccompanied children regardless of the circumstances under which they came to Germany. Various German agencies assisted. The State and County Youth Offices furnished copies of statistical reports of children

in foster homes and institutions and any other information available on foster children registered with them. German child care agencies provided information and documentary proof regarding origin, circumstances and displacement, nationality, identity, and family ties of children in their care. (40)
German courts turned over all records of adoptions since 1 September 1939.

b. Repatriation or Resettlement. In the spring of 1949 there were 1,400 unaccompanied children receiving IRO care in the U.S. Zone of Germany, of which about 96 percent were of determined nationality. IRO considered repatriation the best solution for those of determined nationality, especially the Polish children, as children's homes in Poland were judged to be good. (41)
ECOM, although not disagreeing with this policy, thought it best to resettle rather than repatriate unaccompanied children, even if of determined nationality, when both IRO and ECOM agreed that it would be in the best interests of the children. (42)
In the fall ECOM proposed to HICOG the establishment of a Children's Review Board which should have the responsibility for determination in favor of or against repatriation or resettlement in accordance with a set procedure. HICOG referred the proposal to the Tripartite Committee of the Allied Occupation Powers; as of the end of the period under review there was no reply. (43)

c. Accomplishments of International Tracing Service. The International Tracing Service (ITS) reported the following activities and results for the first nine months of 1949: (44)

Inquiries received.	4,867
Cases solved.	1,374
Unaccompanied children located.	2,189
Relatives located	455

It expected to accomplish much more in the following months with the German records that were being made available under the new plan. In September EUCOM recommended that all records kept by ITB, which included concentration camp records, duplicates of identification cards and similar documents of displaced persons, and extracts of German identification records, be kept together in order that their value for tracing purposes would not be decreased and that they be finally turned over to an agency of which the United States be a member and which could assure that the information contained therein would not become available to the U.S.S.R and its satellites. (45)

10. Reductions in Various Aspects of Displaced Persons Activities

The gradual liquidation of the displaced persons population during the year under review resulted in discontinuance of many activities, and a drop in the numbers employed or attending vocational schools, in the number of displaced persons publications, etc. The number of displaced persons employed fell from 52,823 on 1 January 1949 to 25,553 on 31 December. (46) The number in vocational schools fell from 6,116 to 2,364 for the same dates. Only the number in language schools increased, from 16,311 to 22,551, indicating the greater interest in learning languages as possibilities for resettlement increased. (47) The number of displaced persons publications fell from 58 on 1 January 1949, of which 35 were newspapers and 23 magazines, representing 12 languages, to 26 on 31 December, of which 14 were newspapers and 12 magazines, representing 9 languages. (48) The Displaced Persons Police Schools, first opened in November 1946, ceased operations on 28 January 1949 after having trained 13,183 policemen. (49) Three voluntary societies terminated their activities during the

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year, the Jewish Committee for Relief Abroad, the Netherlands Red Cross,
(50)

and the Vard Matzala. Most other voluntary societies decreased their
activities and only the American Red Cross increased its operations, since

most of its program was geared to helping displaced persons on their way

(51)
to resettlement. The monthly inspections of displaced persons installations

by post commanders ceased in April 1949, and thenceforth inspections by

(52)
the military posts were conducted only quarterly. In November 1949

search and seizure of displaced persons without a search warrant was pro-

hibited except in emergencies. Also, all displaced persons arrested,

whether persecutees or not, were to be detained in German jails. Previously

persons with persecutee status had to be detained in U.S. Army detention

(53)
centers.

11. Authority over Displaced Persons

When the office of the United States High Commissioner was about to
be established and the prospective U.S. High Commissioner, John J. McCloy,
was Acting Military Governor of the U.S. Zone, he requested EUCOM to continue
in effect the IRO-CINCER Agreement and to retain the operational responsi-

(54)
bility over displaced persons as before. At the end of the year under

review, however, plans were being prepared for the transfer of responsibility

for displaced persons from EUCOM to the Office of the U.S. High Commissioner

for Germany. This transfer was contemplated for March 1950, and negotiations

had already been initiated with the Office of Political Affairs, EUCOG, in

(55)
order to effect the transfer as smoothly as possible.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM CAD Status Rept, DP's US Area of Control in Germany, as of 31 Dec 48 and 31 Dec 49. (In CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48; 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).
2. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 22, 27.
3. Derived from EUCOM CAD Status Rept, DP's, US Area of Control in Germany, as of 31 Dec 47 and 31 Dec 48. (In CAD Rept of Opn 1 Oct - 31 Dec 47; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48).
4. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 4, par 27, 25 Jun 49; No. 6, par 17, 18 Feb 49; No. 10, par 24, 8 Mar 49.
5. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 22.
6. Derived from EUCOM CAD Status Rept, DP's, US Area of Control in Germany, as of 31 Dec 47 and 31 Dec 48. (In CAD Rept of Opn 1 Oct - 31 Dec 47; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48).
7. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 27.
8. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 17, 10 Jan 50.
9. Cable MX - 84314, USA CofS from CAD to EUCOM, USFA, 17 Feb 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49); EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 8, par 22, 21 Feb 49.
10. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 30.
11. Ibid., p. 95.
12. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 43, par 22, 18 Oct 49.
13. Cable SC - 25051, CINCEUR sgd Handy to Under SA for Eur Aff, 22 Dec 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).
14. Cable SC - 23496, CINCEUR to Asst SA for Eur Aff, 29 Nov 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49); EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 49, par 19, 6 Dec 49.
15. Cable 1, Secy of State sgd Acheson to HICOG, CINCEUR, 4 Jan 50.
16. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 14, 10 Jan 50.
17. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 42.
18. EUCOM Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 50, par 9, 13 Dec 49.

19. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 13, par 14, 3 May 49.
20. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 44, par 15, 1 Nov 49.
21. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 13, par 14, 3 May 49; CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 42, par 21, 18 Oct 49.
22. Ibid., No. 44, par 15, 1 Nov 49; No. 50, par 9, 13 Dec 49.
23. EUCOM Acting CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 26, par 22, 27 Jun 49; CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 36, par 40, 4 Oct 49.
24. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 45, par 17, 8 Nov 49.
25. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 26, 11 Jan 49; No. 11, par 20, 15 Mar 49; CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 36, par 17, 6 Sep 49; cable SC - 16220, CINCEUR to Asst SA for Eur Aff, 1 Sep 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).
26. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 50, par 9, 13 Dec 49.
27. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 12, par 29, 22 Mar 49.
28. EUCOM Acting CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 26, par 21, 27 Jun 49.
29. Ibid., No. 33, par 17, 16 Aug 49.
30. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 37, par 16, 19 Sep 49.
31. Ibid., No. 35, par 12, 30 Aug 49.
32. Cable SX - 1563, CINCEUR to Asst SA, 16 Aug 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).
33. Ibid.; cable WX - 94486, from Under SA for Eur Aff to CINCEUR, 20 Sep 49.
34. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 44, par 14, 1 Nov 49; No. 48, par 17, 28 Nov 49.
35. EUCOM CinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 48, par 17, 28 Nov 49; cable SX - 1563, CINCEUR to Asst SA, 16 Aug 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).
36. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 71-72.
37. EUCOM CAD, The INC DP Installation Wash-out Plan, Period 1 Dec 49 through 30 Jun 50, 15 Dec 49.

FOOTNOTES Chapter III (cont.)

38. Ibid. Annex C, par 5, shows 37 installations, capacity 49, 426 under this category, but in accordance with same Annex, par 3, 3 of these installations, capacity 300 each, were to be selected for release to the Germans for institutional nonmedical hard-core cases, and are included in the 5 for this purpose indicated above.

39. EUCOM CAD, The IRO DP Installation Phase-out Plan, Period 1 Dec 49 through 30 Jun 50, 15 Dec 49.

40. Ltr, COMUS to Land Directors, 16 Feb 49, sub: Tracing of UN Children Believed to be Missing in US Zone of Germany, AG 383.7 (CA). (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).

41. Ltr, IRO Geneva from W.H. Tuck, IRO Dir Gen, to Hushner, 23 May 49, sub: Unaccompanied Displaced Children in Germany.

42. Ltr, EUCOM CAD a/c B.G. Ferris, Dir to W.H. Tuck, IRO Dir Gen, 10 Jun 49, sub: Unaccompanied Displaced Children in Germany.

43. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 86.

44. EUCOM CincG's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 46, par 19, 15 Nov 49.

45. Ibid., No. 38, par 22, 20 Sep 49.

46. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, pp. 49-50.

47. Ibid., p. 50.

48. Ibid., pp. 53-56.

49. Cable SO - 11887, EUCOM to IRO US Zone Hq and EUCOM DP Police School, 26 Jan 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).

50. EUCOM CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49, p. 51.

51. Ibid., pp. 96-97.

52. EUCOM CincG's Change No. 4, 21 Apr 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).

53. EUCOM CincG's Change No. 9, 8 Nov 49. (Copy in CAD Rept of Opn, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 49).

54. Ltr, Actg Mil Gov to EUCOM, 24 Aug 49, sub: Continuation in Effect of IRO-GINGER Agreement.

55. EUCOM CincG's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 16, 10 Jan 50.

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CHAPTER XIV

The Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP)

1. The Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP) is a program of the United States Government which provides military and economic assistance to friendly foreign countries.

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CHAPTER XIV

The Mutual Defense Assistance Program (MDAP)*

1. Congressional Action

As described in Chapter I, on 6 October 1949 the President of the United States signed the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 which provided \$1,000,000,000 for military assistance to eleven North Atlantic Treaty signatory nations, including Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal. The Congressional act also provided varying amounts of assistance to Greece, Turkey, China, Iran, Korea, and the Philippines. Of the eleven North Atlantic Treaty nations, Canada, Iceland and Portugal did not request military aid and so were not included in the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, although they did participate in the various regional defense planning groups composed of signatory nations. Of the \$1,000,000,000 authorized for the

* This chapter is a brief summary of MDAP activities during 1949. A detailed Top Secret Study of the entire program from its beginning through 30 June 1950 is being planned by this Division.

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assistance program, only \$100,000,000 was immediately available to the participating countries, the remainder to be withheld until the President of the United States had approved a master defense plan prepared by the defense ministers of the Atlantic Treaty nations, and until bilateral treaties with each nation had been signed defining the terms of U.S. assistance. (1) Neither condition had been fulfilled prior to the end of 1949.

2. Assignment of Responsibilities Among U.S. Agencies

Because the MDAP was a peacetime program and a basic element of the U.S. foreign policy, primary responsibility was to be exercised by the President through the Department of State with both the Department of Defense and the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA) given roles of major importance. The Department of State was responsible for formulating, through inter-departmental co-ordination, the policies governing MDAP and co-ordinating interests and assigned responsibilities of agencies concerned in the program, including presiding over interdepartmental committees, negotiating international agreements, directing the use and allocation of funds appropriated for MDAP and reporting on the progress of the program. The Department of Defense was responsible for advising on broad policy from the military point of view, determining strategic military policy, and carrying out detailed programming, procurement, supply and delivery, training, observation, use of supplies and other military aspects of the program. According to the Congressional act, the Secretary of Defense, with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was responsible for determining that no materials considered essential to the national security were transferred from defense stocks. The Economic Co-operation Administration was responsible for advising at the policy level on

the problems of securing a proper balance between foreign economic recovery and military assistance plans and programs, including the impact of military assistance in nations where both economic and military aid were being
(3)
afforded by the United States.

3. The European Co-ordinating Committee

The area of the European North Atlantic Treaty nations was designated the European Regional Area for MDAP. The top United States agency in this area for military assistance was the European Co-ordinating Committee (ECC), composed of Ambassador Lewis Douglas, U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, as the U.S. Overseas Representative for Military Assistance; roving Ambassador Averill Harriman, for the ECA; and Gen. Thomas T. Handy, Commander in Chief, European Command, as the U.S. Military Representative for Military Assistance in Europe. The ECC was responsible for advising the Secretary of State on plans for the development of the assistance program and in so doing, would consult with the United States Ambassadors to the eight participating countries. The ECC was directed to review all requests for assistance submitted by the western European nations and to make re-
(3)
commendations thereon to the Secretary of State. For planning the program within the eight countries, the United States Ambassadors were to have the advice and assistance of Military Assistance Advisory Groups (MAAG) organized within the embassies. Each MAAG mission was composed of U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force personnel, except the one in the United Kingdom which had only Air Force personnel.

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4. The JCS Joint Representatives in Europe

In November the Department of Defense announced the appointment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Joint Representatives in Europe composed of Gen. Thomas F. Handy, Commander in Chief, EUCOM; Lt. Gen. J. K. Cannon, Commanding General, United States Air Forces in Europe; and Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (CINCNELM). As a group, the JCS Joint Representatives formed a committee for co-ordinating U.S. military policy in Europe, and individually they participated, within appropriate limitations, in defense planning at the Chief of Staff level in three of the five Regional Planning Groups as follows: General Handy as United States representative to the Western European Regional Planning Group; Admiral Conolly as United States representative to the Southern European-Western Mediterranean Regional Planning Group; and General Cannon as United States representative to the Northern European Regional Planning Group.

(4)

5. The Joint American Military Advisory Group (JAMAG)

The Joint American Military Advisory Group, formerly the U.S. Delegation to the Five Powers in London, was reorganized to accommodate the increased activities occasioned by the North Atlantic Treaty and NATO. Maj. Gen. A. F. Kibler, who headed the U.S. Delegation, became the Director of JAMAG, whose primary mission was to implement the military aspects of NATO and to co-ordinate that program with the North Atlantic Treaty defense organizations. The Director, JAMAG, served and reported to the JCS Joint Representatives in Europe on matters pertaining to the North Atlantic defense planning, and

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served and reported to the U.S. Military Representative for Military Assistance Overseas on all MDAP matters. JAMAG was divided into two groups.

a. Plans North Atlantic Treaty (PLANAT). The first group, PLANAT, was composed of U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force elements and was assigned the mission of developing unified military plans, developing armed forces requirements and equipment requirements, and establishing policies governing plans, operations, intelligence and security organizations, logistics, mobilization, training, administration, research, and the development and standardization of equipment, procedures, tactics and techniques. Except insofar as co-ordination with MAPAG (below) was necessary, PLANAT was a North Atlantic Treaty agency.

b. Military Assistance Program Advisory Group (MAPAG). This group, also composed of U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force elements, furnished required military staff assistance to the U.S. Military Representative for Military Assistance in Europe and maintained contact with the United States representatives on various production and supply boards. It also established necessary control procedures to insure the expeditious and efficient development of Department of Defense responsibilities for approved military assistance and, consistent with the responsibilities of the U.S. Ambassadors in the recipient countries, formulated policy guidance and military supervision at the regional level.

6. Military Assistance Advisory Groups

A Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) composed of U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy personnel was to be established within the U.S. Embassy in

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each of the participating countries. These groups under the U.S. Ambassadors
(7)
had four major responsibilities as follows:

a. Programming. To prepare and submit necessary lists of required items with cost estimates and forecasts of deliveries; to supervise the determination of material requirements in the country; and to participate in the development and carrying out of the programs for production in each country.

b. Logistics Support. To recommend priorities for approved equipment; to direct and assist in preparation of requisitions; to receive United States materials and supplies and to transfer titles of supplies and equipment to the foreign country; to advise and assist foreign governments in receipt, identification, storage, maintenance, and warehousing of supplies and equipment furnished by the United States; and to maintain supply records showing status of all approved programs.

c. Training and Standardization. To initiate recommendations for the standardization of equipment, training methods, and doctrines; to advise in the implementation of approved policies of standardization; and to assist and advise in the development of approved training programs and establish United States training detachments as requested by the countries concerned.

d. Observation and Reporting. To observe and report on the maintenance and ultimate use of items of equipment furnished by the United States and to report on the progress of the program, the status of training and similar matters.

The Role of the European Command7. General Responsibilities

In his dual assignment as Chairman of the JCS Joint Representatives in Europe and U.S. Military Representative for Military Assistance in Europe, in which capacity he was a member of the European Co-ordinating Committee, General Handy was acting outside his role as Commander in Chief, EUCOM. His staff for the MDAP was JAMAG and its subsidiary KAPAG. Although no clearly defined mission with regard to MDAP was received during 1949, preparations were being made for carrying out the activities which were expected to be delegated to EUCOM. In general the EUCOM responsibilities in connection with MDAP were expected to fall into the following categories: logistics support to MAAG missions; training of foreign military personnel in EUCOM schools; release of excess military supplies and equipment in the Command to participating nations; and certain transportation and communications services to United States agencies established under MDAP.

8. European Command Organization for MDAP

To effectively carry out the EUCOM functions in connection with MDAP, several plans of staff organization were considered, such as establishing a separate general staff division or increasing the activities of an existing general staff division to include MDAP matters. To avoid unnecessary increase in the existing staff and to prevent additional complicated staff procedures, it was decided to have each staff division carry out the MDAP activities which would normally come under its responsibilities and to

establish a position of Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations to
(8)
co-ordinate all MDAP matters within EUCOM headquarters. In January 1950
General Handy requested that each staff division in EUCOM appoint one
(9)
officer to co-ordinate all MDAP matters affecting that division. The Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division and Logistics Division, EUCOM, were the staff elements to be most directly affected by MDAP activities.

9. OPOT Participation in MDAP

a. Background. The OPOT role regarding MDAP activities in 1949 was divided into two basic functions. The first was to draw up tables of Allowances and Distribution for the MDAP missions to be stationed in member countries, and the second was to carry out the MDAP training responsibilities
(10)
of the Command. In accordance with Department of the Army policy, all such training was to be conducted, wherever conditions permitted, at United States overseas installations. Planning for the OPOT role began in August 1949 when Lt. Col. S. W. Horstman was designated to co-ordinate the Division's functions
(11)
in the program.

b. Activities in 1949. The first OPOT responsibility, that of formulating Tables of Allowances and Distribution, was completed by the end of the year. Training of foreign personnel, however, was a much broader function and in the absence of specific instructions from the Department of the Army the OPOT Division could only inventory existing facilities and formulate tentative plans. On 27 September the first of these broad plans for training was submitted to the Chief of Staff, EUCOM. It envisaged the establishment

within the Division of a small training group assigned the responsibility of studying requests for training in EUCOM schools made by foreign countries, investigating the need for additional facilities, and co-ordinating training matters with USAFE and COMNAVFORCER. (12) Although this plan was disapproved because of lack of specific instructions from the Department of the Army or JAMAQ, the Division continued to explore the problem of training large numbers of foreign students. By the end of the year, the OPOT responsibility had been considerably clarified and it appeared certain that programs and quotas in EUCOM schools would be revised to accommodate foreign personnel. (13)

10. Logistics Support of MDAP

a. Survey of Available EUCOM Stocks. Initial planning with regard to supplying military aid to Atlantic Treaty nations was based on the premise that the United States would be the primary source of supply and that overseas commands would not be considered supply areas. It became apparent in the late fall, however, that EUCOM would be expected to furnish some supplies and materials to support the assistance program. In anticipation of Logistics Division responsibilities, a Mutual Defense Assistance Program Branch was established under Lt. Col. J. A. Bergmann. In December 1949 EUCOM received a list of items from the Department of the Army which were urgently needed for the fiscal year 1950 aid program. This list of supplies and equipment was reviewed by the Logistics Division and annotated according to availability of each item, date of availability, or nonavailability. For planning purposes the Department of the Army reduced the EUCOM requisitioning objective to one year, thereby making available a relatively large supply of "common user items." In several categories the entire amount required for the program was available

within EUCOM. As no further instructions were received from the Department of the Army by the year's end, no shipments were made. Before shipments could be initiated the Logistics Division required firm figures on the types of equipment to be shipped, shipping dates by which to control the re-
 (14)
 habilitation program, and a directive on shipping policies and procedures. No defined mission regarding communications and transportation support of MDAF had been received by the end of the year.

b. Support of Military Assistance Advisory Groups. Although no actual support for the MAAG Missions was provided during 1949, the policies governing such future support had been defined. The Department of the Army contemplated that full use would be made of existing United States facilities and installations in each of the eight countries but that members of the groups would be authorized liberal maintenance to compensate for the fact that they would be required to purchase locally many supplies and services which would normally be available in Army installations. It was estimated that these maintenance allowances would vary from \$4,000 per annum for the chief of the Danish mission to \$2,400 per annum for the chief of the French mission. Assistant members of the groups would receive slightly less. Since all missions would be located in areas where most modern conveniences were available, it was considered impracticable and unnecessary for EUCOM to furnish Post Exchange, commissary, medical, (except in the event of serious illness), dependent schools, and other services to each group. It was agreed, however, that members of the groups might be afforded the privileges of current services at U.S. Zone installations wherever they or members of their families entered
 (15)
 the zone.

11. Financial Aspects of EUCOM Activities Regarding MDAP

a. Funding of Military Assistance Advisory Groups. Since country advisory groups were primarily the responsibility of the Department of State and were to be funded from State Department appropriations the Army's only financial obligation was the pay and allowance of Army personnel involved. The term "allowances" was not to be construed as including station, representation, or cost-of-living allowance. (18) Although no military personnel departed for duty with the MAAG Missions during 1949, several of the officers tentatively assigned to the program attended MDAP conferences outside Germany. Consequently special funds totaling \$7,200 for travel of personnel were received by EUCOM. (17)

b. Funding Within Germany for MDAP. When it became apparent in late October that EUCOM would be required to furnish some of the equipment to recipient countries, several problems arose with regard to funding in Germany which required a special financial policy. The Comptroller, EUCOM, was concerned with activities which would involve German services such as rebuilding, packing, crating, and shipping. He recommended that such services be paid for with dollars and that cost estimates be furnished the Department of the Army immediately. The Logistics Division agreed with the funding proposal but recommended that cost estimates be withheld until firm commitments arrived from Washington as to type, quantity, and shipping schedules for stocks to be furnished by EUCOM. This recommendation was followed during 1949. (18) In collaboration with the Judge Advocate Division the EUCOM Comptroller examined the legality of transferring to foreign governments property wholly or partly procured from Germany. They concluded that: (1)

DM-procured items could not be transferred to a foreign country under international law; (2) partly dollar, partly DM-procured items might be transferred when the German economy was reimbursed; and (3) the German economy should not be reimbursed in dollars but the German Government should receive book credits against reparations or GARIOA deliveries. (19) No further action with regard to funding in Germany was taken during 1949, since the bulk of the funds for the program were still not available pending signing of bilateral agreements and approval of a master defense plan by the President of the United States.

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FOOTNOTES

1. P.L. 329, 81st Cong, Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.
2. Ltr, Louis Johnson, SD, to Gen T. T. Handy, EUCOM Cinc, 25 Nov 49; FAOC Paper MAP D - FA, approved by FAOC 28 Jun 49.
3. FAOC Paper MAP D - FA, approved by FAOC, 28 Jun 49.
4. Cable WX - 96167, JCS to CINCEUR, USAFE and CINCHLM, 3 Nov 49.
5. JUNE Paper No. 1, 8 Nov 49, sub: Tentative Division of JAMAQ Functions, EUCOM SCS 322, JAMAQ 1949.
6. Ibid.
7. FAOC Paper MAP D - F, approved by FAOC, 28 Jun 49.
8. Memo, Maj Gen Daniel Nease, EUCOM Vice CofS, for Gen Bachner, 12 Oct 49, sub: Organization to Operate MAP.
9. Conference of assigned MDAF personnel, held after orientation in Washington, Heidelberg, 3 Jan 50.
10. Memo for the Record, from EUCOM CofS, 12 May 49, sub: Military Assistance Program.
11. Interv, Ernest Kreiling, Hist Div, with Lt Col S. W. Horstman, OPOT Div, 23 Jan 50.
12. Ltr, EUCOM, D/OPOT to CofS EUCOM, 27 Sep 49, sub: EUCOM Support of Military Aid Program.
13. Interv, Ernest Kreiling, Hist Div, with Lt Col C. F. Nelson, OPOT Div, 19 Jan 50; cf Chapter X, Military Training.
14. IRS, EUCOM Compt to EUCOM VCoFS through D/Log, 1 Nov 49, sub: Funding Within Germany for MAP; IRS, EUCOM D/Log to EUCOM SCS, 6 Jan 50, sub: Logistic Support for MDAF and MAFC; interv, Ernest Kreiling, Hist Div, with Lt Col J. A. Bergmann, EUCOM Log Div, 1 Feb 50.
15. IRS, Asst to EUCOM DCoFS for Opn, to D/OPOT, D/Log, D/PAA, 25 Nov 49, sub: Policy for Logistical Support of MDAF Country Missions.
16. Cable S - 3043, from CINCEUR and Handy to AGRC for Peckham, 9 Dec 49.
17. Appropriation 97 - 1100045, Project 403.99; \$6,000; Project 711.02; \$1,200.

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FOOTNOTES Chapter XIV (cont.)

18. LRS, EUCOM Compt to VCofS through D/Log, 1 Nov 49, sub: Funding Within Germany for MAP, and indorsements.

19. Memo, GCS agd Maj Hammond for Lt Col Stone, Col Hill, and Gen Nece, 30 Nov 49.

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CHAPTER XV

Relations with U.S. Forces in Austria (USFA) in 1949

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1. Relationship of USFA and EUCOM on 1 January 1949

At the beginning of 1949, U.S. Forces, Austria (USFA), was a major command of the European Command and accordingly, the administrative and logistics support of USFA was a responsibility of EUCOM Headquarters. For geographical and organizational reasons, however, USFA had operated under a greater autonomy than any other of the major commands of EUCOM and its Commanding General, Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, had exerted broader command powers than other commanders of the major commands. A major reason for the greater degree of self determination given USFA was the fact that General Keyes, in addition to serving as Commanding General, U.S. Forces, Austria, was also the U.S. High Commissioner to Austria, and in that capacity, responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It was essential in exercising the position of High Commissioner that a wide latitude in the

command and usage of troops accompany this responsibility.

a. New Channels for GARIOA Funds in Austria. Prior to 1 July 1948, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA) funds for use in Austria had been channelled through EUCOM headquarters, but in two telegrams dated 9 March 1948 and 2 July 1948, the Department of the Army indicated that direct channels for Austrian appropriations of GARIOA funds were to be established as of 1 July 1948. Since, however, such funds for use in Austria were still appropriated through EUCOM channels, the Chief of Staff, on 31 March 1949, held a conference at which it was agreed that USFA was correct in interpreting these two cables to mean that they authorized a direct channel between USFA and the Department of the Army in such matters. It was agreed at this conference that USFA personnel authorizations under these appropriations were also a matter of direct concern to USFA and the Department of the Army. In future, if GARIOA funds for Austria were transmitted through EUCOM, it was agreed that neither the funds nor the personnel authorization would be cut in EUCOM without concurrence or comment of the Department of the Army.

(1)

2. Matters Concerning Organization and the QTB

a. Reduction in QTB. On 8 January 1949 the Department of the Army advised EUCOM that in view of world-wide cuts ordered in the strength of the Army, revisions of the troop authorizations for 30 June 1949 and 31 December 1949 were directed. The personnel authorization for USFA for these two dates was the same, as follows:

(2)

Officers	Nurses	Warrant Officers	Enlisted Men	Aggregate
918	29	76	8,832	9,577

On 18 September 1949 the personnel authorization for 31 December 1949 for
(3)
USFA was changed as follows:

Officers	Warrant Officers	Nurses	Enlisted Men
890	76	29	8,850

This second change in the OTB authorization meant a loss of twenty-eight officers and a gain of eighteen enlisted men for USFA by the end of 1949.

b. Organizational Changes. In 1948, when units of the 1st Infantry Division were withdrawn from Austria to effect concentration of the Division and concentrated training, the 350th Infantry Regiment was activated to replace such units in the Occupation of Austria. The 1st Infantry Division was reorganized in 1948 under late T/O&A's increasing its strength and adding elements not previously organic to the Division or its component, the regiment. Reorganization of the 350th Infantry Regiment along the same lines occurred in January and February 1949. (4) (For details of reorganization of the 350th Infantry Regiment, see Chapter II).

3. Separation of USFA from EUCOM

On 23 May 1949, EUCOM Headquarters was advised by cable from the Joint Chiefs of Staff that USFA was relieved from assignment to EUCOM effective 23 May and designated an independent command responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (5) The cable directed that CINCPAC would continue to supply administrative and logistics support. Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes was designated as Commanding General of USFA. (6) By a general order issued on 16 June, EUCOM Headquarters announced the establishment of USFA as an independent command effective 23 May. (7)

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4. Problems Involved in Separation

A great many major problems, particularly in logistics and administration, were posed by the separation of USFA from EUCOM. The degree to which the administration and logistics support of USFA would continue under the new arrangement was of great import to both Commands, and General Hasbner wrote General Keyes suggesting that a conference of interested USFA and EUCOM officials be held early in June to agree upon responsibilities. General Keyes replied that since the Department of the Army was dispatching a more detailed statement of its wishes in this respect, he recommended that the conference be postponed until 16 June to permit this statement to arrive in the Command and receive proper study. The date of 16 June was agreed upon and a conference scheduled at Heidelberg for that day. (8)

a. Department of Army Views. On 4 June the Department of the Army cabled a digest of a longer statement which was en route by mail to CINCEUR and the Commanding General, USFA, indicating its wishes as follows: (9)

(1) Where practical, personnel accounting and strength reporting should be separated effective 30 June.

(2) Co-ordinated travel for dependents in both Commands would continue.

(3) Civilian personnel would be administered for USFA by the

Commanding General, USFA.

(4) CINCEUR would continue logistics support to USFA.

(5) Budgeting and funding of USFA would be handled directly with the Department of the Army by USFA.

b. Reporting Responsibilities Defined. On 13 June a letter from the Adjutant General, Department of the Army, published a complete list of reports previously provided by USFA, EUCOM, or the two Commands in co-ordination. In this letter, the reports which in future would be prepared solely by USFA were placed in one category; those by EUCOM were placed in a second category; and those which EUCOM would prepare for USFA were placed in a third category. EUCOM was advised that certain reports would have to be compiled for USFA by EUCOM until such time as a machine records unit could be established in USFA. (10)

c. Major Problems in Logistics. It was obvious that the major problems involved in the separation of the Commands would be problems of logistics. Since the life of USFA was indefinite and its existence not likely to continue for long (it was thought at that time a peace treaty with Austria would soon be completed), it was not considered economic to establish depots and a complicated supply system when such a system was already operational in an adjacent area. The conference which convened at Heidelberg on 16 June was concerned largely with the transfer of administrative functions and, to an even larger degree, with agreeing upon logistics support and procedures to be followed.

5. Agreements Reached on 16 June

At the day-long conference held in the War Room at EUCOM Headquarters

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(11)

in Heidelberg on 16 June, the following agreements were reached:

- a. WUCOM would provide machine records service for the present for personnel accounting and strength reporting.
- b. Personnel requisitions and allocations would be handled directly with the Department of the Army by USFA.
- c. On dependents' travel, USFA would submit its priorities direct to the Department of the Army; both Commands would continue to use co-ordinated travel of sponsors and dependents.
- d. USFA would be responsible for administration of civilian personnel.
- e. Current arrangements regarding the Central Welfare Fund, Special Services, Post Exchanges, Motion Picture Service, Class VI supplies, and TIME would be continued with the understanding that they would be reviewed after sixty days. Actually, they had not been reviewed by the end of 1949.
- f. Confinement of general prisoners would be as previously arranged.
- g. USFA would utilize existing WUCOM officers boards (such as for admission to West Point) and WUCOM AG section would continue to provide publication depot service.
- h. USFA, with the counsel of the WUCOM Comptroller, would establish its own auditing facilities.
- i. In budget and fiscal matters, the FY 1950 budget would be separated so that funds for Austria would go direct to USFA; on joint funds, USFA would share proportionately.
- j. In CIC matters, USFA would receive instruction from WUCOM and would receive and administer CIC personnel in a direct channel with the Department of the Army.

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k. Current allotments of spaces in EUCOM schools and training courses would be continued for USFA.

l. USFA units would participate in Field Training Exercises of EUCOM whenever possible.

m. The OTS would be separated as of 1 July, with EUCOM losing the spaces currently charged to USFA.

n. USFA would assume responsibility for Tables of Organization, and Tables of Distribution and Equipment as of 1 July.

o. USFA would submit civilian personnel requirements direct to the Department of the Army.

p. In matters of military justice, USFA would be separate, with channels direct to the Department of the Army.

q. After 1 July final approval of claims involving USFA would be a responsibility of the Commanding General, USFA.

r. Existing public relations policies would be continued.

6. Historical Responsibility

On 17 June it was decided that the Chief Historian, EUCOM, would retain responsibility for the historical activities of USFA through 30 June. After (12) 30 June, the responsibility would rest with USFA. Arrangements for the (13) transfer of pertinent records to USFA were undertaken by the Chief Historian. In October, the EUCOM Historical Division transmitted eighteen linear feet of historical records pertaining to the following commands: Headquarters U.S. Forces Austria; Vienna Area Command; Zone Command, Austria; Land Salzburg Area Command; Land Upper Austria Area Command; and U.S. Element, Allied

Commission for Austria. About two linear feet of related records were
(14)
retained temporarily by the Historical Division, EUCOM.

7. Further Agreements on Logistics Support

On 30 June and 1 July, a second meeting of representatives of USA and EUCOM was held to further discuss arrangements on logistics matters which had not been settled at the first conference, on 16 June. At this conference,
(15)
the following additional agreements were reached:

- a. EUCOM would continue logistics support to USA as in the past.
- b. USA stock levels would be sixty to ninety days excepting POL, which would be maintained at thirty to forty-five day levels. In Vienna only, stock levels would be maintained at 120 days.
- c. Requests for approval of strategic reserves would be submitted direct to the Department of the Army by USA. Strategic supplies then on hand would be retained by USA, in addition to normal stock levels.
- d. Base maintenance support would be supplied by EUCOM.
- e. Effective 1 September, USA would license its own vehicles.
- f. Tables of Allowances would be submitted to the Department of the Army by USA; upon approval by the Department of the Army, copies would be transmitted to EUCOM for guidance in requisitioning.
- g. Projects involving equipment and supplies would be submitted to the Department of the Army through EUCOM so that EUCOM could spend information on availability of equipment and material.
- h. USA would continue to use EUCOM technical service schools.
- i. No changes would be made in requisitioning, transportation, and

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handling of surplus, excess, and salvage.

j. In connection with reporting:

(1) Unit and station equipment status report would be submitted to EUCOM and incorporated in EUCOM's over-all report.

(2) Overseas command forecasts of requirements would also be incorporated into the EUCOM report.

(3) EUCOM would submit the forecast of return of excess military property from overseas commands, including USFA.

(4) Report of material consumed by USFA would be submitted direct to the Department of the Army, with an information copy to EUCOM.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Cables, WX - 97058, DA to USFA, EUCOM, 9 Mar 48; WX - 85096, DA to USFA, EUCOM, 2 Jul 48; Memo for the Record, 31 Mar 49, SOS 322, USFA, 1949.
2. Cable # - 82259, USA CofS from Dir/Opn & Eng to EUCOM, 5 Jan 49.
3. Cable WAI - 94380, CSOOT, DA to USFA, 18 Sep 49; ltr, 1st ind, DA to USFA, 22 Aug 49, sub: Proposed United States in Austria Occupational Troop Basis for 31 December 1949 and 30 June 1950, file 320.2.
4. CINC's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 2, par 11, 13 Mar 49; cable WA - 84700 DA to EUCOM, 26 Feb 49; ltr, DA to EUCOM, 1 Feb 49, sub: Activation, inactivation and deorganization of Certain Units in EUCOM, AGAO - I 322 (10 Jan 49) CSOOT - M.
5. Cable WA - 89046, JCS to CINCEUR, USFA, 23 May 49.
6. Ibid.
7. EUCOM JO No. 54, 16 Jun 49.
8. Ltrs, Gen Huebner to Gen Keyes, 26 May 49; Gen Keyes to Gen Huebner, 31 May 49, SOS 322, USFA, 1949.
9. Cable WX - 89611, USA CofS from D/Plans & Opn to CINCEUR, USFA, 4 Jun 49.
10. Ltr, DA AG to CG's USFA, EUCOM, 13 Jun 49, sub: Reporting Responsibilities of EUCOM and USFA, AGAO - S 319.1 (10 Jun 49) CSACS.
11. Memo D/PBA for Gen Taylor, 16 Jun 49, sub: Transfer of Functions to USFA, SOS 322, USFA, 1949.
12. Cable WOL - 49699, USA CofS to EUCOM, 17 Jun 49.
13. Memo Lt Col J.H. Elmer, Chf Occ Br, for Chf Hist, EUCOM Hist Div, 5 Jul 49.
14. Ltr, CG USFA to EUCOM Hist Div, 4 Oct 49, sub: Transmittal of Documents, Hist Div 023.7.
15. EUCOM Actg Cinc's Wkly Staff Conf Rept No. 28, par 13, 12 Jul 49.

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CHRONOLOGY

Annual Narrative Report
of
Headquarters, European Command

1949

CHRONOLOGY

Note: This chronology is based on information contained in the foregoing chapters, references to which are made following each item. For example, (VIII, 2) denotes chapter 8, paragraph 2. Items are listed chronologically under a topical arrangement set forth in alphabetical order.

I. Air Force

- 1 March HUCOM Troop Information and Education Division redesignated Army/Air Force Troop Information and Education Division. (VI, 3c).

- 30 Allocation of Army/Air Force common-user items for technical services completed. (VI, 3).

- 16 May Army chaplains assigned to Air Force transferred to Department of the Air Force on voluntary basis. (VI, 3a).

- 18 Army Medical personnel assigned to Air Forces transferred to Department of the Air Force. (VI, 3a).

- Secretary of Defense approved assumption of Medical functions by USAF, transfer to completed by 26 July. (II, 12).

- 24 Secretary of Defense approved assumption of Chaplain Corps functions by USAF. (II, 12).

- 1 July Department of the Army civilians employed with USAF transferred to Department of the Air Force. (VI, 3d).

- HUCOM Labor service units serving with USAF discontinued and USAF units organized with own designations. (VI, 3e).

- 2 December Forty Germans completed first phase of training for positions in air-traffic control at U.S. home airports. (I, 40d).

II. Atlantic Pact

- 5 April Army Day. General Omar Bradley spoke in favor of reinforcing Atlantic Pact with arms program. (I, 15).
- 15-17 July Defense Ministers of Western Union countries held fifth meeting and agreed on unification of arms production. (I, 9).
- 25 President Truman presented military assistance program to Congress. (I, 15).
- 24 August Atlantic Pact entered into effect. (I, 14).
- 6 October President Truman signed the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, providing \$1,000,000,000 in military assistance to North Atlantic Treaty signatory nations. (I, 16; XIV, 1).
- 3 November Department of Defense announced the establishment of JCS Joint Representatives in Europe to serve as a committee for the co-ordination of U.S. military policy in Europe and to participate in three of the European regional planning groups for the defense of the North Atlantic Pact nations. (XIV, 4).
- 25 General Thomas T. Handy, Commander in Chief, European Command, appointed by the Secretary of Defense as U.S. Military Representative for Military Assistance in Europe. (XIV, 3).

III. Berlin Blockade

- 16 April The combined U.S.-U.K. air lift to Berlin established new record by transporting 12,849 tons of supplies to Berlin in 1,383 flights within a 24-hour period. (III, 14).
- 5 May Four-power communique announced lifting of Berlin blockade and all other restrictions imposed by either the USSR or the western powers since 1 March, effective 12 May 1949. (III, 15).
- 12 Termination of Soviet blockade of Berlin. (I, 27b; III, 15).
- 20 August U.S. Army Airlift Support Command placed under Transportation Division, EUSOM. (II, 11b; VI, 6).
- 30 September End of Berlin airlift. (I, 48b; IX, 28 b).
- 15 October U.S. Army Airlift Support Command phased-out. (VI, 6).

IV. Displaced Persons

- 25 January Displaced Persons Police School at Stuttgart closed. (II, 6; XIII, 10).
- 18 February Permission granted to men of military age (18-45) to emigrate to Israel. (XIII, 2c).
- March IRO General Council approved support for movement of Jewish DP's to Israel. (XIII, 2c).
- 17-18 June Meeting of Tripartite occupation authorities and IRO representatives at Baden-Baden. (VIII, 7a).
- 6 July IRO Resolution No. 39, outlining plans for IRO phase-out, adopted by IRO at Geneva. (XIII, 4b).
- 27 EUCOM circular listed property permitted to be taken along by displaced persons from Germany when repatriated or resettled. (VIII, 7c).
- 31 August Deadline for IRO registration of all displaced persons already in Zone. (XIII, 4b).
- 15 October Deadline for IRO registration of all displaced persons arriving in Zone after 31 August 1949. (XIII, 4b).
- 18 100,000th displaced person left Bremerhaven for US under U.S. Displaced Persons Act of 1948. (XIII, 2a).
- 8 November EUCOM search, seizure and arrest procedures made applicable to UN displaced persons. (VIII, 7d; XIII, 10).
- 16 U.S. DP Commission directive made labor service personnel not present in Italy or Western Zones of Germany and Austria on 1 January 1948 ineligible for immigration to U.S. under DP Act of 1948, working hardship on such personnel employed by AENC in France. (XIII, 2a).
- 15 December IRO/EUCOM Installation Phase-out Plan issued. (XIII, 3b).
- 31 Deadline for admissions to care and maintenance in IRO centers. (XIII, 4b).

V. EUCOM Officials

- 15 January Col. John C. Binns announced as Comptroller, EUCOM. (II, 2b).
- 12 February Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor named Deputy Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff, USAREUR, vice Maj. Gen. Carter B. Magruder. (V, 2a; IV, 3).
- 3 May President Truman announced General Clay's retirement effective 15 May 1949. (III, 2a).
- 11 Joint Chiefs of Staff approved appointment of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner as Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany, to replace General Lucius D. Clay. (IV, 6a).
- 12 Special Order 91 relieved General Clay from appointment as CINCEUR, and designated Lt. Gen. C. R. Huebner as his replacement. (IV, 6c).
- 14 Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor became Chief of Staff, EUCOM, in addition to holding the posts of Deputy Commanding General and Chief of Staff USAREUR. (IV, 3; V, 2a).
- 15 General Clay attended last retreat ceremony in the European Command and left Germany for U.S. by plane. (III, 2b; VIII, 1).
- Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner became Acting Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany. (III, 3; IV, 3; VIII, 1).
- 18 Col. Hill made Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, EUCOM, in addition to holding the same position with USAREUR. (V, 2a).
- Col. Johnson named Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration, EUCOM, in addition to continuing in the same post with USAREUR. (V, 2a).
- 28 July Position of Vice Chief of Staff established and Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, GSC, announced as first Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM. (IV, 3; V, 2a).
- 26 August Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn announced as Deputy Commanding General U.S. Army. (IV, 3).

- 31 August Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor appointed U.S. Commander, Berlin. (VIII, 22b).
- 2 September General Thomas T. Handy became Commander in Chief, EUCOM, and Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner resumed former position as Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, EUCOM. (III, 6; IV, 3).
- 8 Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor assumed command of the 7791 Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin. (VIII, 22b).
- 28 Maj. Gen. Daniel Mace succeeded Brig. Gen. W. B. Palmer as Vice Chief of Staff, EUCOM, and Chief of Staff, USAREUR. (IV, 3; V, 2a).
- 2 October J. Anthony Panuch, Special Adviser to the Commander in Chief, departed from the U.S. Zone. (III, 8a).

VI. EUCOM Organization

- 15 January Office of the Comptroller established. (II, 2; V, 2a).
- Statistical Analysis Branch, SCB, transferred to Office of the Comptroller. (II, 2b; V, 2a).
- 1 March Audit Branch, Office of the Comptroller, established. (II, 2c).
- EUCOM Troop Information and Education Division redesignated Army/Air Force Troop Information and Education Division. (VI, 3c).
- 7756th Audit Agency, EUCOM, made a major command under supervision of the Comptroller and directly responsible to the Chief of Staff. (II, 8a).
- 17 EUCOM Circular 230 emphasized supply discipline and economy. (XII, 8a).
- 21 Customs Branch activated in Provost Marshal Division. (II, 10).
- 1 April Monthly inspections of DP installations by Post Commanders replaced by quarterly inspections. (XIII, 10).
- 11 May EUCOM directive listed Major Commands as USAREUR, USAFE, NAVFORCEN, USFA, and USMCUS. (II, 32a; IV, 4a).
- 17 Staff Memo No. 24, defined provisions under which units or installations may be placed under the operational control of, or assigned or attached to,

- staff divisions designated as commands of U.S. Army, Europe. (IV, 7b).
- 23 May USFA relieved from assignment to EUCOM, and designated an independent command. (XV, 3).
- 9 June Budget and Fiscal Director, CINCEUR, abolished. (II, 25b; III, 8a).
- 13 Letter from Adjutant General, Department of the Army, published a complete set of reports previously provided by EUCOM, USFA, or the two commands in co-ordination. (XV, 4b).
- 1 July Cost Accounting instituted in EUCOM. (IX, 14a).
- Units carried on USFA OTS transferred from EUCOM to USFA in accordance with Department of the Army cable establishing USFA as separate command, responsible directly to JCS, effective 23 May. (II, 26; IV, 5a).
- 18 Mission Directive to CINCEUR from JCS revised to accord with new organization in which HICOG replaced CMGUS. (II, 25).
- 19 Director of Management Control and Director of Civilian Personnel, CINCEUR, abolished. (II, 25b; III, 8a).
- 26 Chief of Staff directed OPOT to initiate study of personnel requirements effecting an economy of not less than 10 percent. (V, 5h).
- 27 A Board of Officers to permanently review EUCOM for economical operation was established. (II, 5).
- 1 August At conference of JCS and Lt. Gen. Clarence M. Huebner, JCS accepted existing EUCOM arrangement whereby US Army Staff in EUCOM functioned as staff of CINCEUR with slight Navy and Air Force reinforcement. (II, 21a).
- 2 Military Sea Transportation Service established. (II, 24b).
- 20 U.S. Airlift Support Command placed under Transportation Division, EUCOM. (II, 11b; IV, 6).
- 8 September 7791 Office of US Commander, Berlin, organized. (II, 25c; VIII, 22b).

- 15 September Chief of Staff approved establishment of market center system for purchase of food supplies in Europe. (II, 13; XII, 16).
- 1 October All manpower allocation for EUCOM centralized in Office of the Comptroller. (II, 2d).
- Work Simplification Program, successful in technical service installations, expanded to include military posts and Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. (IX, 12b).
- 8 Phase-out of AGNC in Paris announced for 15 December 1949. (IV, 8).
- 15 General Handy asked Generals Huebner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes for views on unification. (II, 23).
- U.S. Army Airlift Support Command phased out. (VI, 6).
- 17 OMGUS Liquidation Group established and attached to Office of Comptroller, EUCOM. (VIII, 11).
- 20 EUCOM and USAREUR communications and publications separated. (II, 20).
- 26 Budget Advisory Committee established. (II, 3).
- 1 November Fiscal Liquidation Branch, and Accounts, Records and Reports Branch, Budget Division, transferred to Finance Division. (II, 4).
- 15 Quartermaster market center established at Rome for purchase of perishable subsistence items. (XII, 16).
- 17 Generals Huebner and Cannon and Admiral Wilkes accepted status quo in EUCOM as best possible arrangement under current conditions. (II, 23b).
- Reserve Corps Branch established in OPOT Division. (II, 15a).
- 1 December Quartermaster market center established at Paris for purchase of perishable subsistence items in France, Spain, Belgium and Holland. (XII, 16).

7965th MSGOP Detachment established with Hq at Paris. (II, 9b).

31 Office of Advisor on Jewish Affairs closed. (II, 7; VIII, 2c).

VII. Germany

1 January Total of 859 plants reported available for reparations in Western Germany. (I, 38c).

8 April Tripartite agreement on creation of German Federal Republic signed. (I, 21).

10 Occupation Statute delivered to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, president of German Parliamentary Council. (I, 33b).

14 Agreement on Prohibited and Limited Industries in the U.S., U.K., and French Occupied Areas of Germany signed by the three western Military Governors. (I, 36b).

15 Telephone service to 13 additional countries made available to three Western Zones. (I, 40c).

28 Secretary of State Dean Acheson discussed U.S. policy on Germany. (I, 31).

8 May Basic Law for Western German State approved by Military Governors of three Western Zones. (I, 23a).

21 Strike by 14,000 West Berlin railroad men began. (I, 39b).

23 Basic Law of Western Germany proclaimed as binding law for three western zones. (I, 23a).

1 June New electoral law covering election of representatives to first Federal Parliament of Western Germany approved by the three Western Military Governors. (I, 23c).

15 New electoral law covering election of representatives to first Federal Parliament of Western Germany promulgated by Ministers-President of 11 western provinces. (I, 23c).

- 28 West Berlin railroad strike ended. (I, 29b).
- 30 Legal authority of future German Bizonal Patent Office defined by Bipartite Ordinance (Economic Council Ordinance No. 117). (I, 37).
- 1 July Discontinuance of noon-day meals for German employees authorized. (VIII, 6a).
- 14 August Over 24,000,000 Germans voted in trizonal election of representatives to new Parliament. (I, 23d).
- 7 September Both houses (lower, Bundestag, and upper, Bundesrat) of Parliament held first meeting. (I, 23e).
- 12 Federal Convention of the German Republic elected Dr. Theodor Heuss as Federal President. (I, 23e).
- 15 Konrad Adenauer elected Chancellor of German Republic by the Bundestag (lower house). (I, 23e).
- 21 Formal establishment of German Federal Republic. Occupation Statute and Charter of Allied High Commission for Germany became effective. (I, 24; IX, 26).
- 22 November Series of Agreements signed between the Western Occupying Powers and the Chancellor of the German Federal Republic. (I, passim; Item).
- 15 December Bilateral Agreement signed between German Federal Republic and U.S. High Commissioner concerning assistance to Germany under Economic Co-operation Act. (I, passim; Item).

VIII. HICOG

- 6 June Position of United States High Commissioner for Germany established. (VIII, 17).
- 30 Charter of Allied High Commission for Germany published. (I, 24).
- 27 July Progress Report issued by Military Security Board. (I, 35).

- 1 September Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor appointed Berlin personal representative of U.S. High Commissioner, Germany. (VIII, 22b).
- 15 7790 Army Advisory Group to HICOG (Military Security Board) organized. (VIII, 22c).
- 21 Mr. John J. McCloy, US High Commissioner, assumed authority for governmental functions of the United States in Germany. (I, 24; VIII, 17; IX, 26).
- 3 October Establishment of EUCOM Logistics Liaison Office at HICOG approved by Lt. Gen. Clarence B. Huebner. (XII, 10).
- 5 December 7790 Army Advisory Group to HICOG (Military Security Board) discontinued, and 7792 Office of High Commissioner, Germany, organized, to provide military personnel for HICOG. (II, 25c; VIII, 22c).
- 16 Release of 95 million DM counterpart funds for investment in Berlin announced by General Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Commander, Berlin. (I, 26a).

IX. International Relations

- 1 January Yugoslav Repatriation Mission terminated activities. (XIII, 2b).
- 11 General Clay informed Marshal Sokolovsky that effective 1 March the Soviet Repatriation Mission in Frankfurt would no longer be accredited to the U.S. Zone and requested that personnel be withdrawn from U.S. Zone by that date. (III, 11b).
- 5 February Procedures for adoption by nationals of United Nations revised. (VIII, 4a).
- 1 March Soviet Repatriation Mission refused to leave U.S. Zone. Utility support withdrawn and detachment of U.S. Military Police assigned to prevent any entrance to or exit from building. (III, 11d).
- 3 Marshal Sokolovsky ordered U.S. Graves Registration Teams from Soviet Zone. (III, 11b).

- 4 Soviet Registration Mission closed. (VIII, 2b).
- 28 April Agreement for Establishment of International Authority for the Ruhr (IAR) became effective. (I, 34).
- 23 May Meeting of Council of Foreign Ministers representing the four Occupying Powers opened in Paris. (I, 27b and 28).
- 1 October Benelux countries established preliminary customs union. (I, 7).
- 31 Belgian Resettlement Mission terminated activities. (VIII, 3a).
- 15 December Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau phase-out date. (VIII, 8b).
- 20 System of good-conduct time credit established for war criminals in War Criminal Prison No. 1. (VIII, 23d).

X. Military Justice

- 1 February Changes in the administration of military justice brought about by amendments to the Articles of War, and the publication of the revised Manual for Courts-Martial, became effective. (XI, 31).
- 5 April Civilians required to be tried by Military Government courts rather than by Courts-Martial. (VIII, 3a).
- 1 July Processing of military justice matters given a high administrative priority by EUCOM regulation requiring all courts-martial to be brought to trial at the earliest possible date. (XI, 39).

XI. Occupation Personnel

- 5 March Practice of law by US lawyers in US Zone, Germany, authorized. (VIII, 3b).
- 17 EUCOM directive prohibited all American, Allied, or neutral nationals serving in or with the U.S. forces in Europe from patronizing German establishments in the U.S. Zone of Germany. (II, 5b).

- 5 April Civilians required to be tried by Military Government courts rather than by Courts-Martial. (VIII, 3a).
- 1 July Logistic support withdrawn from certain agencies and personnel of commercial firms and nonoccupying powers in Germany. (III, 19a).
- 2 September Ban on patronage of German establishments lifted, although post commanders retained the right to declare specific installations "off limits" because of unsanitary conditions or failure to meet other prescribed standards. (XI, 5b).
- 1 December EUCOM Circular No. 2, 13 May 1949, placing non-military agencies and individuals on German economy, extended to Berlin. (VIII, 30).

XIII. OMGUS

- 1 January Post Commanders required to set up safety programs for OMGUS military and civilian personnel in their areas, and to report accidents befalling them. (VIII, 5).
- 5 Civil Affairs Division designated by EUCOM Headquarters as liaison with Committee on Tripartite Military Government Organization. (VIII, 2).
- 16 February OMGUS issued new directive for the tracing of unaccompanied and missing children. (VIII, 9a).
- 11 May Joint Chiefs of Staff approved appointment of Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner as Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany. (IV, 6a).
- 15 Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner assumed office of Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany. (III, 3; IV, 3; VIII, 1).
- 2 July Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner ceased serving as Acting Military Governor, U.S. Zone, Germany. (VIII, 1).

Mr. John J. McCloy became Military Governor and U.S. High Commissioner. (III, 5; VIII, 1 and 3d).

Mr. John J. McCloy requested EUCOM to continue its law enforcement activities in US Zone, and U.S. Sector, Berlin. (VIII, 3d).

- 19 Mr. John J. McCloy established Provisional Office of Administration, Office of Military Government for Germany (US). (VIII, 11).
- 12 August OMGUS Headquarters moved from Berlin to Frankfurt. (VIII, 2).
- 15 OMGUS officially placed in liquidation. (VIII, 10).
- 25 EUCOM Liquidation Board appointed to formulate policies and plans for liquidation of OMGUS. (VIII, 11).
- 21 September Mr. John J. McCloy ceased serving as Military Governor, US Zone, Germany. (VIII, 1).
- OMGUS terminated. (VIII, 1).
- 6 October Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1950 authorized transfer of OMGUS property to HICOG on non-reimbursable basis. (VIII, 15).
- 10-14 Joint HICOG-EUCOM conference on transfer of OMGUS property held at Heidelberg. (VIII, 13).
- 17 OMGUS Liquidation Group established and attached to Office of the Comptroller, EUCOM. (VIII, 11).

XIII. Troops

- 1 January Training Memo No. 1, setting forth program for the year, published by EUCOM. (X, 3).
- 5 Department of the Army advised EUCOM that troop authorizations for 30 June 1949 and 31 December 1949 would be revised. (XV, 2).
- 17-23 Large-scale winter training exercise (Exercise "Snowdrop") held in European Command. (X, 5).
- January-February 350th Infantry Regiment reorganized to provide greater tactical potentialities. (II, 19; XV, 2b).
- 19-20 March Rhine River bridging exercise. (X, 4).
- 23 Directive on training and operations of Rhine River Patrol published. (X, 2b).

- 5 April EUCOM Tank Training Center, Vilseck, Germany, became operational. (II, 18).
- 18-24 Exercise "Showers" (Spring Training Exercise) held with 70,000 troops participating. (X, 7).
- 3 August Directive on training of labor service units issued. (X, 27).
- 6-15 September Exercise "Harvest", full-scale joint maneuver, held with 110,000 troops participating. (X, 9).
- 9-14 October 1st Bn, 14th AC, US Constabulary participated in British maneuver, Exercise "Agility". (X, 14).

XIV. USAREUR

- 31 January USAREUR authorized 82,608 enlisted spaces, and assigned 86,812 enlisted men. (IX, 1b).
- 6 April United States Army Airlift Support Command established as subordinate command of USAREUR. (II, 11a; VI, 6).
- 6 May Provost Marshal Division added to subordinate commands of USAREUR. (II, 27b; IV, 4b).
- 28 September Maj. Gen. Daniel Nove became Chief of Staff, USAREUR. (IV, 3).
- 1 October-31 December Supply economy campaign for all USAREUR units. (XII, 8a).
- 20 October Communications and publications of USAREUR and EUCOM separated. (II, 22).
- 13 December A Light Aviation Maintenance Section organized in Ordnance Division, USAREUR. (II, 20).

XV. USFA

- 31 March Appropriation of CANICA funds for use in Austria, and USFA personnel authorizations thereunder, determined to be matters of direct concern to USFA and the Department of the Army. (XV, 1a).

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23 May Joint Chiefs of Staff advised EUCOM Headquarters that USFA was relieved from assignment to EUCOM, effective 23 May, and designated an independent command responsible directly to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (IV, 3).

13 June Letter from Adjutant General, Department of the Army, published complete list of reports previously provided by EUCOM, USFA, or the two commands in co-ordination. (IV, 4b).

16 EUCOM Headquarters announced the establishment of USFA as an independent command effective 23 May 1949. (XV, 3a).

Heidelberg EUCOM-USFA conference in connection with USFA's separation from EUCOM. (XV, 4c and 5).

17 Agreement reached that Chief Historian, EUCOM, retain responsibility for USFA historical activities, through 30 June 1949, after which date responsibility to rest with USFA. (XV, 6).

30 June- Second EUCOM-USFA conference in connection with
1 July USFA's separation from EUCOM. (XV, 7).

1 July Units carried on USFA CTS transferred from EUCOM to USFA in accordance with Department of the Army cable establishing USFA as separate command, responsible directly to JCS, effective 23 May. (II, 26; XV, 5m).

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

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GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS*

AACS	Army Airways Communications Service
ABMC ✓	American Battle Monuments Commission
AFIED ✓	Armed Forces Information and Education Division
AFN	American Forces Network
AGRC	American Graves Registration Command, European Area
AJIL ✓	American Journal of International Law
AMP ✓	Augsburg Military Post
ASofA	Assistant Secretary of the Army
ASTP	Army Specialized Training Program
BDN ✓	Blue Danube Network
BICO ✓	Bipartite Control Office
BEB	Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
CAD	Civil Affairs Division
CFM ✓	Council of Foreign Ministers
CINCEUR	Commander in Chief, Europe
CINCHFLM	U.S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean
COMNAVFORGER	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Germany

* See also War Department Dictionary of United States Army Terms (TM 20 - 205). Abbreviations found in SR 320 - 50 - 1, 28 Oct 49, are not listed in this glossary.

CNF ✓ (EUCOM) Central Welfare Fund
 CNS Continental Wage Scale
 DSD Dependents School Division
 DUSofA ✓ Deputy Under Secretary of State
 ECA Economic Co-operation Administration
 EOC European Co-ordinating Committee
 ECE ✓ Economic Commission for Europe
 EES EUCOM Exchange System
 ERP ✓ European Recovery Program
 EUCOM European Command
 FACC ✓ Foreign Assistance Correlation Committee
 FDP ✓ Free Democratic Party (German)
 FMP ✓ Frankfurt Military Post
 FSO ✓ Foreign Service Officers
 FSR ✓ Foreign Service Reserves
 FSS ✓ Foreign Service Staff
 GARIOA Government and Relief in Occupied Areas
 GYA German Youth Activities
 HICOG Office of the High Commissioner for Germany
 HICOM Allied High Commission
 IAR ✓ International Authority for the Ruhr
 IRO International Refugee Organization
 ITS ✓ International Tracing Service
 JAAPAR ✓ Joint Army and Air Force Adjustment Regulation

SECRET

JAMAG	Joint American Military Advisory Group
JCS ✓	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JEIA ✓	Joint Export-Import Agency
JJRE or JCSJRI	Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint Representatives in Europe
LWS ✓	Local Wage Scale
MAAG ✓	Military Assistance Advisory Groups
MAP ✓	Military Assistance Program
MAPAG	Military Assistance Program Advisory Group
MATS ✓	Military Air Transport Service
MDAP	Mutual Defense Assistance Program
MG	Military Government
MMF ✓	Munich Military Post
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
OCSS ✓	Office of the Chief of Special Services
OEFC ✓	Organization for European Economic Cooperation
OMGUS	Office of Military Government for Germany (US)
OPOT	Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division
OUSCOM, Bern ✓	Office of U.S. Commander, Berlin
PCIRO ✓	Preparatory Commission, International Refugee Organization
PLANAT	Plans North Atlantic Treaty
POLAD	Office of the Political Adviser
PMIB ✓	Prisoner of War Information Bureau
SMP ✓	Stuttgart Military Post
SPD ✓	Social Democratic Party (German)

USIAASC	U.S. Army Airlift Support Command
USAFI ✓	U.S. Armed Forces Institute
USCOB	U.S. Commander, Berlin
USFA	U.S. Forces, Austria
USNAVFORCEM	U.S. Naval Forces, Germany

14. of Supporting Documents Attached to this Volume

<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Description of Contents</u>
1	MACOM General Orders 1 - 111, 1949
2	MACOM General Orders 1 - 18, 1949
3	MACOM Staff Memorandums 1 - 74, 1949
4	MACOM Staff Memorandums 1 and 2, 1949
5	MACOM Circulars, 1949
6	MACOM Circulars, 1949
7	MACOM Circulars, 1949
8	MACOM Circulars, 1949
9	MACOM Circulars and Training Circulars, 1949
10	Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 1 - 10, 1949
11	Deputy Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 11 - 19, 1949
12	Acting Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 20 - 27, 1949
13	Acting Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 28 - 35, 1949
14	Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 36 - 43, 1949
15	Commander in Chief's Weekly Staff Conferences No. 44 - 51, 1949
16	Selected Orders

list of International Documents Recommended for this Volume -- continued

- 17 selected Documents of Staff Agencies of HQ, NSCIS,
(DRI, Comptroller, and NSA)
- 18 selected Documents of Staff Agencies of HQ, NSCIS,
(OPRT, Logistics, CMO, Mil Secs, A-AF TIE, AD
JA and JH)
- 19 selected Documents of Staff Agencies of HQ, NSCIS,
(Comptroller, OPRT, A-AF TIE)
- 20 selected Documents of USARL, USGOC, DA, and Mil Secy Bd
- 21 selected Documents of USGOS
- 22 selected Documents of NSCIS, NSCIS, and LNO

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Annual Narrative Reports for 1949 of Staff Divisions and Agencies
of Headquarters, European Command, Accompanying this volume*

- Office of the Political Adviser: 1 volume, 7 pages.
- Office of the Adviser Negro Affairs: 1 volume, 7 pages, with supporting documents.
- Office of the Comptroller: 1 volume, 42 pages, with 2 volumes (separate) of supporting documents.
- Personnel and Administration Division: 1 volume, 43 pages, with supporting documents.
- Intelligence Division: 1 volume, 61 pages, with supporting documents.
- Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division: 1 volume, 12 pages, with supporting documents, and 5 volumes (separate) on branches of the GPOF Div with supporting documents for each.
- Logistics Division: 1 volume, 32 pages, with supporting documents.
- Civil Affairs Division: 1 volume, 102 pages, with 1 volume (separate) of supporting documents.
- Military Posts Division: 1 volume, 9 pages, with supporting documents.
- Hq. Commandant and 7888 Special Troops: 1 volume, 8 pages, with supporting documents.
- Inspector General Division: 1 volume, 10 pages, with supporting documents.
- Public Information Division: 1 volume, 67 pages, with supporting documents.
- Army-Air Force Troop Information and Education Division: 1 volume, 103 pages, with 3 volumes (separate) of supporting documents; includes Armed Forces Network, Stars and Stripes, and the 7700th T/I&E Group.
- Historical Division: 1 volume, 36 pages, with supporting documents.
- Adjutant General Division: 1 volume, 37 pages, with supporting documents.

* Number of pages refers to the actual narrative exclusive of pages of footnotes and other appendices.

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Annual Narrative Reports--Continued

Judge Advocate Division: 2 volumes, 102 pages, with 1 volume (separate) of supporting documents.

Provost Marshal Division: 2 volumes, 141 pages, with supporting documents, and 1 volume (separate) of additional supporting documents.

Special Services Division: 1 volume, 172 pages, with supporting documents; also report of the European Exchange System, 1 volume, 53 pages, with 5 volumes (separate) of supporting documents.

Quartermaster Division: 1 volume, 160 pages, with 2 volumes (separate) of supporting documents; also reports of the Giessen Quartermaster Depot, 1000 of 34 pages with supporting documents; the Munich Quartermaster Depot, 230 pages; the European Command Quartermaster School Center, 17 pages with supporting documents; and the Quartermaster Procurement Center, 5 pages with supporting documents.

Engineer Division: 1 volume, 61 pages, with supporting documents.

Ordnance Division: 1 volume, 71 pages, with supporting documents.

Finance Division: 1 volume, 47 pages, with supporting documents.

Transportation Division: 1 volume, 103 pages, with supporting documents.

Signal Division: 1 volume, 43 pages, with 2 volumes (separate) of supporting documents.

Chemical Division: 1 volume, 11 pages, with supporting documents.

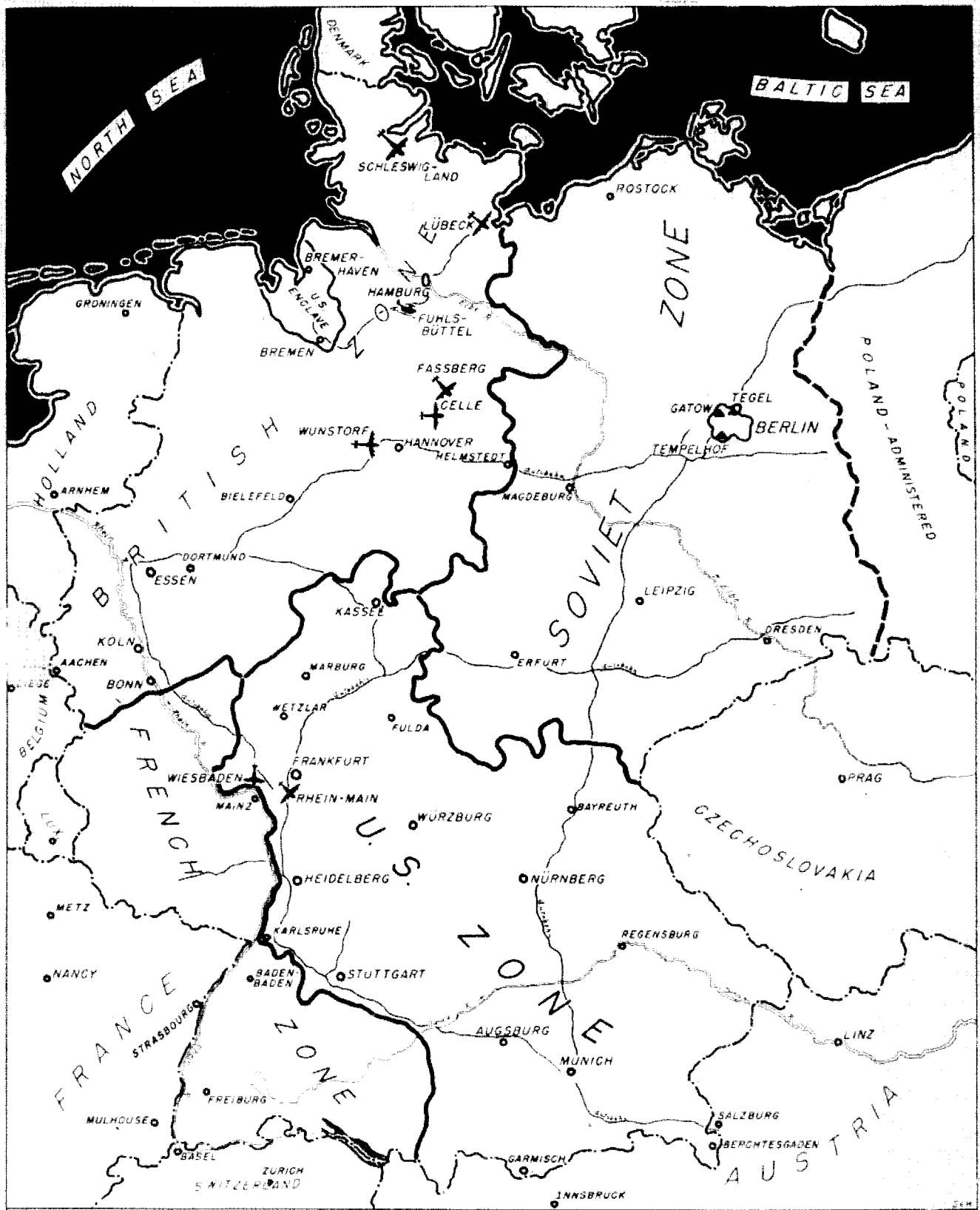
Budget Division: 1 volume, 4 pages, with supporting documents.

Chaplain Division: 1 volume, 18 pages, with supporting documents.

Medical Division: 1 volume, 81 pages, with supporting documents.

Dependents School Division: 1 volume, 45 pages, with 1 volume (separate) of supporting documents.

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